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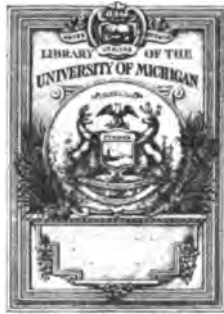
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September 1917—June 1918

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INEFFECTIVE TEACHING IN COLLEGE: ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES

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Ineffective teaching in college may be defined as that which produces little or no effect on students at the time or later. It might further be defined as teaching which produces no more effect than a text-book or a correspondence-course, but this would carry us unnecessarily into the refinements of the subject.

In the definition which I have suggested there is one obvious fault. Is the effect to be produced on all students, on the majority, or on a few of the best?

Naturally the line between effective and ineffective teaching cannot be sharply drawn, and there will be degrees of each. The most effective teaching will be that which produces some effect on all, a considerable effect on the majority, and a very great effect on a few students. Such teaching is to be found, and is not an impossible ideal. On the other hand, the least effective teaching is that which produces no effect on any student.

Between these extremes is a type of teaching which often complicates such discussions as these—the teaching which produces no effect on the majority of students, but stimulates a favored few, and perhaps leads them to graduate work, and success in later life. Such teaching is often defended, although its waste is evident. We must develop the leaders, true; but it is by no means evident that the leaders cannot be developed at the same time that other students profit, each in her degree, and therefore I should place such teaching in the lowest rank of effective teaching, or the highest rank of the ineffective. Practically, I should give such a teacher only the favored few to teach, and then, and then only, rank her as effective.

As a general rule, effective teaching will reach the majority of the students, and ineffective teaching will fail for the majority. But it does not follow that teaching must be immediately effective. Most of us recognize two sharp divisions. There are courses which have an immediate result. The student feels that she has learned a great deal. She frequently says that she has been "made to work in that course, and it's a good course—you get a lot out of it." But there are also courses which ask that the student be receptive, rather than active. They open new fields, give new approaches, new values. They subtly change a student's whole viewpoint. And these courses are frequently not valued at the time, but later. Several years after graduation a student looks back and says, "That was a great course. I didn't realize at the time how much it meant."

It is somewhat the fashion now to praise exclusively the courses which make a student work. This goes along with the increasing emphasis on the recitation method as opposed to the lecture method, and on the development of the group method of teaching. But as I look back on my own college career, it isn't the work I did which counts, but what I got from my various instructors, ways of thinking, new emphasis on old material, interpretation, illuminating re-arrangement of facts, ideas of all sorts. I have worked a good deal ever since on the basis of those ideas, and I know that a good many of them came from courses in which I did very little work. I know also that I never could have got them simply from myself and my classmates.

It is for this reason that I have included in my definition the words "at the time or later." I would not class as ineffective teaching that where the student is receptive rather than active, or where the result is visible in later years rather than immediately.

The whole course of what I have been saying shows that I measure teaching by the effect on the student. It therefore follows that the student is the ultimate judge. I cannot believe that the instructor's opinion has any real value. She may think that she is teaching well. She may have adequate knowledge, and even personal enthusiasm, and go through all the correct motions of teaching—that is, her technique in the class-room may be apparently excellent, and yet her teaching may be ineffective, and must be so considered if it fails to produce results in her students. If it proceeds on a plane different from theirs, if it never makes connec-

tions with their minds, it fails, no matter how good it may seem to be in itself.

The very person who is capable of doing such teaching is the very one who would never realize her failure, and would inevitably throw the blame on the student. The student has come for college life and will not study—has no interest in study. Or, the students come from homes with no background and have been badly prepared, so that they are not fit to profit by the college work. We have all heard these charges. And yet the fact remains that some instructors accomplish a good deal with this same material, and so long as that is true, the blame of failure in teaching must rest more on the teacher than on the student.

With my belief in the supreme importance of the students I turned to them for a definition of the qualities which make good teaching. A few weeks ago I was at a Sunday night supper party in a student's room. There, just before I came away, I propounded my question. To my surprise, the answers came in a flash, from one girl after another, almost as quick as they could speak, and when they had finished they went back over the ground and agreed with one another on all the points they had brought up. I suspected that it was not the first time they had thought and talked on the subject. These are the qualities they demanded for effective teaching: clearness, organization, definiteness, enthusiasm, personality. The lack of these qualities would cause ineffective teaching. Personality was what they emphasized pre-eminently.

They explained that they did not like courses where four or five different ideas were suggested and left in the air, without their knowing what people in general thought about them, or which was probably right. That was what they called being indefinite. They also said that even when an instructor knew her subject and gave it clearly, with good organization of the material, they found it hard to profit by her course if she acted bored herself.

From these students, and from others, I learned that our undergraduates demand two things from their courses. First they demand something which they call "inspiration." I suppose that they want to be kindled to efforts which they would not make by themselves. Secondly, they want to feel that they "get something" from each course, and so far as possible, from each period.

On the whole the students seem to me right in their demands and in their sense of values. As I consider the qualities which I

myself think necessary to good teaching, I should add only two. I should add good health, since teaching, especially teaching that shows enthusiasm and depends on personality, requires a vitality which is seldom found apart from good health. And I should also add scholarship, which I think the students generously took for granted.

So far I have been chiefly engaged with defining effective and ineffective teaching, and showing that the final test of teaching is in the effect on the student.

I wish now to approach the subject of the causes of ineffective teaching. I believe that they can be very simply stated. The college has not recognized ability to teach as the main requirement in its instructors, so it has sometimes appointed people who have not the teaching gift, and sometimes has promoted or rewarded those who are without it. In both ways it encourages the continued existence of ineffective teaching. Just so long as college circles continue to say, "I do not think good teaching is the main thing," just so long ineffective teaching will continue.

I am not speaking for good teaching without adequate scholarship. I do not undervalue scholarship in any way. But I believe that scholarship and good teaching can be found together. They are not mutually exclusive. Certainly in my own experience the greatest scholars under whom I worked at Radcliffe were also the best teachers I had.

In the selection of the college faculty it is often the first step that counts. A girl is asked to come back to her college as reader or assistant, because she has done good work, not because she has personality and enthusiasm which makes her promising material out of which to shape a future college professor. As a rule, people do not look far ahead when they pick out an assistant. They want a good student, biddable, willing to work, easy to get on with, personally agreeable and tactful. Yet this assistant is very likely to get started on graduate work by the mere chance of her coming back, and drift on to further graduate work, and then into an instructorship, and finally into a permanent position on a college faculty. She may do pretty well, too, and yet not be the best teacher the college could have prepared.

The graduate schools must bear a part of the blame for poor teachers. Their emphasis is rightly on research, and the men who give instruction there are often better fitted to carry on and guide original work than to teach. They are not likely to value the

teaching qualities which they themselves do not possess. As a result, they recommend to the colleges teachers lamentably ill-equipped in everything except scholarship, and often with repellent, unsympathetic personalities.

We need fields of activity other than college teaching for many of the products of our graduate schools. By constant emphasis on good teaching we need to make our colleges more careful in the selection of their faculty and their teaching force in general. Particularly, greater care should be used in the selection of readers, assistants, and substitutes, for the regular force is in part made up from these.

To select a good teacher, in my opinion, requires courage and daring, for I do not believe that the best teachers will be obtained by selecting the safest candidates. The best teachers are often positive forces, and have defects with their good qualities. They may unpleasantly upset the calm of faculty circles while they are absolutely successful in teaching. Yet these are the people the colleges need.

I question whether the present machinery of the college is adequate for the proper selection of teachers. Presidents are too busy otherwise to give this matter the attention it needs, and they cannot easily know the requirements for good work in all the different departments. But selection by heads of departments is also open to criticism. The temptation to create a harmonious department rather than select the strongest possible individuals must be great, especially as there are people who would defend it as a policy. Moreover, to ask a department head to appoint teachers who in a few years are going to out-teach her, and be stronger than she is, is to ask a great deal of human nature. If it were possible to add a new officer to colleges, whose duty it would be to seek for the best teachers, and who would be held responsible for the quality of the appointments made, we might get excellent results.

After the good teacher, or the potentially good teacher, has been secured, she must be encouraged to attain her farthest point of development. If we will for a moment put aside the idealism which so often clouds college discussions, we shall see that encouraging her means rewarding her for success.

I wonder if I shall offend by saying that good teaching in itself seldom brings any reward except the inner consciousness of work well done, which in the last analysis is not enough for every-

body. Certainly it is not enough for the ambitious woman, who is often the best of teachers. We ought not to shut out from our colleges the ambitious and bold spirits, who reaching forward for themselves, carry the world forward with them. If they cannot have scope within college walls, the college is the poorer.

Now, in my ten years of experience in college life, I have never known a woman to be called from one college to another simply because she was a good teacher. More than that, I have seen promotion within the college go to those who are not particularly good teachers, and denied to those who are. I humbly submit that if this, which I believe to be true, is true, not merely in my experience, but in the experience of others, it is one of the great causes of ineffective teaching.

If you want good teaching, you must reward it. You must promote from instructor to associate professor, and from associate professor to full professor, the woman who has proved her ability to teach. You must not give her promotion simply because she has a chance to go to some other college, or has published a book, or shows executive ability, or is a pleasant member of the social life of the college. You may demand as high a qualification of scholarship as you will, and proof of it in original research, but you must demand also teaching ability, and not give promotion without it. Moreover, you must not refuse promotion to those who have scholarship and teaching ability combined, whatever qualities go with them, for these are the essentials.

I may seem base in this emphasis on the need of worldly reward for good teaching, but I believe that it is a powerful factor. When the rewards of the profession go to good teaching, we shall have more of it.

There is another side to this. The best work is done by people who are happy—but people who feel that they are unjustly treated are not happy. From a good many different colleges I have caught reflections of this condition. So again we come to the need of a change in college organization to secure good teaching.

On every side we see restlessness in the college world, so we need not assume that changes are impossible. A reform which would help us to reward good teaching is the abolition of the system which prevails in small colleges of having only one professor in a department, and that professor the head. Promotion is automatically checked for everyone else. In this connection it is worth while to notice a scheme which I am told by way of gossip is being

worked out at Bryn Mawr. An instructor is to be given six annual re-appointments. He is then to be dismissed or promoted. Such a scheme might be extended in its workings, with automatic promotion or dismissal at regular intervals, up to the highest grade. Or it might be possible to reduce academic distinctions, and have only instructors and professors, with the discharge of instructors who at the end of a certain period were not considered worthy of professorships. These are revolutionary suggestions, but the past of our colleges in a way seems to justify them. As I read various records of college life in the older days, when the president taught, and nearly everyone was a professor, and the present elaborate academic distinctions were not, I find a greater content among the faculty. We emphasize the distinctions of rank in these days too much to make strong people happy in accepting permanently the lower ranks. Only a few days ago I heard of a freshman who boasted: "My teacher knows more than yours. Yours doesn't amount to anything. She isn't head of the department. Mine's the head." Until then I had supposed that at least the underclassmen were unaffected by the distinctions, but now I think everyone is aware of them.

One thing is perfectly clear. If we are to select and promote according to the teaching ability of the individual, we must have some definite way of testing good teaching. Otherwise all I have said is to no purpose.

If the student be accepted as the ultimate judge such a test is not impossible. It is only necessary to find a practical way of getting the student's opinion. None of us wants the student questioned about her personal opinion of individual instructors, nor do we believe that the evidence of chance gossip should be made the ground of official action. We know, too, that a good many elements enter into popularity with students. We cannot judge merely by numbers in an elective course, because the course may be a "snap," or the instructor an easy marker, or she may give parties for her students which bribe them. We must allow for the appeal of the subject apart from the instruction, and the appeal of the instructor on purely personal grounds. We know that there is a margin of error in the opinion of students. In spite of all this, we ought to know what that opinion is.

Here is one possible way. Let each student, when she has finished a course, bring to the final examination a written statement of the value of the course to her, and suggestions for its improve-

ment. Let these statements be unsigned. Let them be sealed and filed away until every student in the class is out of college. Have similar unsigned papers handed in by the seniors at commencement, to cover the work of the four years. Finally ask for a report from alumnae of three years' or five years' standing. In this way honest opinions without fear or favor would be obtained in most cases, and from the drift of the mass of evidence we could know the value of the teaching.

This scheme is merely a first suggestion, capable of endless modifications. One statement from the undergraduate and one from the graduate might suffice. A definite questionnaire might be contrived. We might ask if a course had all the qualities which my students named as desirable. Of one thing we may be very sure. Most of our students are desirous of answering such questions. They are only waiting for their chance.

If we had an officer of appointments, as I have suggested, that officer could also examine these documents and recommend action based on them. Such work might easily occupy the whole of one person's time.

If it were considered unwise to entrust such power to any individual, final action might be taken by a committee of which she would be a member and in consultation with the departments concerned.

What I have said reduces itself to this. If you are to have good teaching in the colleges you must emphasize it. You must select teachers who can give it to you, and you must retain and promote them according to whether they do give it to you or not. To do this you must find a way of testing good teaching. Teaching is good or bad, effective or ineffective, according to the result on the student. Some way must be found to measure this result. I have suggested one way.

Visiting classes is another way, but to my mind it is humiliating and ineffective. Certainly it does not help to establish the value of the teaching according to its effect on the student.

There is another way which has sometimes been suggested—examination by an outside board, and judgment of the teacher by the results which the students show in these examinations. The system lends itself to abuses, and in my preparatory school experience did not encourage good teaching. It is adapted to the honor school of English universities and to the honor examinations in our own colleges, rather than to the ordinary work in the

separate courses. I have therefore preferred to resort to the questionnaire and the reports of the students.

Many of you have noticed the story by Jennette Lee in the *April Century*, with its indictment of colleges. You may remember that the man in the case remarks with reference to the college, "I am a business man, and I know when a plant is out of date." Is there truth in that charge? Is the college unable to reorganize, as business houses do, in order to get better results?

From a recent article by J. Ogden Armour, in the *American Magazine* for March, entitled "Armour Men Who Got Ahead, and Why," I have selected several sentences which seem to parallel what I have been saying.

"There is no function of our company to which I attach more importance than the hiring of office boys. There used to be a time when a boy was just a boy; today he is a potential department head."

"To me, every boy, every young man, who enters our employ is an investment. . . . If he makes a mistake, instead of criticizing him, we try to find out what led him to make the mistake, and aid him in avoiding its repetition."

"Don't discharge that boy!" I once heard my father say. "Don't turn him out on the street with a sore spot for Armour & Company. . . ."

"We try to guard against any such thing as an automatic foreclosure of opportunity to anyone."

Note these statements. He is careful to select the right office boy, and not to have an "automatic foreclosure of opportunity to anyone." And there is another idea. "Don't turn him out on the street with a sore spot for Armour and Company." It is a pity that in the college world we have no way of preventing these sore spots.

In another place Mr. Armour says, "When I am asked to explain the individual successes of some of these men I can say only that they were given full opportunity to do their work as they saw fit, and were made answerable only for results."

Opportunity to do her work as she sees fit is the dearest privilege of the college instructor. But ought she to refuse to be held answerable for the results? I doubt it.

Nevertheless the discharge of ineffective teachers is difficult to harmonize with the growing tendency to security of academic tenure. All the more reason then for care in the original selection,

and for the establishment of recognized tests of good teaching so far as this is humanly possible.

If it is impossible to define or test good teaching, I do not believe that we shall ever do away with ineffective teaching in our colleges.

One difficulty in our way of which I have not spoken is the fact that it seems to make comparatively little difference at present whether the teaching in our colleges is good or bad. Graduate schools and professional schools cannot long maintain their standing if the quality of their instruction becomes poor. But the undergraduate college has its "college life" which is independent of the curriculum, its buildings, its long traditions, its ideals, which are perpetuated from class to class. So a man chooses to have the stamp of Princeton, or Dartmouth, or Williams put upon him, and he does not ask, as a rule, where he will find the most brilliant teaching in the greatest number of subjects. If poor teaching in colleges meant a falling off in students, so prompt that you could trace cause and effect, the question of ineffective teaching would be under discussion in all the boards of trustees, and not left to a conference of professors. Sometimes it seems as if the teaching were the least important aspect of college life for everyone concerned. Yet surely, rightly considered, it is the very center and heart of the college.

If we are to maintain and increase good teaching in these days, we must find a way to measure it, intangible as it is, and we must emphasize, respect, and reward it.

PLEASANT POSSIBLES IN LADY PROFESSORS

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When I read Professor Stephen Leacock's recent apology for his own calling, his last paragraph challenged my indignation. "*The professor is passing away,*" he says. "*The male school-teacher is gone, the male clerk is going, and already on the horizon of the academic market rises the Woman with the Spectacles, the rude survivalist who in the coming generation will dispense the elements of learning cut to order, without an afterthought of what it once has meant.*"

The "rude survivalist" turns amazed spectacles upon Professor Leacock and asks him if he has ever worked in a faculty with her *genus* and compared the operations of the male and the female pedagogues? Has he had a chance to observe which is more eager to question old methods of education or to try new ones? Which in faculty meetings are the rash proposers of innovations? Come, my friend, let us reason together.

There is nothing like a first hand impression of a novelty. When a woman physician recently took a sick college girl to her home in Virginia, the small boy of the house was discovered, large-eyed, behind the door in the hall late at night, just after the arrival, and on being interrogated by a severe family, said that he got up because he wanted to see "the Lady Doctor." Not to press the comparison too far, for the small boy was bitterly disappointed in the ordinary person who arrived, let us try to entice Professor Leacock (and others) to look at "pleasant possibles," as Lamb's charming phrase hath it, in "Lady Professors."

Notice that I grant Professor Leacock "the others" who even yet expect as he does spectacles and blue stockings. A distinguished lecturer at a woman's college said recently to a head of a department (both men): "All these women in your department look too well-dressed to know anything." And a young married friend of mine who made her first acquaintance with a woman's college as my guest, remarked (in the presence of five Lady Professors, all college graduates) "I suppose the most attractive of these students all marry." One "rude survivalist" made an after-dinner speech out of that remark.

Now the truth is there is no one type of Lady Professor yet, for the species has not been long-lived enough to establish a type. Probably the general reader would recognize Professor Leacock's composite picture of his own class of male professors, and would declare that the many exceptions I can name would prove the rule. But who could sketch so easily recognizable a picture of the Lady Professor?

Let us try to see her as she is. To find her, we have to go to the women's colleges, for as yet in the great coeducational universities where the numbers of women students are large there are almost no women on the teaching staff, the positions open to women in these universities being deanships and medical health officerships for women. So it is generally true that the women who are the best equipped specialists and teachers are to be found

in the women's colleges. Of course, some of the most able women in the profession are diverted to public school positions, principalships of private schools, and deanships, by taste for different work and by the larger remuneration. The salaries for women professors are small. In three leading women's colleges from the 1916 catalogues there are only thirty-five women who are full professors. In the rank of associate professor there are fifty-six women and the average salary here is (taking figures from the same three colleges), \$1500.00. In two of these colleges there are twenty-nine women in a lower professional rank (assistant professor) with a lower salary. Now this is all that the average woman who goes into college work can expect. Yet unless she has an independent income or a family to back her, she often finishes her university course with debts for her education. Very often too a woman as well as a man has home responsibilities although hers are not so obvious. And while the salaries of men and women are, I believe, equal in the women's colleges in the same rank, a far larger field of possibilities lies open for the male professor in the universities as well. Moreover, an exceptional salary may be given to attract some desired man. A college trustee a few years ago told a Lady Professor that he hoped the Board would appropriate a special salary large enough to secure an able young scientist, who had never taught, for he had four little children. The Lady Professor who was receiving an associate professor's salary after twelve years of successful teaching and writing nearly made the reply which one of her sister colleagues had made famous: "I too have given hostages to fortune." When that remark was made at a dinner table by the spinster in question and a shocked vis-a-vis inquired: "What do you mean?" she replied: "My mother and my brother." Her colleagues always considered that the offender did not know the meaning of the proverb, but possibly real satire underlay her remark,—about the only hostages allowed or recognized for the woman professor.

Then in the women's colleges where the faculties are composed of men and women, a new male head of a department is sometimes placed over a woman as well equipped and as able. Now a woman professor may believe thoroughly in having both men and women in the faculty, and may understand that such an action is to preserve the proportion of men and women, but still it is galling to have a woman who has held large fellowships, published able investigations, taught successfully, and been acting head of the

department, not given the reward which a man of similar attainments would have been granted. Always, of course, other reasons can be assigned for such appointments, and the truth may be different, but the possibility suggests itself.

In the actual working of men and women together in the women's colleges, the sex line is rarely a disturbing element. Votes in faculty meeting once may have divided on a man-woman combination, but that certainly is not the case now. Salaries generally are equal for men and women in the same rank, the time being past when Maria Mitchell, the noted professor of astronomy at Vassar, received not only less than the men professors, but less than the steward. Men and women alike have to learn how to manage a budget of accounts with small assets, large liabilities, long summer vacations and a vanishing pension system. Men and women alike often because of family responsibilities have to learn to add to income by extra work in vacations.

Women in professions often have made the mistake of doing this by reducing living expenses by "light housekeeping" or by making their own clothes, not seeing that this was false economy for professional women, who need all their spare time for outdoor life to insure good health, and for research work to keep abreast of male competitors in the profession. Women are now generally beyond this stage, but they have not yet acquired the best standard of efficiency, are rather proud of doing their own type-writing often. Be it said, however, that this is partly for economy, but largely because colleges do not yet provide public stenographers available for the use of the faculty, and men professors as well as women often have to do their own typewriting of lectures, business correspondence, and reports,—a tremendous time-loss for efficiency.

The handicaps for a woman are rather more personal. When she is publishing her research work, she has no husband to read her proof, make her index, or verify her references, whom she may gracefully thank in the preface; nor for daily work has she a consort who will relieve her of much of the drudgery of correcting papers. And she has no home-maker.

When a woman becomes a full professor and can afford a house, she herself has to do the housekeeping and wrestle with the servant problem. The associate professor and the instructor who can never afford a house usually have to live in a college dormitory with the students, where the essentials of hearth fire, animals, and children are impossible. Dire would be the consequences of any

attempt to procure these elements of home-life in a dormitory. Even if one could afford to adopt a child and the college authorities would tolerate a crib, the life of the infant who would grow up among admiring college girls and doting college professors would hardly go unspoiled. No wise woman would risk it.

Once I did risk an animal when an engaging gray kitten named Kim was brought to my door for a Christmas present, but life that winter became complicated. Kim would not be institutionalized, and the only things he ever learned in college were his room (once mine) to which he would fly, picking it out from eight dormitories and dashing up-stairs to the third floor, south-west corner, and his master's voice. Of the last I would have wished him ignorant, for once when in a first floor recitation room I was reading to a class, probably more loudly and rhetorically than I realized, Cleanthes' Hymn to Zeus, in the middle Kim with a shocking miaeu dashed in through the open window! He was by this time a public character and such a scandal could not be concealed; still less the other episode when he got out, rolled in the fertilizer on the campus, and paraded up and down through the library. But the worst was when he belied his name and disgraced me by having kittens. He was hurried to board in the country in time, as I thought, to avoid publicity, but a few days later when I entered my room, on my desk had been laid out by two wicked college students "Kim's Layette," a complete baby-kitten outfit from Schwartz's including tiny announcement cards for Kimetta, Kimella, Kimona, and Kim Junior. Kim never returned to college.

But, joking aside, institutional life has its horrors for many women from which escape becomes necessary. The colleges are beginning to realize the need of faculty apartment houses where more privacy, dignity, and freedom may be attained. Another excellent plan would be a series of small separate houses, working women's cottages, near enough together for a central heating system, and for common service of caretakers, and with a commons for meals for those who wished. Such a system would secure more independence and individuality in living and make possible the joyful young things,—kittens, puppies, or (far better) adopted children!

The problem of clothes for women (as well as the housing) is working itself out. The first women professors in their zeal for the things of the mind thought little of the garb of the body. Criticism awoke some. I remember one professor who suddenly exchanged dark wool dresses with basques buttoning up to her

throat for soft silks in delicate colors every evening, because she had heard that learned women were such scarecrows that they never could attract their sex to education. The day of the stern pioneers for women's education has passed, and now there are in the teaching profession many who wear all their weight of learning lightly like a flower. But clothes remain a problem, for women's clothes demand much more time in selection and planning than men's, especially for a limited income. A woman professor realizes that to be inconspicuous she should be at least as well-dressed as the average of her students. Fortunately the standard in the college is simplicity. The wise woman now does not sew for herself and has learned to buy ready-made clothes, saving thereby much expense and time, yet securing individuality for herself by taste and careful selection.

Women are learning practical wisdom by experience. Other difficulties are harder to avoid. The Lady Professor tends to be too strenuous and serious-minded. She is intolerant at times of her easy-going male colleagues who have wives to coddle them at home, who do not talk much about their work, who play golf long afternoons, and smoke peacefully an hour after dinner. Perhaps she should remember that the bow always bent may snap. She is inclined to regard as flippant the masculine habit of light disparagement of labor, forgetting the Horatian question: "What hinders a man with a smile on his lips from speaking the truth?" A student said once of a very brilliant teacher of hers: "I'd like to see Miss X. asleep just to see if she ever lets down." The woman professor has yet to learn to relax at other times than over the tea-cups. It was partly due to this over-strenuousness of hers and consequent wear and tear that a college president once suggested that women professors should retire from active service ten years earlier than men! *Verbum sapienti*, O Woman with the Spectacles!

It must be said, however, that the Lady Professor today has learned the fundamental value of health, and is working on her own personal hygiene. It is my greatest hobby that the development of mind and body should go hand in hand and that all our college education will be more vital when the physical training and instruction for every individual through the four years is on a par with the intellectual. How many students graduate from our colleges with well developed physiques, fine carriage, the habit of regular exercise, a knowledge of anatomy, hygiene and diet, and a moral principle about keeping well? I myself am inclined to be-

lieve that the most fundamental sin is not ignorance, or even selfishness, but sickness, in its far-reaching, undermining effects on character, work, personal relations, and future generations. The woman in a profession has to learn how to do her work and keep well if she is to be a true success. The one thing I was really proud of when I finished my work for my doctorate was that I weighed more than I ever had in my life, had not lost my hair, and did *not* wear spectacles!

The worst to be said for professional women is that they are insecure in tenure of office. A noted Assyriologist suddenly marries and leaves her excavations for a hearth-fire in Oshkosh. A college president gives up her work to become the wife of one of her professors. A really great teacher leaves her classes for second-rate drama-writing. Head-interne after head-interne in a babies' hospital marries until the positions, to secure some permanence, are all filled with men instead of women. This is truly lamentable, but I believe transitional. Much in woman's work has not been solved, least of all the possibilities of continuing professional work with the responsibilities of the *mater familias*. In time, I believe, when woman is still more widely accepted as an economic factor and is better trained in personal hygiene, it will be more usual and possible for her to combine work and home ties.

But I have been emphasizing the problems of the Lady Professor rather than dwelling on her perquisites. These, however, are legion. For any true teacher, the compensations of the work itself are beyond description. The women I know in the profession do not "dispense the elements of learning cut to order"! Neither do they lecture continuously or often, pouring information and dogma into young minds. They are instinctively Socratic, eager to make the young think for themselves, to get their personal reactions to the material placed before them, to make the class-room a civic institution of community effort, where each person shall perform his civic duty of thought. Woman tends naturally too toward the tutorial system, whether her college provides time in her schedule for that method or not, gives many interviews to small groups or individuals, comes to know her students as units, and shapes class-room work in part to individual components. The excitement of each class is like that of Emerson's new person for her, "an event" that may even hinder one from sleep!

The woman who is a college professor has also great freedom of life. She has no responsibilities generally toward the institu-

tional life outside her class-room. She can withdraw behind a locked door for hours of unbroken study. She has a good working library at hand. She has had the pleasure of working with men shoulder to shoulder in her university studies; and she has that again in her teaching. She may be a reader for the college entrance examination board, and every June work with men in her own specialty from schools, colleges and universities, who discuss with her problems of teaching. She belongs to the "learned societies," goes to the annual meetings, and is treated as an equal by the male professors there, except for the fact that some of the organizations yet make their main informal meeting a long evening "smoker," to the goodfellowship of which women are not invited. In general, however, she feels (when she thinks of it!) that men accept her as a fellow-worker and make her feel that she is one of them.

I have got away from Professor Leacock, but I hope he may admit these Pleasant Possibles. For to those who know the well-won battle for the higher education of women, the calling of the woman professor is something almost sacred. It is still with a grave sense of responsibility that women today go into college teaching, determined to have the best possible training for their profession, to venture there all their capital of health and personality, to make of teaching the largest thing that can be made of it for the future of women, in family, profession, and state, and so to help solve the widening problems of women's work, health, and civic and domestic responsibilities. And the woman professor's belief in the future of women gives ardor to her daily work.

WHAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR MOTHERS

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Without the higher education of women it is difficult to conceive of such an undertaking as that which was launched on April 9, 1912, when President Taft signed the Act of Congress creating the Federal Children's Bureau. That bureau is directed by Congress to investigate and report "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people,
* * * especially * * * infant mortality, the birth rate,

orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment," and "legislation affecting children in the several states and territories." Some of this work can be and is done by men. Yet the delicate task of asking for the intimate details of the birth and early care of babies—facts essential to an understanding of such a problem as infant mortality—can be done only by trained women. Much of the work of interpreting these details, too, requires the trained faculties of educated women. As one of the advocates of the bill creating the Children's Bureau remarked, there was much wisdom in Uncle Zeke's saying that "It ain't the ignorance in the world as much as it is knowing about so many things that ain't so."

Though the Children's Bureau has now published some twenty-five pamphlets and has half a dozen more in press and many others in preparation, it has as yet only made a beginning at the huge task laid out for it by Congress.

Its staff for the first two years consisted of only fifteen persons and, because of the difficulty of securing on short notice just the right people, not all these positions could be permanently filled until March 3, 1913. During these years, the bureau was little more than an experiment pointing the way toward its own possibilities of future usefulness. During that time, however, stimulated by the opinions of experts that at least half of the 300,000 babies who die annually in the United States before they are a year old could be saved, the bureau undertook and completed its first field survey of infant mortality, a study of conditions in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. It also published a little bulletin on Prenatal Care, written by a mother of five children, nearly 300,000 copies of which have now been distributed to prospective mothers, and it made a beginning in the study of methods of preventing infant mortality with its two bulletins, the one a preliminary report on what American cities are doing to prevent infant mortality, and the other a description of the New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children as an example of methods of baby saving work in small towns and rural districts. During this period, too, the bureau published a Handbook of Federal Statistics of Children; a compilation of the laws relating to mothers' pensions in the United States, Denmark and New Zealand; and a small pamphlet on birth registration, the need for which is fundamental in a large part of its work. It also began the series of tests of birth registra-

tion in various states, in which it has had the co-öperation of the women's clubs.

In July, 1914, an increased appropriation made it possible for the bureau to enlarge its staff to seventy-six persons. All the positions in the bureau, except those of chief and secretary to the chief, have always been under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission. The original staff was secured in part by transfer and in part from civil service lists obtained as a result of examinations for positions in other bureaus, particularly the Bureau of Labor Statistics. But the increase in the staff authorized in 1914 made it feasible to hold special examinations for positions in the Children's Bureau and all the new positions, except those the duties of which were purely clerical, were filled, and very successfully filled, from the lists resulting from these examinations.

The work of the bureau is now divided among five divisions and a separate field force is working on infant mortality. The five divisions are child hygiene, social service, industry, statistics, and library research or reference. The last two divisions those of statistics and of library research, are to a certain extent tools of the other divisions, the function of the one being to assist in planning and in working up the statistical material of original investigations, and that of the other being to keep in touch with the literature of all subjects with which the bureau is concerned.

Though broadening its field of activity the bureau has held steadily to the big lines of endeavor laid down during its first two years. The study of infant mortality in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has been followed by similar studies in seven other cities, Manchester, N. H.; Brockton and New Bedford, Massachusetts; Waterbury, Connecticut; Saginaw, Michigan; Akron, Ohio; and Baltimore, Maryland. In the latter city agents of the bureau have just completed the huge task of securing answers to an elaborate questionnaire relating to the first year after birth of all the 12,500 babies born during the year 1915 whose families could be located. In all these studies together about 25,000 babies have been included—in each city all the babies born during one year, in rich or in poor families, babies who have lived as well as babies who have died.

The purpose of these inquiries has been to discover the social and economic conditions which accompany the death or the survival, as it may be, of children under one year of age. And, though the reports upon these other investigations are not yet published and the tabulation of the Baltimore schedules is not yet completed,

the results thus far available show clearly the blood relationship of the Children's Bureau to the Department of Labor. For with monotonous regularity the infant mortality rate varies inversely with the yearly earnings of the fathers. In Manchester, N. H., for example, of the babies whose fathers earned less than \$450 one in four died before it was a year old; of those whose fathers earned from \$450 to \$850 one in six died; of those whose fathers earned from \$850 to \$1,050 one in eight died; and of those whose fathers earned more than \$1,050 only one in sixteen died.

Another point of great interest is the relationship between the infant mortality rate and the gainful employment of mothers. The comparatively small number of mothers who are found gainfully employed during the year either before or after a baby's birth renders the figures relating to this point less conclusive than those relating to fathers' earnings. Moreover, wage-earning mothers are generally found in families where poverty, due to the small earnings of the fathers, is acute. Nevertheless, the bureau's figures seem to indicate that, even when the father's earnings are practically the same, if the mother is a wage earner the baby's chances of life are lessened.

Closely allied to, and often the direct cause of the death of a baby is the death of its mother. Moreover, the death of the mother of a family is frequently the cause of other conditions dangerous to the child, of inadequate care whether by the father alone, by aged grandparents, or by more distant relatives; of placing out either in institutions or in foster homes; of the resulting demoralization and perhaps delinquency of the children. Recognizing the importance to all children of a living mother, the physician who is head of the Child Hygiene Division has prepared a report upon maternal mortality. This report shows that in the United States 15,000 women between fifteen and forty-five years of age die annually from conditions connected with childbirth, more than die from any other cause except tuberculosis. It shows also that, though these deaths are largely preventable, the maternal mortality rate has not been decreasing as have the death rates from other preventable causes, such as tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Finally, a careful comparison of the maternal mortality rates of this country with the rates of fifteen important foreign countries discloses that in only two of these other countries does motherhood bring with it a greater probability of death than in our own land.

The bureau's work is not, however, merely an enumeration

of tragedies. Constantly the effort is made to show what can be done to keep the babies and the mothers alive and well. The bureau physician, for example, refers to the work for maternal and child welfare which has been developed in New Zealand and Canada and suggests for a rural county in this country a "Unit Plan." Such a plan should include a rural nursing service, centering at the county seat, with nurses especially trained to recognize dangerous conditions in prospective mothers; an accessible county center to which mothers could come for information about personal hygiene; a cottage hospital, or beds in an accessible general hospital, especially for the proper care of abnormal cases; and skilled attendance obtainable by each mother in the county.

Meanwhile, with a view to showing each larger community in the United States what others are doing and thus stimulating further exertions, the bureau has published a *Tabular Statement of Infant Welfare Work by Public and Private Agencies in the United States*. Meanwhile, too, a bulletin on infant care has been published and some 330,000 copies have been sent out to the mothers of the country. A third bulletin in this series, dealing with the care of the child from 2 to 6 years of age, is soon to follow.

Nor are these the only bureau publications which are designed to assist in the fight for the lives of young children. A pamphlet on *Child Welfare Exhibits* shows how to prepare and manage such exhibits. One on *Children's Health Conferences* shows how to conduct with child and mother the type of conference on the child's physical condition which was an important part of the Children's Bureau exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition. Still another on *Baby Week Campaigns* shows how communities of various sizes can arouse public interest in the health of children and can thereby bring about the correction of unfavorable civic conditions which threaten the lives and the health of the next generation.

Last spring the bureau coöperated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs in a nation-wide campaign of this kind. In over two thousand communities in the United States celebrations were held and public attention was for a time centered—by means of public meetings, exhibits, conferences with parents, processions, plays, tableaux, the distribution of flags, school children's essays, and other devices—upon the question of what the community owes the baby. This year the bureau has issued a revised edition of its *Baby Week* bulletin, including accounts of many of the celebrations

of last year, and is advising that the next campaigns cover the needs of children up to school age. The bureau is also urging that in all communities where infantile paralysis has been epidemic the committees planning the celebration omit all features which would bring mothers or babies together. For the Children's Bureau idea of a Baby Week is not that it should be in any sense a baby show. And the value of these campaigns is to be measured, not by their spectacular features, but by the permanent results which flow from them, such as the establishment in a state board of health of a division of child hygiene, or in a county of a center for child health work or an instructive nursing service.

Other bulletins already published by the bureau include one on Mental Defectives in the District of Columbia, which has been followed by a much more elaborate study of mental defectives in Delaware. In the latter investigation the bureau has had the co-operation of the public health service which has made all the mental examinations. Agents of the Children's Bureau have then studied the social conditions under which each case was found and the need for custodial care and training by public agencies.

In accordance with its general injunction to investigate and report upon "legislation affecting children in the several states and territories," the bureau has in course of preparation a complete index of all such laws. This index is being prepared by a young lawyer of the bureau staff. Thus far he has been able to cover the laws of only about half the states. But a typewritten copy of any state index is furnished on request to any responsible organization or body of individuals which is planning a revision or codification of the child welfare laws of that state. The laws of each state are thus indexed in the order in which special requests are received. This index of child-welfare laws will probably not be published, but will furnish the basis for compilations or digests of legislation relating to particular subjects.

Other topics upon which the Children's Bureau has reports in preparation are illegitimacy, juvenile delinquency, mothers' pensions, maternity insurance, maternal and child welfare in rural communities, recreation, street trades, and child labor. During the next year it is hoped to extend both the urban and the rural studies of infant mortality and to add to these subjects others equally necessary to an understanding of the conditions of motherhood and of childhood in the United States. The bureau realizes keenly its inability, with the present staff and means at command, to take up

all the many problems demanding attention and to cover adequately even the questions to which it seeks at some point an answer. But with available resources it can do only a few things in a few places at a time.

When the Children's Bureau was organized, the reports of the Bureau of Labor on its special investigation of the Conditions of Woman and Child Wage Earners had been recently published in nineteen volumes. It was therefore considered unnecessary to make any special statistical studies of child labor. Work was early begun, however, upon a compilation and analysis of the child labor laws of all states and territories and not long afterwards field studies of methods of administration of child labor laws were undertaken. The bulletin on child labor legislation and reports on the administration of the employment-certificate systems of Connecticut and of New York, two widely different systems, have already been issued. And reports concerning the administration of child labor laws of ten other industrial states are in progress.

These studies are of particular significance and importance to the bureau at the present time because the Federal child labor law which goes into effect on September 1 of this year is to be enforced, by and under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, through a division to be called the Child Labor Law Division of the Children's Bureau. Up to the present time the bureau has had no administrative power of any kind, but has been authorized only to "investigate and report." If, however, its history were to be divided like Gaul into three parts, the first would extend through its first two years—the years of the original fifteen—which may be called the experimental period; the second would cover the next three years which may be called the period of growth and organization; and the third will begin on September 1, 1917, when inspectors of the bureau will acquire the power to enter manufacturing establishments and mines for the purpose of enforcing a penal statute protecting children.

The Federal Child Labor Law prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of products of factories, mills, canneries, or workshops in which, within thirty days previous to their removal, children under fourteen (14) years of age have been employed or children under sixteen (16) have been employed for more than eight (8) hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, or for more than six (6) days a week, or between the hours of 7 p.m., and 6 a.m. It also prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of the products of

mines and quarries in which, within thirty (30) days, children under sixteen have been employed. Rules and regulations for the enforcement of the law are to be made by a board consisting of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General; the Secretary of Labor is designated as the enforcing authority; and the law specifically provides for issuing to children Federal certificates of age, showing that they are old enough to be entitled to work. The law also provides, however, that in any state designated by the Board of Secretaries an employment or age certificate issued under the state law shall have the same force and effect as a Federal certificate.

Naturally, if a state has any sort of employment-certificate system it is highly desirable not to establish a duplicate Federal certificate system. But unfortunately many states accept as evidence of age statements or documents which have been frequently shown by experience to be falsified. Of course, if a state prohibits the employment of any child under fourteen years of age and then, on the evidence of a carelessly made out school record or a false affidavit, actually gives a child of twelve or thirteen a state certificate to work, the law has defeated its own purpose. For this reason the Board of Secretaries on March 1, when forty-one legislatures were in session, sent letters to the governors of all the states in the Union asking for coöperation in avoiding a double system of certificates. This letter suggested two alternative plans. The first was that the state legislature establish a board of state officials similar to the Federal child labor board, or designate some appropriate state official, and that it give this board or individual power to make rules and regulations respecting evidence of age under the state child labor law which would also be satisfactory under the rules and regulations adopted for the enforcement of the Federal law. The second plan suggested was that the legislature adopt certain specified requirements for evidence of age which were placed so high as to reach the upper limit of probable requirements for a Federal certificate.

Owing to the lack of any appropriation for the purpose, no other action has been taken by the Board of Secretaries. But it is hoped that an appropriation for preliminary work may soon become available and that the task may be begun of laying the necessary groundwork for coöperation with the states in protecting children from too early labor. For, as Miss Lathrop says in her fourth annual report, "Merely keeping the breath of life in children is

valueless to the nation unless they are brought on to adult life trained masters of their full powers of body and mind."

Certainly today, when we are all acutely conscious, in sorrow and in pain, of the nation's need for citizens who are "trained masters of their full powers of body and mind," is no time to relax our care for the children who belong to the future. Never before, indeed, has the function of the Children's Bureau to "investigate and report" upon the welfare of the children of the United States had quite the same vivid significance as it has today when the young men and even the young women of the country are going into military training to resist foreign aggression—at what risk we can only look at European battlefields and dimly guess. Never before could a Federal law for the protection of children from overstrain, which have gone into effect under circumstances involving such need for protection as today when the demand for labor power to supply armies of non-producers is so keen that we are inevitably tempted to relax, all along the line, our standards for labor. But lest we forget, I should like to submit in conclusion one thought. No war can be justified by its results upon the generation which fights, which pays with its blood and its tears. Only if the gain to posterity is such as to afford compensation for the loss to the living generation can war possibly be justifiable. Then is not at this moment the protection of our children a duty quite as deep and vital as the protection of our rights? Indeed, is it worth while to protect our rights unless we can also protect our children so that with "full powers of body and mind," they may enjoy those rights?

The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph. D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Beginning with this first number of Volume XI the JOURNAL will appear on the first instead of the fifteenth of the month. This we believe will be more satisfactory to both our readers and

An Addition to the Staff

our advertisers. Attention is called also to the addition of another member to the Journal staff. Isadore Thompson Scott, Michigan '84 (Mrs. F. N.) of Ann Arbor has been appointed advertising and circulation manager. Mrs. Scott's long acquaintance with the work of the Association and her unflagging interest in it, her energy and resourcefulness, and her wide acquaintance with the educational field, give her unusual qualifications for the work. Already the editorial office is beginning to see the results of her efforts in new subscriptions and additional advertising. The Association is to be congratulated on the fact that she is willing to act in this capacity. To the executive secretary her assistance comes as a most welcome relief. With her help it is possible to face the rapidly growing work with confidence in its continuing success.

The extent of our success, however, is dependent not upon the editor and the advertising manager only but upon our readers also. There is no question that for schools, colleges, teachers' agencies, placement bureaus for trained workers, and particularly for publishing houses, our JOURNAL should be a more valuable advertising medium than other publications

Read the Advertising

with many times our circulation. Whether it will be found so will depend upon the extent to which our readers interest themselves in our advertisers and in writing them give us the benefit of that interest. We urge you therefore to read the advertisements and if you write to the advertisers, to mention the JOURNAL. Similarly if your attention is drawn to any book through our book review department so that you wish to purchase, will you not in ordering see that the information reaches the publisher that your interest was aroused through the JOURNAL? Almost every reader of the JOURNAL can help us with some one or more of our advertisers.

When this issue of the JOURNAL reaches our readers vacations will be drawing to a close, in not a few cases indeed will already have become only a memory. From mountain and seashore, **The Branches** from quiet country places, from busy summer **and** sessions at the colleges and universities, thousands of our teacher members are turning **the Work** again toward the schoolroom. Other thousands, mothers of families, are urging more or less reluctant little feet toward the same goal, meanwhile busily planning the college daughter's winter wardrobe or the thousand and one household matters that must be attended to before the winter's round of social and community activities can be undertaken.

We await with some impatience the resumption of the work of the Association. The apparently inevitable cessation of our activity during the summer has seemed this year particularly regrettable. With so much needing to be done it has been discouraging to find so many branches practically non-existent, their regular officers on the wing so that letters reach them only after many forwardings, and no one responsible for branch business in their absence. Would it not be possible at least for the period of the war to make some provision for preserving the continuity of the branch during the summer? Could there not be found in almost every branch a committee that could be empowered to act for the branch during the period of suspended animation whose chairman could be reached without delay by the executive secretary and who could be depended upon to co-operate in the execution of the plans of the national Association?

We do not mean to imply that our Association is more completely dormant than others in the vacation period. As a matter of fact, we found to our great gratification when we had occasion during the summer to appeal to several other organizations, that we compared very favorably with them in respect of our activity and general "aliveness." We only make the suggestion in the interest of still greater efficiency. Such a committee could unquestionably prevent the loss of interest that results from a complete cessation of branch activities and could help to start the work off more promptly and more effectively in the fall.

The executive secretary is particularly desirous that there be no unnecessary delay in beginning the work this year. Our country needs the assistance of its trained women as it has never needed it before. Doubtless thousands of them are already giving themselves in national service as individuals but they have work to do also as an organized group and it is important that it be undertaken without delay. During the summer there has been sent out from the office of the Association to all branch presidents and to A. C. A. representatives on the various state divisions of the Woman's Committee a weekly bulletin suggesting work that might be undertaken by college women. It is hoped that some of these suggestions may prove practicable for our branches.

We would call the attention of the branches again to the departments of the work of the Woman's Committee of the Council for National Defense. Each department has been put in charge of a particular member of the Committee and plans for carrying on active work along all of these lines are going forward rapidly. There are ten departments as follows: registration for service, food production, food conservation, women in industry, child welfare, maintaining existing social service agencies, safeguarding moral and spiritual forces, educational propaganda, liberty loans, and Red Cross and Allied Relief.

It would be well for the branches to consider in which of these departments of work we as an organization can be most useful. We have already done a considerable amount of effective work in the safeguarding of moral and spiritual forces through the creation of an informed public opinion in the matter of the moral safeguarding of the training camps. Much still remains to be done. The government has passed the necessary

legislation. The possibility of enforcing it, however, will depend upon the creation and maintenance of an effective public opinion in the communities in which the camps are located. Moreover, the protection of the soldier from liquor and prostitution is only half the problem. There is also the work of protecting the romantic and innocent but often ignorant and frivolous young girl against herself and the soldier. Here is a piece of work big enough to demand the best efforts of the best trained minds in the country.

Believing that such protection can best be provided by the girl herself if properly instructed and inspired, your executive secretary drew up some time ago a plan for the training of girls

A Proposal	for national service in the hope that through
for the	the co-operation of our branches and perhaps
Training of	other organizations something might be done
Girls	toward meeting the immediate problem by

helping a considerable numbers of girls to find themselves in their relation to their country and to realize their obligation to contribute something in the way of national service.

Soon after the declaration of war it was proposed that the government should begin the creation of a military and industrial reserve by enrolling all unemployed boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one and requiring them to enter upon definite training either in military tactics or in some occupation directly serviceable to the nation in war. The Boys' Working Reserve is the result of that proposal. So far as I know no similar proposal has been made in regard to the girls. Considering the immensely important part that women are playing in the present war and the obvious indispensability of women's service in any modern system of national defense, this seems a strange oversight. Certainly it is quite as important to the nation that its women should realize their obligation to national service as that its men should, perhaps it is even more important.

We venture to hope that the plan if it is carried out on any considerable scale may accomplish two highly desirable results. We believe first that it may be made the opportunity not only for immediate service and training for future service but for instruction as well in the causes and aims of the war, for the creation of patriotic sentiment, and for leading the girl to a

right understanding of her own responsibilities and her relation to the war, to the individual soldier, and to the community; but we believe also that the machinery created for the achievement of this first object may then be used to provide an effective training for all of our youth in the permanent duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

The plan as briefly outlined by the executive secretary is as follows:

- (1) To attempt to gather in every community (if the attempt were made to apply the proposal nationally perhaps it would be necessary to take the county as the unit) as nearly as possible *all* girls into clubs under volunteer leaders.

The Plan

Since the work is primarily educational in character the teachers and trained women generally would have to be relied on to furnish the leadership. The same leader might serve two, three, or more clubs if meeting times could be conveniently arranged.

- (2) Let each club choose its own work. It might be Red Cross work, making hospital supplies, garments, etc.; food conservation; clothing conservation; or it might be training for service to be undertaken later, telephone, telegraph, typewriting, clerical work, nursing, agriculture, etc.

(3) Have prepared, perhaps by the Woman's Advisory Committee of the Council for National Defense, or by the national bureau or by state departments of education, a series of bulletins: (a) A bulletin suggesting lines of work that the clubs might undertake, with enough information about each and about methods of beginning the work to enable groups to make an intelligent choice. (b) Bulletins outlining a course of work in each field suggested. These bulletins should be prepared by experts. In food and clothing conservation, probably the colleges and the various government bureaus, including the Bureau of Education, could be relied upon for help. The Red Cross would probably furnish full instructions for various forms of work in its field. The telephone and telegraph companies would doubtless co-operate in supplying instruction for classes formed in this way. High schools, technical schools, vocational schools, business colleges, colleges and universities, nurses' training schools, etc., would also probably co-operate willingly. (c) Bulletins of instructions to leaders setting forth the results to be aimed for, methods of work, bibliographies of material available in regard to war conditions and war problems that the girls are to be trained to meet.

(4) The clubs would meet regularly. Where the character of the work is of a kind to make it practicable, such as sewing or knitting etc., much instruction in regard to the meaning of the war, the course of events, etc., could be given while the work is in progress. In other cases the time could be divided into two periods, one for the training in the special service, and the other for the discussion of the deeper issues involved. In either case opportunity could be found wherever local conditions indicated the need for instructing the girls in regard to the dangers surrounding them. The assumption would always be on the part of the leader that her own particular group, while it might itself be safe, had a responsibility for other girls

known to be in danger, and they could easily be inspired to protect such girls by drawing them into the group.

The aim would be to bring under such training and instruction as nearly as possible *all* the girls between fourteen or sixteen and twenty-one. It would require thousands of volunteer workers, but would certainly yield returns if effectively carried out. There should be State supervision of the work and conferences of the leaders. Some system of definite reporting of results by counties or other small units should be insisted upon, giving the number of clubs in each unit with size of each; the number engaged directly in relief or productive work, with amount of work turned out; number of training clubs in each field of work; number completing courses, number in training, and additional similar details.

The plan was sent out to A. C. A. representatives on the state divisions of the Woman's Committee, to the Woman's Committee itself, and to a few other persons who it was thought might be interested. Somewhat to our surprise it commanded instant attention in high quarters. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw responded with a personal letter offering the services of the Woman's Committee in furthering the undertaking; and Dr. McCracken, President of Vassar College and head of the Division of Instruction of the Resource Mobilization Bureau of New York State, wrote that he was interested and would take it up with the state department of education.

Meantime the president of our Washington Branch had submitted the plan to the Federal Commissioner of Education. He saw in the proposal not only the opportunity to assist in meeting some of the problems growing out of the war but also the possibility of finding in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae the agency through which one of his cherished plans might be realized. He asked for a two-day conference with the executive secretary which developed into a three-day conference. On the second day Dr. McCracken also was present and on the third came representatives of the Woman's Committee and of the Y. W. C. A. While the Commissioner is in hearty sympathy with the immediate purpose of the plan to train girls for national service in the present emergency and incidentally to protect them from some of the moral risks incident to the war, he is primarily interested in the possibility which it offers of making permanent provision for the training of all the youth of our country, boys as well as girls, in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. For the execution of this second aspect of the plan the Bureau of Education is ready to undertake the prepara-

tion and publication of all necessary bulletins or other material provided it can rely on the co-operation of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to make the connection with the young people who are to profit by the instruction, and to direct the work. The Commissioner himself has promised to lay his thoughts on the subject before you in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

Meantime it remains to be seen whether the Association will undertake the execution of the more immediate aspect of the plan. Both the Commissioner of Education and Dr. McCracken advised that it be tried out locally in some one or more places, preferably perhaps in some of the cities near which camps are to be located. This means going ahead without previously prepared bulletins, making the most of local resources, and working out the problems ourselves as they arise. Already the City Federation of Women's Organizations of your executive secretary's home town, Ithaca, N. Y., which has no A. C. A. branch, has pledged its co-operation in trying out the plan.

The method of organization proposed is as follows. A general chairman and an assistant chairman will be appointed for the whole city with a leader and an assistant leader in each of the five wards. It will be the duty of the ward leaders to find all the girls in the ward between the ages determined upon (here it will be fourteen to twenty-one—possibly to twenty-five), to present the plan, enroll them, and record their names and their choice of the kind of service or training desired. Groups will then be formed in accordance with these choices. There will be, let us suppose, three girls in ward one, six in ward two, and eight in ward five who wish to undertake nurses' training or telegraphy or telephone work. When the size of the class is known arrangements will be made with the nurses' training school of the city hospital, or with the telephone or telegraph company, to provide the training. A leader will be found for the group who will give the supervision and inspiration and advice necessary to assure faithful work and who will at the same time give the needed instruction along other lines. It will be the duty of the ward leaders to know just how many and what girls in their wards are under instruction and in what fields, to hold conferences of their club leaders and to report to the general chairman from time to time on the progress of the work. It is hoped that from the beginning careful records of the work

will be kept and that definite reports of the progress of the undertaking will be available.

Now the question is how many of our A. C. A. branches are ready to volunteer their services to launch this undertaking in their own communities as a demonstration of its possibilities. If six or eight would undertake it at once, pooling of the results of these separate experiments ought to make possible the preparation in a short time of several suggestive bulletins in regard to methods of organization, means of securing the desired instruction, methods of giving instruction in regard to the meaning of the war and the personal responsibility of the individual, etc., that ought to prove helpful to other communities where there is no branch of the Association. Will all branches that are willing to co-operate please communicate with this office? The executive secretary looks forward to the response to this appeal with eagerness and perhaps a little apprehension, since it may fairly be taken as a measure of the extent to which the Bureau of Education can count upon our co-operation in the execution of its permanent and comprehensive plan for education in citizenship.

The Ancient Sacrifice

BY MAHLON LEONARD FISHER

Ye dead and gone great armies of the world,
Sweet gleam the fields where ye were used to pass,
With death for leader, legioned like the grass,
Day after day by dews of morning pearled.
Ye dead and gone great armies, ye were hurled
'Gainst other armies, great and dead and gone,
In awful dark: ye died before the dawn,
Ne'er knowing how your flags in peace are furled!
Ye are the tall fair forests that were felled
To build a pyre for strife that it might cease;
Ye are the white lambs slaughtered to make peace;
Ye are the sweet ships sunk that storm be quelled;
And ye are lilies plucked and set like stars
About the blood stained shrine of bygone wars!

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Beloit College.—Dr. Melvin A. Brannon, President of the University of Idaho, has been elected President of Beloit College by unanimous action of the Board of Trustees and the faculty. Dr. Eaton, retiring president of Beloit, strongly advocated the election of Dr. Brannon as his successor.

Dr. Brannon has had unusual experience in college, school, and university life and administration. He was graduated with high honor from Wabash College, taking the full classical course, but through the influence of Professor J. M. Coulter, now head of the Department of Botany in the University of Chicago, he became especially interested in natural science, which has given direction to his professional studies. He took the degree of M. A. at Wabash and studied for four summers at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Woods Hole, Massachusetts; was instructor in natural science at the Fort Wayne high school, and was then in 1894 called to be professor of biology at the University of North Dakota. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago with distinction in 1912.

In North Dakota he was largely influential in assisting the president to build up the institution, developing the School of Medicine as its dean for two years, and then becoming the dean of the College of Liberal Arts. The important work which he accomplished in North Dakota led to his being called three years ago to the presidency of the University of Idaho. There Dr. Brannon became a potent influence for higher education throughout the State, and the university has grown greatly during his administration.

He entered upon his new duties at Beloit on the first of July.

Dr. and Mrs. Eaton will make their home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they have many friends, and where Dr. Eaton will be in close relation to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, of which he is the vice-president.

Boston University.—At the Commencement Exercises in Tremont Temple on Wednesday, June 6, degrees were con-

ferred upon 347 candidates,—the largest number in the history of the institution. In accordance with the rule which has prevailed since the organization of the University, no honorary degrees were conferred.

The attendance at the University for the year is 3400—an increase of 800 over the previous year. During the six years of President Murlin's administration the enrollment has grown from 1347 to 3400. Nearly all departments share in this increase. For the first time the College of Liberal Arts has an attendance of over 1000. The College of Business Administration has in four years reached an enrollment of 1438. Since Dr. Murlin became president the sum of \$1,213,500 has been added to the equipment and endowment of the institution.

The College of Business Administration has been giving during the summer an emergency war course for women, which has had an attendance of 740, and a course in industrial nursing for men and women, which has had a registration of 90. The School of Theology has just closed a summer session for rural church workers, which was attended by twenty-two. The regular summer session of the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Business Administration began Monday, July 2, and continued until Saturday, August 11. Preliminary registrations were 50 per cent larger than for the previous year.

The Ordranax Prize of seventy-five dollars annually awarded to that member of the graduating class of the School of Law who in the judgment of the dean of the school has shown the greatest ability during attendance at the school, was this year won by a woman—Miss Rebecca Thurman, of Dorchester.

De Pauw University.—Like other colleges throughout the country, De Pauw University has been doing its share in the national crisis. Military training was substituted for the regular gymnasium work for the men, and seven different classes were organized for Red Cross work among the women of the college. Over one hundred men withdrew to go into training camps or farm work and our young women have manifested their readiness to perform definite service along the lines indicated on the specific preparedness card.

This summer two new buildings are going up on the campus—a beautiful hall of residence for women given by Mr. Edward Rector of Chicago, and a very handsome administration

building, a gift of the Studebaker family as a memorial to Mr. Clem Studebaker who for many years was a trustee of De Pauw.

Goucher College.—Twelve graduates of the college received advanced degrees from American universities in June. Elizabeth Johnson, '11, and Ethel Kanton, '11, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Johns Hopkins University and Elizabeth F. Rogers and Edith E. Ware, '05, received the same degree from Columbia University.

The Masters' degree was conferred upon Mary Gover, '13, Dorothy Welsh, '15, and Jean C. Wilcox, '15, by Johns Hopkins University; Helen E. Robinson, '02, and Dorothy Guttmacher, '16, received the same degree from Columbia University; Mary Melvin, '12, from the University of Pennsylvania; Isabelle N. Baldwin from the University of Wisconsin and Emma L. Wardell, '08, from Yale University.

The Goucher plan of physical and mental preparedness which was announced on the day of the A. C. A. meeting at Goucher College in April was followed out enthusiastically by students and faculty. More than 500 students took the pledge on the first day, to keep themselves in as good physical condition as possible; to attend a course of lectures on the war given by Dr. Katharine Gallagher of the history department; and to take up some line of specific preparedness under the direction of the faculty. The courses offered under this head included: Agriculture and practical gardening, food and nutrition, bacteriology, wireless telegraphy, motor mechanism, typewriting and stenography, bookkeeping and accounting, social and relief work.

Squads of girls planted a large plot of ground with vegetables, the cultivation of which was turned over to the city students during the summer. This part of the plan has been successful beyond expectations and has yielded a goodly supply of vegetables for canning, which was started in July. In fact the experiment has proved so satisfactory that it will probably be continued next year on a larger scale, and the ultimate development is likely to be a permanent farm or garden worked by the students for the production of college supplies.

The department of social science with the coöperation of the Federated Charities of Baltimore offered courses on the principles of relief for soldiers' families, prevention and remedial

treatment for juvenile delinquency and the problems connected with the family and the employment of women and children.

Five teams of ten students each, under the direction of a Goucher graduate, were put into the field at once to assist in the campaign of the Baltimore charitable organizations to raise a war emergency fund of \$1,500,000.

Several building operations on the college grounds have been completed during the summer. The Alumnae Lodge is likely to fill the long-felt want of the alumnae for special quarters for their activities and two new halls of residence have been prepared for the accommodation of 114 students, an expansion of living quarters which seemed to be justified by the indications of a heavy enrollment for 1917-1918.

Of the fourteen new appointments to the faculty announced for the coming year, nine are women. Louise McDaniel, Leland Stanford, '06, Ph. D. Yale 1917, has been made associate professor of home economics. She will be assisted by Carolyn Newcomb, University of Iowa, '14, A.M., Columbia, 1917, who will act as purveyor to the college and mistress of Folkvang hall.

Ethel Bowman, Wellesley 1900, Ph.D. Clark University, 1917, has been appointed associate professor of Psychology. Anna Irene Miller, Mt. Holyoke, '09, A. M. Columbia, 1910, has been made instructor in English. Jean C. Wilcox, Goucher, '15, Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1917, will be assistant in Romance languages; Viola Barton, Goucher, '15, in physics and Frances Botsford, Mt. Holyoke '17 in physiology.

Isabel L. Towner, Goucher, '06, has been made librarian and Ethel Irene Burwell, Vassar, '99, assistant librarian.

Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, assistant professor of philosophy, has been made associate professor and Misses Gallagher, Jesse, Tucker and Winslow have been raised to the rank of assistant professor.

Grinnell College.—The women's quadrangle at Grinnell consisting of six adequate college homes housing the women of the institution, has during two years of occupancy so fully demonstrated the desirability of providing student accommodations on the campus under college management that a new group of dormitory buildings, to be known as the men's quadrangle, is now in process of construction. Three buildings will be ready

for use by September first. They will provide true homes for upper-class men, with the additional social privilege of well-equipped club rooms. As soon as possible, other units will be built to afford housing and boarding accommodations for all men of the college.

Mount Holyoke College.—To provide comfortable and adequate quarters for the members of the Mount Holyoke College faculty not living in the student dormitories, the trustees of the college over a year ago commissioned a firm of Boston architects, to prepare plans and specifications for a faculty apartment house with a minimum of twenty-eight suites together with the necessary reception and dining-rooms, kitchen, etc. The building will be completed and ready for occupancy on the first of November, 1917.

Because Mount Holyoke wished to do her bit towards increasing the food supply of the country, five or six acres of the land belonging to the college were converted into a "farm," to be planted and cultivated by volunteers from the students and faculty. Contributions for the "farm" from students and friends amounted to nearly \$1,200, thus enabling the college to meet the necessary expenses of plowing and harrowing the ground and buying seed and fertilizer. Some of the farmers from the town were engaged to do the plowing and harrowing, but the rest of the work was done entirely by volunteers from the student body. Over 600 students and 17 members of the faculty volunteered for spring work, and 150 for the summer. Because the girls worked so rapidly and satisfactorily, it was decided that three groups of only 18 each would be needed for the summer work. The girls staying in South Hadley during the summer lived at The Woodbridge and spent four hours each day in the field, and one in doing house work. Mr. Kinney, the director of the Botanical Gardens and instructor in floriculture was given general supervision of the work. The college "farmers" proved so efficient and enthusiastic, that it was possible to cultivate fifteen acres of land, instead of the five or six at first proposed. Potatoes, beans, corn, parsnips, onions, and in general such vegetables as can be stored for winter use, were planted. A small kitchen garden intended to supply the young farmers during the summer was a great success. The girls were very enthusiastic, willing and efficient, and did their work

so speedily and well that it was almost impossible to keep them all busy. Some squads devoted their time to digging dandelions out of the lawns, hoeing up weeds from around the shrubbery, etc.

With the opening of college this fall it is proposed that these extra curriculum courses shall be given: bookkeeping stenography, and typewriting, under the direction of the department of mathematics; home economics, under direction of the departments of chemistry and physiology; war relief, a course in the administration of relief to the dependent families of soldiers and sailors, with particular reference to the work done in England and Canada and by the Red Cross, practical field work to be afforded through cooperation with the charitable agencies in Holyoke and Springfield and with the Red Cross, the various lines of Red Cross training being those prescribed by the Red Cross organization, including home nursing in convalescent homes, etc.; and agricultural training.

Radcliffe College.—Eva Alberta Mooar, A.B. 1908, A.M. 1913, has been appointed director of the new appointment bureau of Radcliffe College, which will take over not only the work of the bureau of occupations, but also the appointing of teachers.

Two prizes offered by the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party for essays on Constructive Peace, written by students of Women's Colleges in Massachusetts, have been awarded to Radcliffe students: one of \$50 to Helen C. White, A.B. 1916, A.M. 1917, for her essay on "The Peace that Lasts," and one of \$25 to Lillian Adlow of the Class of 1918, for her essay on "Ideals of War Contrasted with Ideals of Peace."

The Radcliffe Alumnae Association has elected the following officers: President, Mabel Harris Lyon, 1897; first vice-president, Eleanor Richards Frost, 1904; second vice-president, Dorothy Dewey Comstock; secretary, Margaret A. Fish, 1903; treasurer, Ethel Dodd, 1904; directors, Elizabeth B. Piper, 1906, and Florence W. Swan, 1899. At the annual business meeting, on commencement day, the constitution of the association was altered to make the membership open to holders of the A. A. degree. The president of the association was instructed to appoint a committee on war relief with power to act for the association, and a sum of money was appropriated for their use.

At the annual meeting of the Radcliffe Union the following officers were elected: Vice-president, Penelope Noyes; secretary, Mrs. Howard G. Forbes; director, Mrs. Frederick Rogers. The Union endorsed the idea of having a room in Boston for its use. It also voted that the Coöperation Committee, which is composed of members from the Alumnae Association and the Union, be requested to construct a plan in which the Union and the Alumnae Association might unite with regard to the entertainment of sailors serving in the war when they land in Boston, and that this committee be ready to lay its plans before both bodies not later than the midwinter meetings. It was voted that the Union members be asked if they will be willing to open their houses for hospitality to the sailors serving in the war who happen to be in or near Boston.

Radcliffe College has given to the Cambridge Committee on Vacant Land,—a sub-committee of the committee on Food Production and Conservation, which is under the Public Safety Committee—all the land behind the dormitories that is fit for gardening. The students have offered their services to the committee.

Reed College.—On account of the increase in taxation on the properties in the city of Portland which constitute its endowment, and the decrease in the net earnings of these properties due to the war, the college faced a financial emergency. The announcement was made recently that the college would require gifts of fifty thousand dollars to maintain its budget at the present amount for the next three years. Ten men and women, citizens of Portland, at once subscribed \$25,000. The college is thus already assured that its work need not be curtailed the coming year because of the falling off in net income from endowment.

Among the new courses listed in the catalog to be given the coming year are an advanced course in Spanish literature, a seminar course in politics, a course in hygiene for young women leading to the Red Cross certificate, advanced courses in Latin and Greek, a course in business English, a course in educational sociology, courses in business law, industrial methods and commercial problems.

Smith College.—At their June meeting the trustees ap-

pointed Dean Ada L. Comstock as president pro tem until a successor to President Burton could be chosen.

During Commencement the \$75,000 to be raised by the alumnae for an infirmary was completed with the addition of a sufficient sum to buy land for the site. It was the purpose of the trustees to proceed at once with plans for immediate building. Of the scholarship fund of \$25,000 \$5,000 has been secured. The alumnae will begin work for the rest of the \$25,000 immediately.

The gifts of the "re-uning" classes went chiefly toward these two purposes, but with additional contributions for the Smith College relief unit that has been organized for work in affiliation with the American fund for the French wounded. The twenty members under the directorship of Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes, 1892, the archaeologist, sailed at the end of July. Mrs. Hawes has had wide experience in war conditions in the Greco-Turkish and Spanish-American wars and among the Serbian refugees in Corfu. The unit includes women of varied types of training, two physicians, several with large experience in social work, some who know France and French conditions thoroughly, skilled motor drivers. One has the unique equipment of cobbling which she learned for practical use when teaching in a mountain school in the south. She has practiced further under a French shoemaker and hopes to teach the trade to French children. The unit expected to be assigned to the vicinity of Soissons. This work has the backing of the Alumnae Association which has appointed a committee with Mrs. Helen Rand Thayer, former president of the College Settlement Association as chairman and Miss Alice Wellington of Trinity Ct., Boston, as secretary and treasurer. The middle of July, the committee had \$23,000, and three motor trucks had already been started for France.

At the Smith College Association for Christian Work alumnae meeting Baccalaureate Sunday, interesting reports were given from workers in the mission fields including Ginling College at Nanking, China. To the English department of this college the Christian association gives \$1000 a year.

During commencement the Tarbell portrait of President Burton, the gift of the class of 1891, was on exhibition in the art gallery, as well as the collection of Japanese and Chinese

objects recently given by Mr. Neu of Detroit, kakemonos, several statues and some pottery.

In September four new houses on Elm street are to be opened, under a single house mistress, for about fifty students. This year juniors and seniors have been assigned to these houses. Further provisions for housing the students directly under college control is imperative. The purchase of about 160 acres bordering the college holdings and including the Paradise pond water rights, announced at commencement, should make new dormitories an immediate possibility as soon as funds for the buildings can be secured.

Registration seems to promise a large entering class, but the increase in the price of board and a change of administration may affect the number in the whole college.

Swarthmore College.—Swarthmore College closed on Monday, June 11. Eighty-nine seniors received degrees although some of the men of the class were absent on account of being in some branch of national service. The commencement exercises throughout the week reflected the spirit of the country in the present crisis. Ceremonies were simplified, expenditures reduced and the addresses of the occasion took note of the international situation in a pertinent and impressive manner. The class play was a novelty in that it was produced entirely by the women of the class. This action came as a result of the release of so many men for service but the play in no way suffered through the innovation. The proceeds were contributed to the funds of the American Red Cross.

The final section of Wharton Hall, a dormitory for men was dedicated on Commencement day. A portion of this section has been in use during the past year. While the times are ominous for the return of many of the men, the college expects to maintain its normal attendance by enrolling a larger number of entering men and if possible to increase its enrollment of women. Of the one hundred and more men who were released during April and May, to enter such industries as shipbuilding, steel manufacturing, munitions making, and farming, as well as to enter aviation and the army and navy, perhaps fifty may return to the college in the fall.

The campaign for an additional \$750,000 for endowment was carried to within \$80,000 of the goal by Commencement

Day. The college has until October, 1919, to complete the fund in order to receive the grant of \$125,000 recently given by the General Education Board. Swarthmore Alumni have conducted the campaign and expect to carry it over to a full million to be added to the present endowment within the stipulated time. The undergraduates of Swarthmore contributed \$10,413 by popular subscription.

Swarthmore men, members of the Society of Friends have enrolled in the Friends Reconstruction Unit for France, which is in training at Haverford College during July and August. Two hundred thousand dollars are being raised by the Friends of Philadelphia and adjoining counties for this relief work. The Reconstruction Unit will probably place a large corps of men in that section of France which has been over-run by the Germans. These men will give their energy and skill to restoring the homes and farms of the French people.

Faculty changes for the coming year are as follows:

Retiring members: Mrs. Annette S. Plass, Iowa, '00, instructor in French; Mrs. Jean Hamilton Creighton, Swarthmore, '10, instructor in French; Mrs. Priscilla Goodwyn Griffin, Swarthmore, '10, acting dean of women and instructor in English, Miss Elizabeth Tyler Coleman, Ala., '12, Assistant in English.

New members: Oscar Sandstrom, University of Pennsylvania, assistant in Greek; Raymond Herrick, A. M. Columbia, 1917, English; Lander McClintock, University of Chicago, French; Russell Hull, assistant instructor chemistry; Margaret Ormond, Simmons College, librarian.

Trinity College.—Under the auspices of the Foreign Mission Club of Trinity College two interesting lectures have recently been given at the college. The first of these by Miss Rea Nobechi, a teacher from Japan who has been spending the past year at Maryknoll, New York, was an intimate portrayal of the home life of Japan. Under the same patronage, Reverend Gavan Duffy, a missionary in India and son of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy the Irish politician and journalist, gave an illustrated lecture on India.

The spirit of patriotism and the desire to be of service characterized the students after the declaration of war. In an attempt to do its "bit" the Current Events Club voted a part

of its treasury to buy wool for the Navy League and many sets of knitted comforts were completed before the end of the year. The Chemical Society has adopted as its protégés starving children of the warring countries. Many students are also engaged in Red Cross work and have received certificates in the first aid classes which were conducted at Trinity by seven physicians from Washington.

How men in the trenches live and die was described by Abbé Flynn in a lecture entitled "Some Impressions of an Army Chaplain." Abbé Flynn who has received his degree from the Sorbonne is a native of France and was before the war a parish priest in Paris; at its outbreak he volunteered and after much insistence reached the front where he has been in close contact with the soldiers on the firing line in the regions of Arras and Verdun.

On Monday, June fourth, the Dramatic Society gave an outdoor performance of "As You Like It" on the campus. At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association on June sixth the report of the Councillor to the A. C. A. Biennial was enthusiastically received. On June seventh Bachelors' degrees were conferred on forty-seven students and three received Master of Arts. The address to the graduates was made by the Honorable David I. Walsh, former governor of Massachusetts.

Vassar College (by one of the girls of the Unit).—The idea of a Vassar Agricultural Unit originated at a state educational conference held this spring at which was discussed the various possibilities and opportunities open to college students in preparedness work. At first it was thought that the chief value of farm labor done by a group of girls during the summer months would consist in the interest and enthusiasm it would arouse in similar work among women all over the country. But before the trustees would consent to the scheme it had to be proved a paying proposition for the college and not a feat which would bring Vassar sensationally before the public. Organized on this basis it was found that there was work on the farm and garden for only a dozen girls. They were chosen from among a group of applicants and of course a necessary requirement was that the chosen farmers pass a physical examination.

The group forming the "Agricultural Unit" assembled for

work June 17 and continues until August 11th. The girls are paid $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour and their day averages 8 to 9 hours of work. They pay the college \$5.50 for board which includes a limited amount of laundry. The girls work in groups by themselves under the guidance of the head gardener and head farmer of the college. One of the students acts as director of the group, keeping track of the time, etc.

The work has consisted mainly of hoeing and weeding—hoeing corn and potatoes on the farm and hoeing and weeding the numerous table vegetables grown at the garden. Now that the haying and reaping season is on the girls are beginning to be given jobs in those activities; and each girl has been given the opportunity to learn how to milk, and milks regularly twice a day for two weeks. After that attendance at the dairy is optional.

In the dairy alone the labor of the girls has not been actually needed. In the other work the help of the girl farmers was relied upon, and a much larger acreage than usual was planted both in the garden and farm. Both head farmer and gardener testify to actual service rendered and say the girls have done much better than they expected and are equal to, if not really more thorough than the men in comparable tasks.

The adverse comments and predictions as to the effectiveness of the girls' work have been utterly disproved, as have the warnings of physical breakdowns. All are in perfect condition and by means of comfortable dress and regular hours feel no ill effects either from heat or work. Outdoor work in the middle of the day is avoided by early rising and by helping with canning. By putting in two hours before breakfast the eight or nine hours can be accomplished very comfortably. Each girl may arrange her time to suit herself, but in general the following schedule of hours has been found to be the best: Arise 4:15 a. m. and have a small breakfast of cold cereal and milk; work, 4:45 to 6:45; hot breakfast at 7 a.m., work 7:30 to 11:30; dinner at 12, then indoor work or rest until 1:30 or 2 p. m.; then outdoor work again for two or three hours, stopping at 4:30 or 5 p. m. as the case may be.

While the eight weeks of work have not turned out a dozen past-masters in the art of farming, nevertheless the experience has been an invaluable one in many ways. The girls have rendered service where service was needed and they themselves have

gained much experience in an interesting and highly necessary field of activity. All feel that the broader viewpoint, the physical benefit and the new sense of values gained have made these two months ever memorable and priceless.

State College of Washington.—The recent admission of State College graduates into membership in the association has revived the interest of the women of the faculty and town, eligible to membership in that organization, and a branch of the A. C. A. is being formed at Pullman under the direction of Mrs. G. C. Robinson of Smith College, Mrs. O. P. Jenkins of Stanford University and Mrs. William Hislop of Ohio State University. At a meeting of the alumnae of the College called in June, forty-two took out general membership in the association.

A conference of the presidents of the All-Women's organizations of the Pacific Northwest has been called by Miss Helen Lauderdale, president of the Women's league of the State College, to meet at Seabeck, Wash., at the time of the Y. W. C. A. conference. This will be the first meeting of its kind to be held in the Northwest.

Miss Rhoda M. White, Dean of Women, gave an address "Democracy, the College and the War" before the Conference of Deans of Women of the Pacific Northwest and the National Conference of Deans of Women held in Portland at the time of the National Education Association. Her thought is that if war is to make the "world safe for democracy," then it is most important to make "democracy safe for the world" by education—an argument that colleges be kept as full of students as possible, and that no phase of education, cultural or practical, be permitted to lapse in this time of war.

University of Washington.—The appointment of President Henry Suzzallo to the chairmanship of the State Council of Defense was a signal honor for the university but means the withdrawal of its executive from part of his work on the campus. President Suzzallo will divide his time between the state capital and the university and Dean John T. Condon, as acting president, will perform some of his duties.

Many projects of the future are intimately connected with the war crisis. The four term system will be inaugurated this

fall as a result. Students may attend all or as many terms as they please, but by constant attendance it will be possible to receive a degree in three years where now the usual procedure is four. In this way the administration hopes to turn out more rapidly trained men and women to take an active part in civic and military work.

A naval training station under government control will be established on the part of the campus facing Lake Washington. Work is already under way in dredging and construction of a dock. Men receiving training obligate themselves to active service until the end of the war. There are five such training schools authorized at this time by the federal government.

The University of Washington Ambulance Unit was accorded high honors when it reached the training camp in Allentown, Pa. Officers of the corps were made instructors of other college units assembled there, and praise was unanimous for the training the men had received and their mental and physical caliber.

The effect of the war is noticeable in the decreased summer school attendance. Where last summer the enrollment was 1300, the records show that there are but 1150 registered this session.

The Women's League, an all university society for girls, will reorganize on a war basis. Members of the cabinet will confer with Miss Ethel Hunley Coldwell, dean of women, to discuss the problems facing college women and prepare to meet them. There will be an effort made to continue college observances and customs, to carry on the functions that make for university spirit, in fact to keep the student life intact.

The women will have another dormitory this year. The building is not a new one, having formerly been a hall for men, but it is being remodelled and refurnished under the supervision of Dean Coldwell.

Wellesley College.—The meetings of the alumnae at Wellesley in June were full of resolutions for service in the present state of war. The alumnae were so much inspired by the energetic work of the undergraduates that in addition to all their work in their own communities they wish to be placed on record as assisting in the college ward that has recently been instituted in the hospital at Neuilly, France. They have guaranteed the

sum of six hundred dollars to maintain a Wellesley bed in that ward but this offering has been very much over-subscribed and there will be possibility for further assistance there.

This year the School of Hygiene which has been so successful in preparing teachers of hygiene is open only to graduates of Wellesley and other colleges. This places the school on a higher level of achievement, although from the demands for graduates of the school other institutions have apparently not realized that there was any lack in their preparation. However the college is glad to send out teachers of hygiene who are all college graduates.

The Alumnae congratulate themselves on the completion of the first year of the Alumnae Quarterly with a successful record.

Since the college closed the trustees have received the bequest of Helen J. Sanborn of the class of 1884 which promises to give much to further Wellesley's activity in the Spanish language and literature. Miss Sanborn's travels in Spain and in Central and South America had stimulated her interest in Spanish and she had collected a library whose value we cannot yet fully estimate since it has not been properly catalogued. This library she leaves to Wellesley College with the sum of five thousand dollars to be called the "Helen J. Sanborn Spanish Library Fund." She also gives to the college ten thousand dollars for the establishing of a scholarship to be called the "Helen J. Sanborn Alumnae Scholarship Fund;" five hundred dollars to the Currier Monroe Fund of Wellesley College, a fund for the department of reading and speaking; one hundred dollars to the Shakespeare Society of which she was a member; and eventually the college will be the residuary legatee of a certain property which may be used to establish a chair of English literature, or, as the donor says, for any purpose strictly educational, "other than gymnastics and athletics." The college is very happy to have from an alumna, who had for many years been a trustee of the college and who had shown so warm an interest, this very substantial testimonial of how dear Wellesley was to her and how earnestly she desired to further its best interests.

Ohio Wesleyan University.—One of the notable actions of the Board of Trustees, that will meet with the hearty approbation of all of the alumni of recent years, is the election of Pro-

fessor William E. Smyser, as dean of the college. It comes as a merited recognition to one of the men who has devoted much time and effort to development of the curriculum and the educational administration of the college at Ohio Wesleyan.

Through the generosity of Mr. Walter A. Jones, Ohio Wesleyan '97, President of the W. R. Jones Glass Company, Ohio, a chair of Political Science for Ohio Wesleyan University has been made possible. Although the appointment to this chair has not yet been made several men are under consideration at the present time.

In coöperation with Dean Austin and Dean McLean, President Hoffman will soon appoint a group of alumnae and friends who will form the Monnett Advisory Board. They will meet occasionally throughout the year to suggest improvements and discuss ways and means of making Monnett a more ideal college women's dormitory.

At the spring meeting of the board of trustees, Friday and Saturday, November 16 and 17, were determined upon as the date on which the formal inauguration of Dr. Hoffman as President of Ohio Wesleyan University will take place. It will be held in connection with the annual home-coming day.

University of Wisconsin.—An especial effort was made by the university to put every student into useful and productive service this summer. The "War Service" badge was awarded each student who registered for at least six weeks of serious summer occupation and was given out to the girls through the office of the Dean of Women. Cards sent out by the university to all alumnae show many women already actively in war service and others ready and willing to serve. These cards (indicating the abilities and preferences of the women) were filed with the local committee of the Council of State and National Defense in order to insure coordination and efficiency of effort.

As an outgrowth of the general effort to obtain co-öperation in reduction of food prices, women of Madison have agreed to patronize a city market, thus encouraging the local farmers to bring in supplies. Two girls in charge for the summer of the gardens of the "Kitchen Gardening" course have engaged a booth at the market where they sell the produce of their gardens for the benefit of the Red Cross, and encourage the children under their direction to do the same.

A special series of war lectures was given in the Summer School of the university including various historic and diplomatic phases of the war as well as practical problems of food consumption and civilian relief.

The Department of Home Economics and the College of Agriculture and the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, have given this summer a short course (laboratory work and demonstrations) open to women of the State and delegates sent from the county councils of defense. Also a course of lectures on the work for preparedness was given. The total enrollment was over 2,000. The Home Economics department is carrying on investigations pertaining to the drying of fruits and vegetables.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION

June 1, 1916—May 31, 1917

COLLECTIONS

Dues—General Members,	Current.....	\$ 566.90	
	New	108.00	
	Arrears	23.00	
	Advance	15.00	\$ 712.90
Branch Members,	Current	4,774.00	
	New	1,755.00	
	Arrears	294.00	
	Advance	33.00	6,856.00
Affiliated Associations			
	Barnard	80.00	
	Bryn Mawr	130.00	
	Radcliffe	110.00	
	Smith	150.00	
	Wellesley	150.00	
	Michigan	150.00	770.00
Contributions	Latin American Fellowship	402.81	
	War Service	10.00	412.81
Incidentals	Sale Bulletins I and II ...	156.00	
	Sale Pins, collection, checks,		
	Postage, etc.....	7.25	
	Interest on deposits	64.08	
	Returned by Committee on		
	Recognition Colleges	30.13	
	Error in checks	24.00	281.46

Report of the National Treasurer

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Publication	Advertising—Journal	296.06	
	Subscription and Sale—Journal	32.52	
	Subscription News Notes ..	21.95	
	Refunded by Chicago Press	4.18	354.71
	Balance, June 1, 1916		3,210.01
	Total		\$12,597.89

DISBURSEMENTS

Item I	Salaries,	Executive Secretary	\$ 2,000.00	
		Treasurer	500.00	\$ 2,500.00
"	II Traveling allowances,			
		President	153.35	
		Executive Secretary	322.07	475.42
"	III Office Incidentals			
		Executive Secretary	932.95	
		Treasurer	323.97	1,256.92
"	IV Committees and Conferences,			
		Publication	4,639.33	
		Membership	134.58	
		Fellowship	21.78	
		Vocational Opportunities ..	49.06	
		Recognition of Colleges ...	43.70	
		Women Trustees	4.89	
		Educational Legislation	3.97	
		Volunteer Service	37.50	
		Expenses Sectional Vice-		
		Presidents	308.26	
		Naples Table	50.00	
		European Fellowship	500.00	5,793.07
"	V General Expenses,			
		Printing Bulletin II	266.55	
		Travelling Expenses of Re-		
		cording Secretary	250.50	
		Premium on Treasurer's		
		bond	12.50	
		Audit	12.50	
		War Service	30.56	
		Convention expenses	41.07	
		Incidental, expenses	88.43	702.11
		Errors in checks	27.00	27.00
		Printing Latin-American Fellowship.....	37.00	37.00
		Dues returned account of error	48.00	48.00
		Balance May 31, 1917		1,756.37
				\$12,597.89

Respectfully submitted

KATHARINE PUNCHEON POMEROY,
Treasurer.

The following budget for the current year was voted at the Biennial meeting at Washington in April:

		Budget 1915-16	Budget 1916-17	Proposed Budget 1917-18
Item I.—Salaries				
	Executive Secretary.....	\$2000.00	\$2000.00	\$2000.00
	Treasurer	1000.00	500.00	500.00
Item II.—Travelling Allowances				
	President	150.00	150.00	150.00
	Executive Secretary.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Item III.—Office Incidentals and Committee Expenses				
	Executive Secretary.....	400.00	400.00	1000.00
	Treasurer	250.00	250.00	150.00
	Publication	1200.00	1200.00	
	Proof-reading	100.00	100.00	
	Membership	125.00	125.00	125.00
	Fellowship	15.00	12.00	15.00
	Vocational Opportunities.....	125.00	125.00	125.00
	Recognition of Colleges and Universities	75.00	75.00	75.00
	Conference of Women Trustees.....	50.00	50.00	25.00
	Conference of Alumnae Association	25.00	25.00	25.00
	European Fellowship.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
	Naples Table.....	50.00	50.00	50.00
	Educational Legislation.....	25.00	25.00	25.00
	Volunteer Service.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
	School Patrons, N. E. A.....	25.00		
	Expenses V. P's.....		500.00	500.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$6515.00	\$6487.00	\$5665.00

In offering the above budget for the year 1917-18 and comparing it with the budgets voted for the years 1915-16 and 1916-17, the Committee on Finance wishes to call attention to the following:

Under Item III it will be noticed that the allotment for office incidentals for the Executive Secretary has been increased from \$400.00 to \$1000.00. Although the budgets for the two previous years provided for \$400.00 for this expense, it was necessary in each of those years to ask the authorization of the Board of Directors for an additional appropriation to approximately \$500.00. It therefore seems desirable to the Committee on Finance to recommend that the appropriation be of an amount that experience has proved necessary for this item. The incidental item of the Treasurer has been reduced from \$250.00 to \$150.00 with the idea that certain printing formerly paid for out of this appropriation can be more economically done in the central office from which all orders for printing are hereafter to be sent.

The appropriation for the Conference of Women Trustees has been reduced from \$50.00 to \$25.00 because in the past two years this conference has not expended a sum in excess of that amount.

No sum has been set beside the item for publication and proof-reading in the proposed budget because it is necessary at this time for the Association to give particular consideration to this item. Heretofore, we have published four issues of the JOURNAL during the Association year at an expense of \$1300.00. Beginning last September, under the authority of the Board of Directors, the Executive Secretary arranged for a monthly issue of the JOURNAL, this plan to be followed until the Convention should decide whether they prefer the former plan or the one now in operation. If we are to continue to issue the JOURNAL monthly, it will be necessary to make adequate and special arrangements for financing it. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of whatever balance remained in the treasury May 31, 1916, for the monthly publication during this year, but we cannot

proceed on such a plan for another year. The expense of publishing ten issues of the JOURNAL will be approximately \$5000.00. A fraction of this will be returned in advertising and subscriptions. We have not, however, had as yet sufficient experience to count on this return as a part of the appropriation. If, therefore, we are to continue our present plan of publication, the Association must be prepared to assign to this item the sum of \$5000.00. To the President, the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer who have given this matter careful consideration, it seems entirely likely that the Association will be able to meet this expenditure from its current funds, particularly if the campaign for membership which will be outlined by the Membership Committee can be carried forward successfully. To provide, however, for the Committee on Publication in case our collections for the coming year shall not meet our expenditures with this added outlay, it is necessary to make some plan by which the officers of the Association may be authorized to carry on the work. If the monthly publication seems to the Association of sufficient value to take the financial risks involved in carrying it forward, the Committee on Finance suggests that in event of the failure to meet the expense of the JOURNAL out of current funds the Committee on Finance be empowered to borrow from the Life Membership Fund at the rate of interest which the bonds of this fund are now paying. Reference to our collections since the year 1901-02 indicates a steady increase in resources. With the united efforts of the officers and branches in the membership campaign and the probable returns from advertising and subscriptions to the JOURNAL, there is reason to think that we can carry this piece of work without recourse to the plan above outlined. This suggestion is made in order that the Executive Secretary may be assured of funds to carry out plans which must be made before our income is definitely known. The wisdom of such a proceeding depends entirely upon the value of the monthly publication to our members. The cost of it cannot be reduced below 60 cents per member although increasing the size of the issue makes a slight decrease in cost per member.

The Committee on Finance respectfully recommends that the President, Executive Secretary and Treasurer be authorized to meet emergency expenses not to exceed the sum of \$100.00 in any one year. This recommendation is made because the officers have been embarrassed in meeting certain small, sudden and necessary expenses during the past year. For example, it was necessary to bring a member of the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities from a long distance to attend a meeting,—the work of that committee could not well go forward without the presence of this member. There was no appropriation for such an emergency and the officers authorized expending the necessary sum from the appropriation of that committee. Under ordinary circumstances this would sadly cripple the work of any committee and is not the purpose for which these appropriations are made. To complete the publication of Bulletin No. 2 it was necessary to expend \$40.00 in excess of the appropriation made by the Convention. After the work was begun, we found ourselves involved in certain small expenses which could not have been foreseen. The officers took the responsibility of proceeding with this work knowing that the sale of the Bulletin would return the sum to the treasury. It would, however, have been easier and more business-like had they proceeded with some authority.

It is with such emergencies in mind that the Committee makes the above suggestion.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE E. PUNCHEON.

For action on the publication of the JOURNAL see minutes of Convention published May, 1917.

KATHERINE PUNCHEON POMEROY.

NOTES

Miss Ruth Loomis has severed her connection with Colorado College where for 20 years she has held the responsible position of Dean of Women. In accepting her resignation, the Faculty of the college presented her with several testimonials of their appreciation of her skill and fidelity, and congratulated her upon her many achievements and the results of her influence. At the commencement exercises in June, the trustees conferred upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature (Litt. D.). The Colorado Gazette voiced the regret of the people of Colorado Springs in losing Miss Loomis, and gave a most complimentary account of her accomplishments in the literary, social and religious life of the college.

The Sheboygan, Wis., schools ask the stores and general public for broken dolls and toys. These are repaired by the manual training departments and the dolls are dressed in the girls' sewing classes. At Christmas time these dolls and toys are given to children to whose homes Santa Claus would not otherwise come.

The Normal School at Silver City, New Mexico, has a class in camp cookery, carving of meats and table etiquette for the young men of the school. More boys have applied for enrollment in this class than can be accommodated.

The rural schools of Indiana have been much benefited by the employment of what might be called a "circuit" music teacher. A teacher will have charge of several schools and will drive from one to the other giving instruction on certain days of the week. This idea might well be taken up by the rural schools in all states.

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 7

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

19 W. 44th St., New York City

EMMA M. HIRTH, ACTING MANAGER

Miss Frances Cummings resigned July first from her position as manager of this Bureau. Until a permanent appointment is made, Miss Emma P. Hirth of the department of vocational information will be acting manager.

During the past month the Bureau has been very active. The number of satisfactory placements is increasing but not so rapidly as might be because of a lack of candidates. In an attempt to increase our number of desirable registrants, a very taking folder was sent out to the outcoming classes of the colleges, indicating in a general way the business opportunities for the college girl no matter what her major. From this advertising a small but definite return has been observed. There is an unlimited demand for the young college graduate who is willing to begin at the bottom. No technical training is required and the candidate with a good college record, a pleasing personality, quick reactions, and a desire to learn the business, is snapped up by the employer. It is easier, however, to place a girl who has majored in mathematics, chemistry or physics, than one who has specialized in English or the languages. Particularly in banks and insurance companies clerks are wanted who are willing to start at routine work and opportunities seem good for growing into good positions from some of

the beginning jobs. Women who have had mathematics and mechanical drawing can easily be placed as draftsmen at \$15.00 a week to start. Intensive courses in drafting are being given in New York city to fill up the ranks. The advertising field seems to be opening to women with a demand for copywriters for general advertising from automobile accessories to perfumes.

A recent placement in the field of industrial chemistry is worth noting. The successful candidate is to be supervisor of the laboratory, directing the work of a number of girls who do routine analysis. A number of industrial laboratories are showing a tendency to employ women where only men have been before. In the field of household economics, there is a great demand for thoroughly trained workers. Good administrative positions are waiting for those who are equipped to take them. Especially are there openings for women who understand the new government methods of canning. One interesting call was for a dietitian to go to France with the Naval Base Hospital No. 1 at \$60.00 per month and expenses.

The secretarial department reports the same scarcity of applicants and an amazing number of jobs. In addition to the good business positions available, a well trained secretary can secure almost anything she wishes in government service at Washington.

In the department of Social Workers, a number of placements were lost due to the enlisting of a number of the best men who had already been offered positions. There is an indication that

women will be called on to displace men in some executive positions in social work. Calls have already been affected by the war. Communities where troops are concentrated are applying for recreation workers and policewomen. Also, there is an increased demand for visiting housekeepers to help in the food conservation campaign. On the list of placements are two of special interest. One girl, through the Bureau, was made supervisor of housing conditions among the women employees of a large industrial establishment in the middle west. A woman was found to make a survey of women in industry (also in a middle western city). On the basis of her results, consumers' league work will eventually be organized there.

Another feature of the publicity work now being done by the Bureau is in connection with the employers. A position is rarely taken by telephone only. If there is the slightest possibility of other openings in the firm, the employer is interviewed and as a result the Bureau often has three positions listed to one under the old method and a better understanding is established between the Bureau and the employer. The department of vocational information is receiving daily the clippings from the newspapers in regard to work for women in the present emergency and any new suggestions of openings are, of course, followed up by the placement department.

A new field of usefulness has been opened to the Bureau through requests that it be made a laboratory for training advisers of women in the schools and colleges. Already a number of women who are or will be in this work next fall have volunteered at the reception desk, studied the vocational information now on file, and listened to interviews in order to become more familiar with the practical needs of the college girl

who is trying to prepare herself for a job in the business world.

The department of vocational information is as rapidly as possible making extended studies of the opportunities for women in various lines of work, and the results from the questionnaires sent out to industrial chemists, X-ray experts, and others indicate that the information received will be of real and permanent value in vocational guidance work.

THE KANSAS CITY COLLEGIATE
ALUMNAE VOCATIONAL
BUREAU

804 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, CHAIRMAN

This branch has been very busy furnishing women for Registration Day for Women, July 28th. This is the day set apart by the chairman for Missouri of the National Council of Defense for registering all women. We feel that this is a big thing for the women of the nation, and the work of organization is correspondingly big, calling for many volunteer workers.

The newspapers to the contrary, the big corporations are just beginning to ask for women to fill the places vacated by men on account of the war. This office has had within the last few weeks, several calls for women for clerical work, and a particularly good opening for a woman draftsman with mathematics in the engineering department of a railroad. Rating and computing work is also beginning to be done by women.

Our publicity secretary, Miss Florence Trotter, a high school teacher in Kansas City, has been giving two days a week to investigating opportunities in

Kansas City. She takes up lines of work asked for by the registrants, and also conducts separate investigations into different types of business never open to women in Kansas City before. She is collecting data, which, in the long run, we hope, will be exhaustive concerning business opportunities for women in this city.

This month we have filled some very interesting positions, such as the railroad draftsman, of which I have already spoken. We have placed four private secretaries, at salaries from \$85 to \$125 a month, one in a publishing house, one in a bank, and one as secretary to the manager in an art institute. We have placed a French translator, a woman in the service department of a dairy at \$20 a week, and several saleswomen. We hope, owing to our efficient publicity work, to be called on by fall for many women to take the places of men.

This office has received lately a number of registrants from the eastern states. We cannot understand the reason for this, whether it is the desire for a change of locality, or whether it is the opinion in the East that the opportunities are better in the West. It was our opinion that just the contrary was true.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Appointment Bureau

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

Mrs. William Healy with a group of other volunteer workers is making an investigation of the probable need of trained and experienced women work-

ers, who will take the places of the men who have enlisted or been called out by the draft. She is also looking for possible apprentice positions for the recent graduates of the women's colleges. So far, at the time of writing (July 23rd), the replies of employers have been largely negative. The employers state that they are advancing their own employees and using older men.

A number of the women who are assisting have been helping in the Hoover registration.

The Union is further doing its bit in war service by giving the time of its directors if they can be of service. The Director of the Appointment Bureau is chairman of the Woman's Committee on Registration of the Committee of Public Safety of the City of Boston and is also a member of the State Education Committee of the Woman's Unit.

The summer has brought many friendly callers to the Bureau. We have greeted old friends from a distance and made new ones. One of the advantages of being in Boston in the summer is the opportunity to see those who are passing through to the north or south shores. Visitors are always welcome.

In June, twenty college juniors and seniors, chosen from the colleges where the director has been vocational adviser, spent four days in Boston as the guests of the Social Advisory Committee and the settlements. The girls have written most enthusiastically about the experience and the committee hopes to extend the invitation to another group next year.

Through the kindness of a friend, the Bureau is to increase its quarters in September. The office will still be reached through the entrance to 264 Boylston street, but the third floor of the adjoining building has been secured for extended offices.

The summer substitute orders have been about normal. Earlier in the season we had a run on our lecturers and demonstrators on Food Conservation, but the most strenuous period seems to have passed.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

There has been a great variety of placements during the spring and summer months. The following are some of the most interesting: Organizing secretary for Red Cross and community work, superintendent of a home for convalescent men, chaffeuse, registrar for a hospital, statistician, canning expert, laboratory assistant for a doctor, librarian, handicraft teacher for playground work, tea-room assistant, and physicist to standardize weights and measure in a factory.

With the war emergencies come the calls for college graduates trained in business and judging from the past season's experiences there will be many openings in the spring and summer of 1918 for women trained in agriculture and domestic science.

The demand for graduate nurses will become even more urgent as the Red Cross nurses are mobilized and the home hospitals will certainly be handicapped in their various departments if more educated women do not enroll for the regular courses. For some time there has been a shortage of registered nurses trained in social work.

In order to meet the unusual conditions a number of schools of nursing have agreed to admit college graduates for the regular training under specially

advantageous conditions. Credit for a full academic year will be given to graduates of approved colleges who have had special preparation in scientific and social subjects and who meet the usual requirements of these nursing schools. That is, after the usual brief preparatory course, they may finish the regular course in two years instead of three. More information concerning this course may be obtained from the Columbia University committee on women's war work, information bulletin number 8.

In the middle of August the farm service department of the Bureau ended its separate career for this year and its registrations, placements and experiences became part of the regular Bureau files. During the past months the work of this department has been full of variety and interest. Certain specially trained agriculturists have been placed as farm and vegetable garden managers—some to carry the work for themselves, others to teach groups of girls practical methods of vegetable gardening. It was often necessary first to develop interest in the possibilities, then to plan the course of the work and finally to find the right woman to fill the requirements. As an example a member of the board of one institution became interested in our work with another organization. The result was that this institution gave up its usual indoor summer school and under an experienced vegetable garden teacher which we furnished the girls enjoyed a healthy, profitable out-door education.

Far more women have evinced their interest in farm work than the department has been able to place. In connection with this situation a survey by questionnaire, was made of the conditions existing in the surrounding counties. The results obtained show that the farmers about Philadelphia in

general have not wanted inexperienced woman labor for outdoor farm work because there has been an ample supply of unskilled men and boys whose work was preferable. Next year may bring more acute labor needs. If so the girls and women placed by our farm service department this year should be valuable as experienced candidates.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATION

409 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Denver, Colorado

THEODOSIA E. RAINES, SECRETARY

We feel that the results of the past two months have been very encouraging, though we still find it difficult to get the publicity we need. Through the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, we have sent circulars to selected lists of business men, and have been pleasantly surprised at the quick results some of this advertising has brought. We have continued our policy of talking before clubs, but not to the same extent as we did the first month. One interesting bit of publicity work was our visit to the University of Colorado at Boulder. We had an hour's talk with the seniors and afterwards held twenty-five conferences.

That we are becoming known, even though slowly, is evidenced by the fact that we have had calls from employers in several Colorado towns and one from Wyoming. Also applicants have written us from many of the neighboring states. Institutions in the city and state are beginning to call upon us. The month of July has brought six such calls.

A difficulty we are finding acute at present is that of getting registrants, and we should like suggestions as to how other bureaus overcame this initial

difficulty. It is especially hard now with the colleges closed for the summer. By far our longest list of registrants is for summer work. We have not felt that we have the time to spend on this class of work, so have rather neglected it. What do the other bureaus do in this line?

We have made some interesting placements since last writing. A United States Court clerk, who has heretofore always had a man for secretary, out of dozens of other applicants, accepted one of our women. The Fifth National Service School, a new organization in Denver, took an office manager from our candidates. One institution liked so well the woman we sent as matron, that it has just called on us for an office secretary. As for college trained stenographers, we can not begin to supply the demand. That this lack of stenographers is universal in the city and not due to the fact that we charge a commission, is shown by the fact that only a few days ago we called up four reliable agencies trying to obtain one stenographer, only to be told that not one good candidate was on their lists.

A piece of co-operative work that the bureau did lately was to take charge of the instruction for the Fifth National Service School. This meant a good deal of work, but it was the first definite piece of co-operation asked by an organization, and it brought us in touch with individual women and with representatives from other organizations. Therefore, we considered it well worth the doing from the publicity aspect alone.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

114 Kresge Building, Detroit

MARY J. MALCOMSON, MANAGER

The summer months have been very

busy ones, much as May indications prophesied. In Detroit college women even without business training or experience have found opportunities awaiting them which offer such training and promise of advancement. Those who have this added advantage have received a decided welcome from the business world.

Every woman seems to be responding to the urge of the country's need and is entering the ranks of the employed whenever possible. There is a great tendency on the part of the married women of this community to prepare themselves for the part of breadwinner, in case the men of their households are called to the front.

An overwhelming number of teachers and students have worked during the summer months. The usual difficulty of placing this sudden flood of temporary workers has been found, however. Employers have seemed especially anxious to give preference to capable young women who can work into permanent positions.

Placements have increased rather than decreased during the summer months. Employers have sent in repeated calls for women with brains and executive ability. The placements of the Bureau continue to be in varied fields.

It is hoped that this year will bring close co-operation between the Bureau and the department of sociology of the University of Michigan. We are offering to students who are fitted for it an opportunity to do research work in connection with this office. It is hoped that a working plan will materialize which will result in mutual benefits to the Bureau and the students. Calls for trained social workers have increased in number, some calls coming from outside this state. We welcome these as more and more students are training for the work.

The Detroit Bureau is now more than one year old, and is definitely established in Detroit. This experimental year has been a very valuable one. We feel that it has prepared us in part for the situation which confronts us and we hope that the experience gained will aid us in guiding wisely the young women who come to us.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Bessemer Building

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The increase of work done by the Bureau in Pittsburgh in 1916-17 as compared with its first year 1915-16 has been not so much in volume as in the quality of positions filled. The placements in the first year were 110; in the second, 182. The commissions in the first year were \$368.25, in the second \$1277.22. The larger sum earned indicates a higher average salary among the placements. Among the noteworthy facts of the year are these:

Of the 488 applicants who registered 212 were college women. Of these 63 had the A. B. Degree, without further training; 56 had some technical training after college. As the college graduate generally is not prepared for anything except teaching, it is encouraging to see that so many are fitting themselves for special types of positions.

There was noticed a restlessness among all women, because of the agitation with regard to replacing men with women, as a result of the war. The impression seemed to be that anyone at all could replace trained men workers, and that very responsible positions should fall to the lot of all who came to the Collegiate Bureau. The

reaction of this condition upon the Bureau has been, that we have emphasized the need of trained women to replace trained men, even though the time of training might seem too long to the average applicant. If the war ends soon, there will be no marked labor shortage, at least not to the extent of drafting into service untrained women. If the war continues, the trained worker a year from now will be of greater service to the nation than a willing but untrained worker now.

Aside from the demands for trained women because of the war, there has been an increase in the calls for women with special preparation, in excess of the supply. At the same time, we have had many applicants on our lists who were not recommended for positions, because they did not have training. It is hoped that this experience will prove

of value to those who are preparing for positions now, and be a guide to many who might otherwise feel that they would not bother to take training after college. There seem to be colleges still that do not inform their students that college work is not preparation for the new vocations of which so much is heard today.

The Director has spoken at many of the schools and colleges of the Pittsburgh district, as well as before clubs. The first series of vocational conferences passed off successfully, with many suggestions for increased success next year. The addition of a stenographer in February has been of great help in doing an increased volume of business, and the gift from one of the members of the College Club will make it possible to have a private office in the near future.

Women Electrical Engineers

One hundred and fifty young women will study to become electrical engineers at the State Agricultural College of Kansas the coming year. Because of the war many engineers have left their positions and it will not be a great while before the shortage will be keenly felt. "Women are being employed as power plant operators in the large central stations of Europe," said Clarence E. Reid, professor of electrical engineering in the college, "and have been found entirely satisfactory. None of the machinery in these stations is operated by hand but is all controlled by various forms of electric motors, set into operation by the touch of a button or by electro-magnets or air pressure controlled in the same manner so that physical strength is not at all necessary. Work of this kind is far less exhausting than many forms of work in which women are now engaged, for central station operators may use seats and have more variety of movement in their work. Desirable qualifications for entering upon engineering study comprise ability in mathematics and interest in scientific study."

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

INSIDE THE GERMAN EMPIRE

By Herbert Bayard Swope. New York: The Century Company. Price, \$2.00 net.

Mr. Swope's book won the \$10,000 Pulitzer prize of the Columbia School of Journalism for its report of conditions in Germany the first two years of the war. The author is a New York City newspaper man and was representing his paper when making his investigations. So rapidly have events moved that much that he has written has ceased to be news, but his comprehensive survey of Germany's resources gives the book a high referential value. It has been translated into five languages.

Far from being a house divided against itself Mr. Swope sees in Germany the "homogeneous, mobile, responsive unit" that it presented at the very outset of the war. Its sublime confidence in a great victory has waned but its spirit remains steadfast. Change its *siegen* to *durchhalten* and you have caught that spirit. Men, women and children would shed their last drop of blood before they would see their country humble herself before any other nation and the

Kaiser still reigns in their hearts. In all his travels Mr. Swope never heard a single word against the Hohenzollern dynasty. Reverence for His Majesty's "most sacred person" appeared to be as deeply ingrained in the German people as in the Catholics for that of the holy Father at Rome.

Where the woman's place will be in Germany in the great economic readjustment following the war is a problem beyond Mr. Swope's speculation. At present everywhere one turns one sees the women doing the work of men. There are women conductors, cabbies, teamsters, chauffeurs, ditch-diggers, plumbers, motormen. They are as capable as the men but will this fact be taken into account? Women are similarly engaged in England and one can safely hazard a guess as to what may be done there, but the German school has so long regarded women as children that despite the fact that they have proved their worth in fields hitherto occupied only by men, the change in sentiment toward them is likely to be a slow process. This reasoning is logical. There are not enough

leaders. The free-thinking women of Germany who would like to help their sisters are too few, and under existing conditions they dare not speak out. Their voices sound but faintly through the din of martial turmoil and are not heeded. Our conjectures regarding the outcome are as vague as Mr. Swope's.

The book reveals the newspaperman on every page. Its journalistic style is good, however, and very engaging. It is terse, lucid, fairly buttressed with facts. Former Ambassador Gerard who writes the introduction vouches for the facts and subscribes to the sentiments. He is a personal friend of the author and takes this opportunity of expressing his high regard for him.

FLYING FOR FRANCE

By James R. McConnell. Garden City, L. I.: Doubleday Page & Co. Price \$1.00.

Sergeant James McConnell's reasons for going to France reminds one of the story of the Irishman who when he saw a crowd collecting in the street sent his little girl to inquire if "there was going to be any row; 'cause if so father would like to be in it." He joined the American Ambulance corps early in the war because he "had no intention of missing the excite-

ment over there." After a short service in the Vosges he went from the Ambulance to the Flying Corps and became a member of the first American *escadrille*.

His little book is made up of incidents of pilot life taken from his note books and from letters he wrote to friends at home. All through it he is keenly alive to the humors as well as the tragedies of war and although many passages are grim and even horrible, his cheerfulness is always to the front. He piloted an avion de chasse, the lightest and swiftest of all machines of the air and his duty was to keep the Germans away from the French border. It was an onerous duty. He had no end of exciting fights, some of them taking place fourteen thousand feet above the land operations. One of these air battles he describes in inimitable fashion.

One does not usually think of the life of an aviator as having romantic and picturesque aspects. But this author says it has and that it furnishes most excellent material for literature. "If O. Henry were alive he could find in this life material for a hundred new yarns; William James numerous points for another work in psychology; DeQuincey might multiply his dreams and even alienists would be interested for there is a say-

ing in France that 'to be an aviator is to be a bit off.' Perhaps it is this fascination that lends such a glamor to McConnell's own story and makes it of more than fictional interest as charm. Between the covers of his thin little book the reader may revel in thrilling pursuits and escapes, situations humorous and tragic, bold adventures, the passion of love; and he will find here also flashes of imagination that lift the narrative in spots into the realm of real literature.

One who is not familiar with flying will rejoice in the precise knowledge given to the layman. McConnell tells just how the machines are operated. He describes the appearance of the earth from aerial heights; he tells how the trenches look—the "long brown strip of murdered nature" that marks the vicinity of the Aisne; how the bursting shells sometimes come so near that the air-planes are in danger, for the noise of the motor prevents the aviator from hearing them, and he describes in vivid language the cloud-floor "billowing like a vast sea of opal" upon whose surface appears in the distance sometimes "the enemy's planes moving like a fleet." And on one occasion from one of these cloud seas he saw the Alps "lifting their heads

toward the sun like glittering icebergs."

The letters make up the last part of the book. In them the reader detects a note of seriousness. The deaths of many of the "boys" has had its effect upon McConnell. One of them (Rockwell) died saying: "I have now paid in part my debt to LaFayette and Rochambeau." This spirit of heroism is not unusual. The American aviator in France becomes fairly imbued with it after a time and with the thought that he is fighting the fight of liberty for the whole world. And he has gone "to glory and the grave" proud to have championed such a cause. "Jim" McConnell was one of these heroes. Only a few months ago he was brought down with his plane in the field of action over the German lines. His book has been reprinted since his death.

SHORT RATIONS

By Madeleine Zabriskie Doty. New York: The Century Company. Price \$1.50.

Miss Doty is a well-known newspaperwoman who has made two trips to Europe since the opening of the war in the interests of her paper and has embodied the results of her observations in the present volume. A great deal of the material pre-

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sented has appeared in various publications and can hardly be said to deserve permanent form. It is fragmentary—mere jottings, the ephemeral interest of the day or week. But there are portions that have value and the many reproductions of food bills, placards and posters as well as the author's passports are interesting and suggestive.

A lean, barren, under-nourished country Miss Doty calls the once fat and prosperous Fatherland; a country where all life is centered on mere existence, a country almost depopulated of its men, where in every city cripples, widows and ambulances are the dominant note. The people she saw were restless, anxious, worried even at their work. Few of them were seen on the streets. The only places she saw crowds collected were at the bulletin boards and the food depots. A scene at one of the depots is described in detail, and apropos of this she says: "It is only the poor people who suffer." "The rich will always obtain food. They send their servants and they all know all the tricks that can possibly be used to get what they want. The rich women of Germany are at the head of many of the depots. They are not going to deprive themselves of anything they need."

N. B. Are you saving your money to invest in the second issue of the Liberty Loan?

On a journalistic tour at the expense of the state in company with several other representatives of papers, Miss Doty had an opportunity to see beneath the surface of prosperity that had been prepared in advance, to impress the party, the real state of things all over the Empire. "There was nothing left to tell of former comforts," she says. "There were no cattle on the once fertile meadows. The cattle have nearly all been killed and put in cold storage. They are not raising calves any more because they have nothing to feed them. One is not accustomed to the thought of poverty in Germany but the other day I saw a woman sitting at the foot of Bismarck's statue trying to sell her child. It was not a German woman, however. A German woman would have died first."

All through the pages these dismal pictures occur and re-occur. The misery and pity and pathos of it all, as seen through Miss Doty's eyes, are poignantly impressive and haunt the reader. No doubt there are several things to be taken into consideration, however, in reading this book. A serious, sensitive woman sees the tragedy of things more than any man would. Sex then, the personal equation, a self-confessed love of advent-

ure must be taken into account; also the journalist alive to the news value of a situation or incident.

Miss Doty had a hard time leaving Germany. There was much red tape and many delays. She had written some things she did not care to have the authorities see and was obliged to devise a hiding place for them. Vigilant and exhaustively thorough as are the search officials of that country they did not find the thin sheets of paper pasted between the outside and the lining of her rain coat and so she escaped having them seized and perhaps being imprisoned.

THE PROVOCATION OF FRANCE

By Jean Charlemagne Bracq, Professor of French in Vassar College.
New York: The Oxford University Press. Price \$1.25.

In this timely book Prof. Bracq has presented clearly and dispassionately the case of German aggression against France during the past fifty years. Relying upon a consensus of opinion rather than his own individually he bases his arguments upon editorials written by master minds of the late sixties and early seventies and offers other evidence from reliable sources to show that France even before Bismarck's sway was the especial object of



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Germany's hatred. Bismarck as is well known sought to intensify that hatred. The "hereditary enemy" has been held up before German eyes as an object of suspicion and distrust and kept alive by persistent war celebrations to the outbreak of the present war.

One cannot but feel upon perusing these pages that France has behaved with remarkable tolerance and dignity toward her disagreeable neighbor. Her pride and spirit have prevented her from humbling herself too greatly but she has borne many petty insults and threats since the days when the German army invaded Paris and a remnant lingered there even after the war indemnity was paid. She has been the soul of courtesy while frequently German requests and demands have been couched in peremptory and impertinent terms. But the French state and the individual are one in regard to the amenities. "I conduct myself in this wise because I am a gentleman and not because you are one," is the attitude taken. Prof. Bracq, however, is not trying to hold France blameless. She has had her militant factions and made many a mistake, but at heart he believes her to be a lover of peace.

While the period of the

Franco-German war receives the greater emphasis in the book considerable space is devoted to events leading up to the present conflict. At the Hague conference it will be remembered France was ready and eager to enter into any measure to ensure the pacific relations of the civilized world. Germany on the other hand according to Andrew D. White, looked upon international arbitration as a "trick and a humbug." Her delegates blocked nearly every attempt to solve international difficulties juristically. One thing they succeeded in doing is now being visited upon their own heads.

They prevented a measure being passed prohibiting the sale of armaments to belligerents. The cry "American bullets" is heard everywhere in Germany, but few Germans stop to think that their own country created the right under which America is operating.

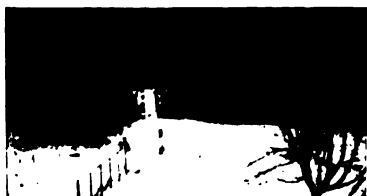
Professor Bracq's book should have a wide reading. It is valuable not only for the periods depicted and conclusions drawn but for the suggestions and allusions that show the development of the present problem. It is restrained in phrase but all the more convincing because of this somewhat uncommon virtue.

Mrs. Bradford Honored

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction in Colorado was elected president of the National Educational Association at its annual meeting in Portland, Ore., this summer. This is the second time that this honor has been paid to a woman educator, the first woman ever elected to this office having been Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago.



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WHAT SOME OF OUR READERS THINK

The JOURNAL is most successful in its new form. It has been coming regularly and I hope it always will.—MRS. J. PAUL KAUFMAN, New Haven Branch.

Our members all enjoy the JOURNAL very much and it is so often mentioned in our meetings that nobody likes to miss a copy.—ELIZABETH H. SNYDER, Philadelphia Branch, Ardmore, Pa.

The northwest section wants to pay its respects to the A. C. A. JOURNAL, which is doing so much for all of us to unite our work and give us the benefit of each other's experience. The vice-president would like to thank it for information concerning her branches that otherwise she would have been unable to obtain. Most particularly we all want to thank the editor for starting the flow of life-blood through our veins. We feel now that the body corporate is alive.—MRS. F. L. McVEY, President's House, University of North Dakota.

The JOURNAL is no end of a comfort to me while I still reside beyond the pale of the United States.—MARY D. CHAMBERS, Barrington, Nova Scotia.

The JOURNAL has been a source of pleasure and inspiration to me all the year.—ANNIE F. FRYE, Rockland, Me.

I must take the opportunity to tell you how really fine the JOURNAL is. It is exactly the kind and style it seems to me we needed. I enjoy your editorials and turn to them the first thing. The book reviews, too, are so sympathetic and give the real gist of it from a college woman's point of view. And the news from the colleges is so interesting and unifying. It all fits our needs and anticipates our desires.—VIDA HUNT

FRANCIS, former general secretary A. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

I am delighted with the recent issues of the JOURNAL.—GRACE E. BERRY, Dean of Women, Pomona College.

I wish to congratulate you on the new JOURNAL. It is *splendid*.—ABBY S. B. DURFEE, Pres. Fall River Branch, Fall River, Mass.

May I congratulate you on the notable success of the JOURNAL during the year.—ANNA P. COOPER, Dean of Women, Beloit College.

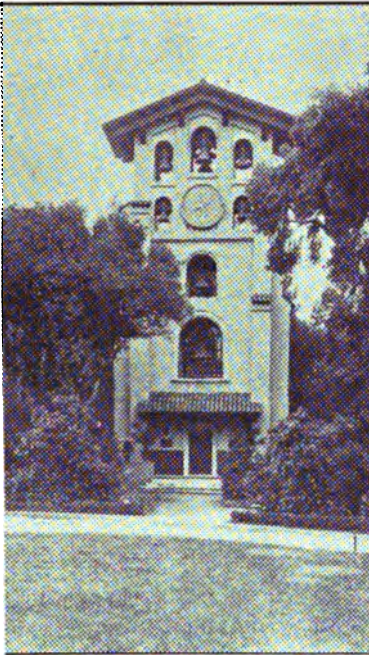
I like it all. I feel that it will become a very powerful organ in acquainting the trained women of the country with each other and making them a more effective unit in the world work which is now before us.—HARRIET W. THOMSON, Eugene Branch, Eugene, Oregon.

The JOURNAL is so interesting and many are telling me how much they enjoy it.—ANNE PORTER, Eastern N. Y. Branch, Albany, N. Y.

I have greatly enjoyed the JOURNAL this year. You have certainly put life into it and made it a power and an inspiration.—MARNA R. OSBAND, Ypsilanti, Mich.

May I express my approval and enjoyment of the JOURNAL in its new form.—FRANCES HALL FORBES, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hurrah for that JOURNAL! (the March number). It is a winner. But the JOURNAL is always good now.—EVALENA NEWBRANCH, Pres. Omaha Branch, Omaha, Nebr.



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Just a word to say how pleased I am with the A. C. A. JOURNAL. The Association has a new lease of life through your efforts.—LENA L. SEVERANCE, Buffalo Branch, Buffalo, N. Y.

The JOURNAL has met with general approval among our members.—EDITH F. METCALF, Pres. Oberlin Branch, Oberlin, Chio.

The members of the Sioux City Branch find the JOURNAL an educational institution with its frequent coming and the reports of what other branches are doing with their problems. There are so many possibilities suggested by what is reported in the JOURNAL that we are filled with enthusiasm to do something.—MRS. EDGAR P. FARR, Pres. Sioux City Branch.

I must write to you of our appreciation of and pleasure in the JOURNAL.—ELSIE LEE TURNER, Chmn. Educational Legislation Committee, Oakland, Calif.

I cannot begin to tell you of the pleasure I find in the transformed JOURNAL. I obtain invaluable suggestions from it in my committee work.—Arbor Branch, Ann Arbor, Mich.

We very much appreciate the JOURNAL. You are making us realize that we belong to a national organization.—EDITH M. BEASLY, Pres. San Jose Branch.

I find the JOURNAL very stimulating, very interesting. I appreciate your energy in behalf of us all.—CHARLOTTE S. HILTON, Pres. Chicago Branch.

May I offer you my personal congratulations on the JOURNAL. Every number is better than the last.—ELIZABETH A. NUTTING, Pres. Northfield Branch, Northfield, Minn.

Congratulations on the new quality the JOURNAL has shown during the year.—IRENE T. MYERS, Dean of Women, Occidental College, Los Angeles.

It really seems as if the JOURNAL is now written to be *read*. You are certainly getting out a fine paper and the Indianapolis branch is for you.—AMY E. KEENE, Pres. Indianapolis Branch.

I am pleased with all the numbers this year. The only fault I can find with the JOURNAL is that it taxes my brain. That in reality is a compliment.—JENNIE E. MILLER, Pres. Central Missouri Branch.

I like so much the book review columns in the A. C. A. magazine. You are making a splendid publication of the JOURNAL.—MARJORIE BARSTOW, Connecticut College.

I had intended to drop my membership but the interesting numbers of the JOURNAL have led me to reconsider.—MARY M. DISQUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae



VOLUME XI. No. 2

OCTOBER 1917

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Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

VOL. XI—NO. 2

OCTOBER, 1917

WOMEN IN LIBRARIES

ADELAIDE R. HASSE

Chief of Economics Division, N. Y. Public Library

Of course it is about the possibilities for women in library work that the readers of the JOURNAL would expect a woman librarian to write. I always hesitate to discuss this subject because, while I am quite sure of my convictions, they do not happen to coincide with those of the majority of my colleagues. That it is expected of every one today and especially of the working woman to be efficient goes without saying. Just what the preparation should be that speeds up to this efficiency in library work is the subject about which many of my colleagues and I differ. They say there is nothing like training and I agree with them but we differ as to the kind of training. The graduates of the library schools today, I maintain, stop learning when they leave school. I am speaking of the average of course. Many below the average have never begun to learn. To attend lectures, even to pass an examination, does not necessarily imply the possession of the learning mind. A learning mind is not necessarily a learned mind, but a learning mind is what every library worker should have.

There is not in the library school curriculum of today sufficient specialization. A student may be utterly unfitted by temperament and taste to become a cataloguer, yet to secure her diploma she must give full time to this technical discipline. There is no discrimination on the part of the schools between the technical and the professional part of library work. It is the technical to which most weight is attached, but it is the professional work which makes the greatest demands upon the equipment of the worker and which requires qualifications far more unusual than does the technical work. Individuals responsible for the library school curriculum

seem not to realize that any careful person with ordinary natural faculties can be trained into a cataloguer. A reference or professional worker, on the other hand, is born, not made. This statement will not be admitted readily by librarians in general. But reference work is the one great undeveloped part of library work. It is that part having the most far reaching and worth-while possibilities.

The failure to appreciate the possibilities of professional library work, the unconscious, but nevertheless regrettable depreciation of this phase of the work, has without doubt been one of the prime causes in keeping library salaries for the rank and file as low as they are. The reader may examine Bulletin 25, 1915, of the United States bureau of Education, for a showing of the salaries paid to librarians. One or two positions there are which run into five figures. Of the four-figure salaries \$8,000 is conspicuous, even the five-thousand-dollar salaries make a small group. The maximum for women is, I believe, \$3,000. The salary group from \$2,000 to \$4,000 represents the group that does real work, the higher salaries being secured as often through favoritism as through any inherent ability.

The training to be obtained in the library schools as they are at present arranged is perhaps sufficient for those library activities with which the public does not come in direct contact. But fancy this situation. A corporation maintained for the sole purpose of doing business directly with the public is confined in the selection of its personnel largely to the output of schools whose curriculum is confessedly weakest in exactly those subjects most vitally required by the corporation. If specialization were practiced and encouraged not only would the incentive for individual effort be greater, but by raising the level of the specialties through this pressure from below, the level of the mass would be raised. The situation as it exists today presents a dead level of mediocrity. The inspirational reaction is almost entirely absent. With one or two exceptions I do not remember any unusual work being done by library school graduates. But it is difficult to see how an occupation, sought by the great majority of those engaged in it as a refuge rather than as a career, could be other than the grave it is.

As an illustration of the perverting effect of training for training's sake let me cite an incident which has just occurred in my division. A young woman with an excellent record in her library school as well as for subsequent actual service was recently transferred to my division. I congratulated myself and received

the congratulations of my fellow workers. My division is almost entirely a research department, one in which mature men and women do advanced research work. A student who had been at work in the division for nearly three years, had during this time accumulated a mass of material and from time to time, as he required them, books were brought to him from the general collection. The man was doing a very important and highly scientific piece of work for an out-of-town organization. At the time of the arrival in the division of the new, trained library worker this man's table was covered with books, pamphlets, notes, a typewriter, etc. It was a student's work-table, ready, convenient, everything at hand. A large part of the material consisted of obscure pamphlets of which the student, relying on our appreciation of his work, did not always keep references. The trained assistant looked about. The first thing she espied was this table. An eye-sore, of course. Without asking any questions of any one she took it upon herself to remove our student's working material and return it to the shelves! Through this orderly piece of vandalism a work, now nearly three years in progress, was effectively interfered with. The trained library worker's standard was complied with, but we shall have to change such standards if the library is to exist for anything other than itself.

Libraries need women of the student type, mentally and sympathetically in contact with *live issues* and knowing the meaning and the value of service. The Inez Milholland type is sadly needed among us to vivify the inertia of existing conditions. American women have shown in their suffrage campaigns of recent years a tremendously brilliant organizing power. Inasmuch as library work does offer an undeniably attractive scope to ambitious, intelligent women, and inasmuch as this scope is held in abeyance by lack of initiative in the general plan of library administration, might it not be well for organized women to institute an inquiry into this poorly adjusted field of women's work? Here is something for the A. C. A. to think about.

As an indication of the possibilities lying within the scope of the great public library it may be profitable to compare it with some of the great technico-professional service institutions of the federal government. Suppose we take the largest American public library, viz: the New York Public Library. The expenditures for maintenance of this institution in 1915 were \$1,423,730. In that same year the United States government expended for maintenance of the Geological Survey, with its great corps of experi-

enced scientists, investigators, compilers, etc., the sum of \$1,405,520. In the same year the government spent for the maintenance of the Weather Bureau the sum of \$1,667,270. The Weather Bureau today maintains one hundred and ninety-nine stations furnishing principal reports upon which weather forecasting is based and over four thousand five hundred sub-stations. The daily forecasts are available by telephone to more than five million subscribers and by mail to more than one hundred thousand addresses. Distribution by wireless is made for nine states. The work of the Geological Survey is almost too well known through its publications to make it necessary to refer to it at all here. However, during 1915, the Geological Survey was engaged in its project of mapping the 3,000,000 square miles of the United States. It continued its studies of the underground-water resources of the United States. The areas of these studies at the present time cover half a million square miles of those parts of the United States in which impure water supplies involve the greatest danger. The value of these surveys in conserving public health has already been demonstrated, for it is noted that wherever an adequate supply of deep-well water has been obtained, typhoid fever, amoebic dysentery and malaria have abated. The two thick volumes entitled "Mineral Resources," published annually by the Survey are more than a statistical compilation, they are a record of industrial progress of the year. The division directly responsible for these volumes in 1915 sent out 210,042 pieces of first-class mail matter, comprising chiefly inquiries for material needed for the reports. In all sixty-two persons are engaged in the compilation of these volumes, forty solely and the remainder cooperatively. These are only a few of the many great projects of the Geological Survey. Not one of them but has a direct bearing on the economic life of the country.

The salary roll of 1915 of the corps of scientific assistants and the office of the director of the Geological Survey was \$65,240. The total salary roll of the Weather Bureau for the same year was \$327,270. The salary roll of the New York Public Library for 1915 was \$844,468. It can hardly be said that the two former institutions are less important than the latter. Indeed if the Weather Bureau were to cease functioning for one day the exchanges, lake and river navigation and agriculture would all be affected. Some of the lesser federal services were maintained in 1915 as follows: The Bureau of Fisheries for \$863,971, the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau for \$446,988 and the Federal

Meat Inspection Bureau for \$375,000. The administration of the Navy Department in the same year cost the Government but \$867,715.

Why is it that the same amount of money which produces such tremendous results in the Government bureaus (I have barely indicated them) produces such pitifully negligible results when spent for public libraries. Is it because the old idea of a library as a storage-house still obtains? Obtains in spite of the schools, in spite of the modern idea that such institutions exist for service? Is it because the material which goes into the schools is below par? There must be a reason for such flagrant divergence of results.

The course of world events points to sweeping changes in the political and the economic life of nations. We are now undergoing a transition from the belief in old, formal established things existing for themselves to the greater idea that anything worth maintaining must be of use. How will our libraries meet this change? With a large proportion of these institutions still struggling in the coils of arbitrary technique and tentative administration, it is a matter of grave doubt whether as at present conditioned they will be able to respond effectively, let alone efficiently, to the new demand. They are a dead weight on the spirit of progress. Not one of them is thoroughly qualified today for giving the information service required by this new public attitude even in its present incipient development.

And yet there is opportunity—exceptional opportunity—both for individual expression and for service of a high order in library work. But it is not in libraries as such that the movement has begun. Large industrial and financial corporations throughout the country are increasingly supporting their departments of scientific and statistical research. A large part of this new development is library work, viz: the assembling and routing of information in print to the experts of the corporation. The details and importance of this work were aptly described by Mr. Matthew C. Brush, President of the Boston Elevated Railway Co., in an address before the Special Libraries Association, June 25, 1917, on "The So-Called Librarian's Real Duties." Mr. Brush said:

"It seems most unfortunate that the title of an employee qualified to assist every officer and executive in the performance of his duties should tell so little of the work actually performed

"The employees of a company must look necessarily to the librarian to provide them with indexes for ready reference,

with books on the subjects they are constantly studying, with magazines and periodicals pertaining to their business, with pamphlets appropriate to the work in hand, and with book reviews that they may become acquainted with the latest books printed, and moreover they should become confident in predicting that all or nearly all of the up-to-date literature they may desire relative to their work can be found in the company library. They should feel that when a question is asked no stone will be left unturned in the search for information as to the latest or best article on the specific subject; that if a negative answer is given they can bank on its being so; that if little reading matter is forthcoming it is because little has been written; and that if the answer is not immediately given it is due to their question not having been indexed as asked, or else it has been hidden away in an obscure article. They should feel confident that once the librarian knows their wants he will continue to find matter on the subject until directed to stop; that if new ideas on an old subject come to hand they will be advised of the same; that where information is desired the inquiry will receive immediate attention; that the librarian is in fact an assistant to them in their work. They should be made to feel that he is glad of the opportunity to be of assistance to them, and not made to feel that information is given as a favor. He should show as much enthusiasm over the inquiry of an office boy as he shows for the perplexing questions of a highly paid expert.

"The staff of a company can unquestionably use a librarian as an assistant on many matters, since he has an opportunity to become familiar with the various trade magazines, and periodicals, is able to note and read articles that they have so little time to read, and can systematically call their attention to articles of special note . . .

"The librarian must anticipate the executive's wants regarding literature on subjects akin to the business, and be prepared with fitting references and apt extracts of reviews regarding the many and varied matters liable to develop in the conduct of the business. He must instinctively know what subjects are bound to come up for discussion at some future time and accumulate material to aid the executive in the proper study of the question with the least amount of time. The material should not consist of stacks of books or pamphlets dumped upon his desk to such an extent that the executive

groans at the sight of the job before him, but should consist of specially marked pages or paragraphs in books, reviews, etc., bearing directly on the subject, so that the executive may grasp what has been written with the minimum amount of personal work. In fact, if possible, the extracts should be summarized and the important points in a long article condensed into a sentence or two. . . .

"The opportunity of being of assistance to the executive depends entirely upon the librarian. If he intimately acquaints himself with the work the executive has on hand he can make himself valuable, and really be an assistant on many matters. If he can keep in touch with life outside of his vocation, he may be useful materially to the executive. If he can grasp what is desired without lengthy explanations, he helps save time. In fact, the so-called librarian can build a permanent place for himself in every firm, corporation or company, if he desires to do so; and if he possesses an intimate acquaintance with the various methods of getting information aside from books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc. standing as he should at the elbow of an executive, demonstrating his ability to advise how various matters have been viewed by different minds, and reporting why certain schemes were a success or failure, it would seem as if a more fitting title could be thought of for him than that of librarian."

Now it appeals to reason that not every corporation commands the necessary material from which to cull this information for the experts and executives. Indeed some corporations do not yet support their own library departments, but depend on the public library; and they have a right to do so. So has the public generally. But they are not served adequately. The exceptional resources of our great metropolitan libraries exist but are not available. They will not be available until library executives have a point of view similarly directed with that of corporation executives. If a corporation executive deems the installation of a local information service justifiable, is it not conceivable that the library executive should be willing to put his plant on the same utility basis? Yet, in spite of the enormous sums expended for American public libraries, not one has attempted to do this. These institutions still depend on archaic catalogues and sporadic indexes to supply the needs and just requirements of an alert public, and if this public is alert today, what may we expect of it in five, ten years from now with our economic horizon continually broadening?

Undoubtedly a middleman agency will be developed which will simply rework the library resources to meet the public requirements and sell the new product back to the library and to the public. There is here then (it need not be charted and diagrammed), an opening for developments of peculiar interest to the American college woman of broad outlook and serious purpose. Public libraries are the logical agencies to do this work, but not until the balance of fitness of library personnel is on the side of professional as opposed to technical equipment can they operate as such agencies. A firm stand by college women against libraries as institutions and in favor of libraries as public service plants will do much to help.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

AGNES L. ROGERS

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The spirit of the pioneer commands attention and compels interest and a similar alluring and arresting charm clings around pioneering institutions. That spirit was never more intimately experienced than in Newnham College, Cambridge, England, for its founders yet live in the hearts of those now guiding the institution and are in truth the inspiration and soul of the place.

To Bedford College it was given to be the first institution for the higher education of British women. It was opened in 1849. Women were even admitted to degrees by London University as early as 1878. It is true also that Girton College was an earlier foundation, being virtually established in 1869, when Miss Emily Davies rented a house at Hitchin near Cambridge and instruction was given along the lines of the University requirements to the students under her charge by certain resident tutors and university professors. Nevertheless, there was no woman who played so widely influential a part in the education of the women of Great Britain as Anne Jemima Clough, who in 1871 practically started Newnham College, when she undertook the care of five women who wished to attend lectures in Cambridge. These five students soon added to their number and in 1875 Newnham Hall was opened.

Before that date Miss Clough had played a prominent rôle in the general movement for improving the education of girls. She had been president for the year 1873-4 of the North of England

Council for the Promotion of the Higher Education of Women, an association of which she had previously been secretary. It was owing to her executive capacity, her skill in enlisting the interest and support of others, her tact in manipulating the delicate situation of establishing a woman's college in a university city which has to this day many reactionary and recalcitrant elements, and above all her power to instil in her associates a sense of the beauty of intellectual clarity and a consciousness of the loveliness of knowledge that Newnham College stands an imposing part of the British social fabric.

In 1881 the Cambridge Tripos examinations were opened to women. In 1885 Sidgwick Hall was built. It was named after Professor Henry Sidgwick, the philosopher, who had worked untiringly in the interests of the university education of women. Professor and Mrs. Sidgwick lived in the college. Both gave ungrudgingly of their strength to promote its welfare. Mrs. Sidgwick undertook for many years the onerous duties of Principal.

In 1889 a third hall of residence, Clough Hall, was completed and four years later Pfeiffer Building, in which are placed the administrative offices and Principal's residence, was opened. A notable addition was made in 1906 in Kennedy Building. This is occupied by the Research Fellows—the Dons. Their function is to advance knowledge, although they commonly devote considerable time to tutoring the students and in lecturing both in the college and in the university. As recently as 1911 Peile Hall, also a residence hall for students was added, bringing the housing capacity for students up to 200. The college authorities have decided that the college should not increase beyond this number. Newnham deliberately opposes the herding of its students in one gigantic castellated edifice. Each of the four halls not only has its own dining-room, but also its own recreation and social rooms and its own head, its Vice-Principal. The college encourages each hall to have its own particular social life as well as sharing in the larger college activities. The number of clubs within the college which flourish in consequence is extraordinarily large and when one remembers that Newnham students may attend many of the university societies, such as the Cambridge University Philosophical Society, the Cambridge University Fabian Society, the Cambridge University Liberal Club or the Heretics Club, it becomes obvious that the social attractions or distractions are both numerous and varied in character.

The college thus embodies the healthy and happy principle of

a hierarchy of institutions, which has so much to be said in its favour psychologically. In Britain it has been found that the colossal erections of recent date, in which educational bodies have crowded our children, are inimical to the development of the social virtues. Where there is a mob, social amenities perish; only in a true society can ideal social relationship and real friendships be successfully formed. Adjustment to surroundings proceeds with remarkable ease in Newnham. As in most women's colleges there is much entertaining. One of the most apt commentaries upon this feature of the life there was that of a housemaid, who was explaining to a friend how the students spent Sunday. She was heard to say: "Why! they eats all day with intervals of course for meals."

Newnham has secured some of the better qualities of the home. Even its type of architecture has an attractive intimacy. It is graceful and unpretentious in the style of Queen Anne. Newnham may not be so majestic, nor so hoary as Trinity or Kings, but it does enjoy the distinction of having the largest quadrangle and the most beautiful gardens of all the Cambridge colleges. The warm red colouring of the walls clad here and there with bright greenery, the spacious lawns, daffodil-strewn and blossom-shaded make a picture of appealing loveliness and haunting memory. This intimate air characterises the place. How different is the monastic gloom of the older colleges! How alien is the barrack-like austerity of the newer colleges for the men students!

The intellectual standards of the college have sometimes been criticised as too high. Both Newnham and Girton are Honors colleges. Unlike the majority of the colleges for men, they refuse to admit any student who is not working for an Honors degree and as no woman can attend university lectures who is not attached to either of these institutions, only women capable of mastering the kind of abstract knowledge demanded by entrance examinations are able to take advantage of the opportunities Cambridge affords. Exceptions are made in the case of foreign students and university graduates, who come to work under a particular professor.

Newnham thus tends to select one type of woman, the conspicuously intellectual. Its founders felt that in order to justify their presence in Cambridge, women must be serious students. They accepted somewhat uncritically the view of education then prevailing in academic circles. They concentrated attention upon breaking down the bars that shut out women from the existing

university training, regarding that training as infinitely desirable and as wholly suitable for their contemporaries. So hard was the struggle to cut a way open for the small band of women in every age and land who have the ability to do specialised work in the various fields of scientific endeavor, that they gave little thought to the larger field of the education of women in general. They never raised the question whether Newnham was acting wisely in following the typical Cambridge college and so enforcing indirectly by its entrance requirements its aims and ideals upon the Girls' Secondary Schools throughout the length and breadth of the land. The founders of Newnham were in this matter no less far-seeing than the other leading educational thinkers of their day, but one is tempted to ask why women of such intellectual and moral distinction considered so little the national effects of the aims underlying this significant institution which they were establishing.

The college thus seems to have unduly subordinated its work to the university requirements. As far as the ordinary students are concerned it has tended to limit its efforts and restrict its sphere of influence to the demands of the Tripos examinations. Instead of inquiring—an obvious duty of pioneer institutions and of women's colleges in particular—what is the ideal education for women, Newnham accepted the current academic ideals for men as perfect, as did all the other women's colleges.

Yet in spite of this, in virtue of its genuine scholarship and the prestige that scholarship carries with it, it has attracted the most eager and restless intellects of the country and as it is a Cambridge tradition that much can be gleaned from one's fellows as well as from books and lectures, indeed that one's intellectual growth depends perhaps more upon the influence of contemporaries than of teachers, residence at Newnham has in actual fact had a more broadening effect than might be expected. While it provides an unsurpassed training for those women who have the ability to pursue a career in original research, it also offers a wonderful opportunity of coming in contact with women of exceptional ability who will play a part in the world rather than in the laboratory or lecture room.

It thus offers to American university graduates many attractions. Those wishing to specialise further in their subject will find a delightful, sympathetic cooperation. The passion for the advancement of science and especially at the hands of women was never more actively encouraged. Besides offering intimate intercourse with a selected group of able and in some cases brilliant

women, it further gives the opportunity of study in a city of old-world charm, studded with architectural gems, with gardens of exquisite beauty, with customs and recreations of entrancing interest; and over and above all these it grants association with some of the great thinkers of the day.

A particularly attractive feature of the college life is the rôle women play in the administration of the institution and in its teaching work. It is a great incentive in the effort to master a subject to have before one women who have succeeded and attained recognition. Newnham is fortunate in the possession of women of international reputation for scholarly achievement. To name only a few, Miss Jane Harrison, Miss Alice Gardner and Miss Saunders are well-known wherever their subjects are studied. Example is recognised to be a powerful motive and in spite of the fact that Cambridge cannot properly be described as a co-educational university, there is in actual fact more stimulus to achievement than in some of the newer universities, in which co-education prevails but in which all the administrative and teaching positions are filled by men.

Newnham is thus on a level with an American graduate school. The graduate of another university is admitted without examination. She is assigned to the care of an adviser, who is responsible for directing her into the appropriate courses either within the college or in one of the other colleges or in the university itself. There is not space at our disposal to explain the intricate relations between the various colleges and the university. In most cases this adviser is a Newnham Fellow, but in some instances it may be a Fellow of one of the men's colleges. As a rule besides exercising this advisory care, this official gives individual instruction to the student. This is not always necessary, but it is practically universal that the student is tutored in preparation for the Tripos examinations. This private tutoring, which is of course typical of English university training is the greatest privilege that Newnham affords. Able tutors are as rare as able lecturers, but where one has the good fortune to secure as teacher a man or woman keenly interested in the subject no surer means to rapid intellectual growth can be found.

The length of the academic terms is a source of wonderment as a rule to the visitor from other countries. There are three terms a year, which have to be strictly "kept" by the candidate for a degree. This involves sleeping within the college walls for at least twenty-four weeks. Special arrangements can be made to

prolong residence at the end of a term, if absence has been necessary in the middle. As a matter of fact though not demanded by the university, residence in the Long Vacation is becoming more and more common. If the student is at all anxious to get a good class in the Tripos examinations, she must work and work hard in the vacations. The science student naturally stays in Cambridge in order to use the laboratories, but the students of the classics or modern languages more frequently join a reading party, especially for the Easter vacation. A stay of weeks will be made in the hills or by the shore, where distractions are few and concentrated study is pursued. During the term the authorities encourage the women to take advantage of the opportunities of meeting and discussing with others working in their field. The artistic and intellectual activities of a university city are regarded as important means of developing the individual and their enjoyment is approved. It becomes necessary as a result to study hard in vacations.

The present head of the college, Miss Katherine Stephens, is a woman of remarkable energy and strength of character. For many years she was associated closely with Miss Clough, the first principal and with Mrs. Sidgwick her successor. Under her care the college has maintained its original high standards and even now when war has robbed it of many members of its staff Miss Stephens has successfully carried on the work and sent out numbers of women capable and eager to aid the state in its hour of trial.

The University, although permitting women to enter for the Tripos examinations and granting them the parchment recording the class of degree to which they are entitled, does not confer the degree. With the remarkable change of attitude towards women in England as a result of their magnificent display of efficiency in war work, this anachronism will speedily disappear. Degrees will be granted retrospectively in all probability. With this will also vanish some of the more rigid rules regulating the conduct of women in Cambridge. The curious blend of tradition and modern thought which now characterises the place may still continue in part for it has a quaint charm that appeals strongly to the student of the past, but with the increasing importance of women's contribution to the work of the world and the ever-growing recognition of the national significance of her training, readjustments will inevitably occur. Most of the rules are in any event refined commonsense and well adapted to the product of the English girls' boarding school, if not to the graduates of other universities.

Today the streets of Cambridge once filled with the happy-hearted and light-footed youth of Britain are trodden by the maimed and the war-stricken. Beside the sleepy Cam where Gray mused and Wordsworth bemoaned the fall of liberty in Europe, under the Elms where Tennyson walked, by the pool where Byron swam, in those dim-lit chambers where Erasmus toiled and Newton triumphed, sights and sounds terrible to those who knew the Cambridge of a happier hour darken the city and daunt the spirit. Yet even as it is, saddened by war's grim desolation, it pulls at the heart strings and steels us for whatever is to come by thoughts of the great men and women who added stone to stone and made it what it is.

SOCIAL WORK AS WAR SERVICE

BY MARY C. JARRETT

Chief of Social Service Boston Psychopathic Hospital

Every woman today must be asking herself what part she is to take in the war. Exempt from draft, women have a strong moral obligation to find their proper places—to volunteer where they are needed or to prepare themselves to volunteer where they will be needed. The greatest burdens of the war will probably not be upon this country for a year or two years, so that there is an amazing opportunity for a woman to fit herself for some kind of work that the world will need. Great as the demand for skilled workers of all kinds is now, there will be a still greater demand a year later, and the interval may serve for acquiring skill in some branch of work that must inevitably be in demand. Insistence upon trained work is the keynote of our national war program.

In social work the scarcity of trained workers is appalling. Our social organizations are now undermanned; and positions are being created faster than workers are being trained. The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations states that "for many months there has been a much larger number of positions registered than could be filled." The organizations meanwhile are finding that it is better not to attempt some kinds of work than to employ unqualified persons. This situation is not realized by the disinterested public. The common idea of social work is that it means being kind and

helpful to the distressed, a sort of enlargement of the friendly services that all sympathetic and intelligent persons extend to their neighbors; and therefore it is supposed that kind and sensible persons will always be available in large numbers for any social work there is to be done. The public has not yet grasped the fact that social work has become an organized branch of professional activity requiring workers with special qualifications and a definite training, which is offered in professional schools and in graduate departments of universities.

In connection with the war there must inevitably be a demand for social workers that will overwhelm an already inadequate supply. Trained workers will be required for civilian relief; recreational activities in connection with camps; and after-care of soldiers physically or mentally disabled—blind, deaf, crippled, or suffering from nervous disorders. To meet this demand, a large corps of women should be under training during the coming year. Approximately full time for a year is the minimum time for preparation for responsible positions. Short courses in stenography, telegraphy, attendant nursing may seem more alluring. Short courses are being offered in various places to train social workers' aids and are of value but should not be confused with the thorough training of the professional social worker. The Canadian Patriotic Fund in Montreal has been remarkably successful in employing untrained volunteer workers, having seven hundred engaged at one time; yet Miss Reid, director of the Women's Auxiliary, after paying enthusiastic tribute to the spirit and accomplishment of these volunteers, says, "With the numerous opportunities for volunteers in the United States to prepare themselves now under trained workers, many of the problems resulting from inexperience which assume threatening proportions at times in the Montreal staff should not arise in the course of your work."*

Until recently social work has not attracted college women to any great extent. The social worker is frequently asked by her able-minded friends, "Why do you think it is worth while?" "Do you get anywhere?" "What does it amount to, pulling some people out of trouble while others are falling in?" On the other hand her more emotional friends will say, "How happy you must be, doing so much good!" "What a wonderful thing it must be to be able to help people!" Both of these points of view have at last

* War Relief in Canada. By Helen R. Y. Reid, Director and Convener, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Montreal. Address before the National Conference of Social Work, 1917.

met in social work, presumably to become in time firmly bound together in a science, whose practice is an art.

The fact that as a science social work is in the earliest stages of development will be an incentive to many to take part in its advancement. The literature of social work is scanty, and deals largely with special activities. The philosophy underlying the great aggregation of activities that are generally known under the term social work has not yet been presented in any single volume. It is difficult for anyone who seeks to know exactly what social work as profession means to find a satisfying answer. Observation leads to a bewildering number of contradictions; the literature is confusing and not stimulating to the imagination; the social workers you may talk with are apt to be absorbed in their special job and unready to philosophize. The best hope of understanding the significance of social work is to look about at the signs of the times—the rapid spread of social service in hospitals throughout the country in the last ten years, the growth of probation systems, the development of parole departments in prisons, the increase in the number of factory welfare workers, the demand for school visitors, the progress of the school center movement. This is the day of individualization, and wherever the problem of relating the individual successfully to his environment arises, there the social worker is needed. As the conditions of the environment improve, it may be expected that the number of individuals requiring assistance in adjustment will decrease; but who can look ahead so far as to see the time when all individuals will be born with normal capacity into a normal environment. Even so the chances of accident would remain. So that the objection often heard, "If society were what it should be, we should not need social workers," is a thoughtless misconception.

Perhaps the most significant of the signs of the times is the rapid growth of instruction in social work in colleges, both in graduate and undergraduate courses, and the establishment of professional schools for training social workers. A list of the best known of these is appended. A statement such as is made by Dr. E. E. Southard, Director of the Psychopathic Hospital, in a talk before the Radcliffe Union, on Training for Social Work, will still cause astonishment to many whose conception of social work has not advanced with the times, but will indicate to others the certain trend of its development: "I would then advocate for prospective social workers a bachelor's degree (with possibly a master's degree in applied work), and I would advocate a social service

group of courses involving both scientific and practical aspects of social service with sufficient emphasis upon the statistical side, with proper attention to the facts of economics and sociology as they now stand, but with tremendously greater emphasis upon the psychology of the instincts, the emotions, and the will. I should like every practical social worker to be cognizant of language difficulties, if not in command of a speaking knowledge of some other language than his or her own. This problem deserves to be taken with great seriousness. I believe that the social service group of interests is at least as important as the natural science group and the literary or humanities group."

The field of social work may be considered in three main divisions—work with the individual, community work, and research. An example of the last is the Federal Children's Bureau which employs a number of skilled investigators to collect social data for educational and legislative purposes. Community work includes all social movements that deal with people in groups or masses. Work with the individual, or social case work as it is usually called, is the division of social work in which the biggest and most immediate demand will be created by the war, through the need of care for convalescent and disabled soldiers and of assistance to the dependent families of enlisted men.

Social case work has methods and principles which can be learned only by its practice. Its object is to restore socially disordered individuals as nearly as possible to normal life. This requires first a study of the individual, and next the organization of all factors in his life, both within himself and in his environment, to effect as complete an adjustment as is possible of that individual to society. This process is fundamentally the same whether we are dealing with a dependent child, a deserted wife, a delinquent girl, a tubercular patient, a psychopathic patient, or a crippled soldier. In each case you are dealing not only with the original client, but also with his family; and in each family group you may find any one of the other types. The type of case you specialize in will predominate, but all types will appear. In the eight months' course of study and practice in psychiatric social work that we offer at the Psychopathic Hospital we believe that the student gets experience that prepares her for any form of social case work in addition to special knowledge of mental disease. All branches of social case work deal with psychopathic individuals, recognized or unrecognized as such. On the other hand the patients of a psychopathic hospital are subject to the same social disorders that

the clients of other agencies are. The elements of training should be the same for all case work. The great need is for workers disciplined in the methods and principles that have so far been developed.

One valuable book, which appeared this year, is available on this subject.* No large body of experience has yet been systematized; and it is still common to hear that a mature, able woman will be as successful as the trained worker. But any supervisor of case work will tell you that there is a distinct and important difference between the work of an inexperienced person of ability and an equally able person with training. The popular idea that case work is merely a matter of common sense and intuition, has no doubt been responsible for a sentiment, just beginning to evaporate, that case work is a rather inferior part of social work. A social worker until recently was supposed to be "advanced" from case work to an executive or research position. It is now becoming recognized that the study of an individual out of adjustment with his environment and the organization of his life to effect normal adjustment may be a science fit to engage all the powers of mind and personality that a man or woman can bring to it.

Colleges and Special Schools that Offer Courses in Social Work:

The New York School of Philanthropy, United Charities Building, 105 East 22nd St., New York City; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 2559 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois; Boston School of Social Work, 18 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.; Pennsylvania School for Social Service, 425 South 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis School of Social Economy, 221 Locust St., St. Louis, Missouri; Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; Department of Social Work, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Ind.; School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Toronto Training School, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Richmond School of Social Economy, Richmond, Virginia; Margaret Morrison Carnegie School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; New Orleans School for Social Workers, 1202 Annunciation St., New Orleans, Louisiana; Jewish School for Communal Work, 356 Second Ave., New York City; Social Service and Nurses' Training School of Georgia, 23 East Cain St., Atlanta, Ga.

* *Social Diagnosis*. By Mary E. Richmond, New York. Russell Sage Foundation. 1917.



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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

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ANOTHER CALL FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

One of the most interesting and suggestive reports that has reached the editor's desk this month is that of the Department of Education of the Massachusetts Division of the Woman's Committee. Mrs. Alice Upton Pearmain, one of the founders and a former president of the Association, is chairman of this department and her executive committee consists of President Pendleton, President Woolley, Dean Comstock, Dean Boody, Dean Arnold, Miss Mary P. Winsor representing private schools, Miss Frances G. Curtis representing public schools, Miss Florence Jackson representing vocational training and placement, Miss Eva Gowing Ripley representing the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. William Morton Wheeler representing the use of public schools for civic purposes.

This committee has undertaken to secure a representative of its work in every city and town in the state. Wherever the local school board has a woman member, she has been asked to serve in this capacity. Where no such official exists some college woman whose name has been obtained from lists furnished by the presidents and deans of the colleges has been appealed to for her co-operation "in securing the fullest use of educational facilities to the end that women may be trained for services which our country sooner or later will require of them."

The work already planned by the department is as follows:

(1) A campaign, including a printed appeal to persuade young people that their most patriotic service today is to remain

at school and educate themselves for the duties of tomorrow. The committee is enlisting the members of organizations all over the state in this effort. The immediate help of the federated clubs has been promised and the campaign is to be carried into the schools through the state board of education.

(2) In the belief that students of every school should listen to some stirring address on patriotism at least once a year, the department will endeavor to interest local organizations to secure for their schools this coming year adequate speakers on patriotic subjects.

(3) It is planned to make a systematic study of the facilities offered by public and private schools and other organizations for training women to undertake work now performed by men. A questionnaire is now in preparation to be placed in the hands of the local education chairmen as fast as they are appointed which will provide the necessary material for this study.

(4) Based on the information obtained through this questionnaire, effort will be made to secure the widest possible use of educational facilities for training women whenever and wherever the need is foreseen.

(5) In response to the urgent need for nurses the department will try to put in motion the machinery of colleges and their alumnae organizations in order to find graduates especially fitted to take the required training for this form of patriotic service.

In a personal letter to the editor Mrs. Pearmain makes a special plea for the interest of college women in this latter much needed work. "For two weeks now," she writes, "I have been trying to write you concerning a particular need for college women—that is, the need that they train for nursing to take the places of the nurses who go to the front from our hospitals. Already the hospitals are lacking large numbers of nurses. New York City hospitals, I understand, are offering two-year training courses instead of three to college women who have had sufficient training in bacteriology and chemistry. Massachusetts may not lessen requirements—I am not accurately informed on the subject—but she needs all the intelligent women that can be found for the training courses. The question is how can we get hold of the women? The Red Cross sent individual letters to ten thousand graduates of the class of 1917. There are many better fitted because of age and experience back of 1917 who should be reached. Then the colleges could and should offer

courses which would be preliminary training for undergraduates. The president of one of the women's colleges thinks that she personally can write a signed statement and appeal to go out with the bill for dues to alumnae about October first. If other colleges could be prevailed upon to do the same the word would go forth to many thousands."

This is only one of several appeals of the same kind from sources whose knowledge of conditions is unquestionable. Doubtless the more or less vague hope which we are all reluctant to surrender that the war is to be of short duration has deterred many from offering themselves for a service requiring so long a training. All governmental authorities engaged in the work of preparedness, however, are proceeding on the assumption that the war will continue for several—perhaps for many—years. Even should it end in two or three years, and that is the minimum duration predicted by well-informed optimists, the demand for the services of the trained nurse will not be perceptibly diminished until the long work of reconstruction that must follow the war is well under way. No one therefore need be deterred from volunteering for this much needed service by the belief that before the necessary training can be secured the need for the service will have passed. Women of the highest character, the greatest intelligence and devotion are needed and will continue to be needed for years to come. Will they be found among the college women?

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse who contributes the leading article in the present issue has been the most written-about perhaps of all the woman librarians in the country. The Economics Division of the New York Public Library of which she is Chief exemplifies her ideas as to what a library may do in the way of service. It is famous for the opportunities it affords in research work and the interest manifested by its staff in the research worker. To the rooms of this Division the student of any problem is allowed to bring his typewriter, and all the splendid resources of the Division are at his command—books, pamphlets, files of clippings upon every conceivable and often inconceivable subjects. The student is made to feel that he is wanted there; that the department exists to

**A Librarian Whose
Watchword Is Service.**

serve him. As a Cleveland literary man remarked to the editor not long since: "I was as comfortable as I would have been in my own library at home; the courtesy of the staff was unfailing and I never dreamed that such extensive data could be gathered upon any subject. Articles upon every possible phase of the subject I had in hand were brought to me; it was almost an embarrassment of riches. With all this material at my command I did the work in half the time that I had planned to do it."

An article in the *Saturday Magazine* of the New York Evening Post gives this illustration of the exceptional service Miss Hasse's division is rendering the public:

"A New York man patented a food-chopper, and wanted to put it on the market. His venture was a small one, and he could not afford to pay a promoter to put him in touch with buyers. He did not know the avenues of trade for his specialty. He had a small amount of capital to invest in advertising, but he did not know just how or where to place it.

"He felt sure, however, that this information must be stored somewhere, and he had a vague notion that the New York Public Library might help him out. So on a chance he called up 'Vanderbilt 3600.' When he made known his dilemma he was switched to 'extension 229,' and Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the documents division, answered the telephone.

"Miss Hasse made a note of the inquiry, took the man's telephone number, and told him she would call up in the course of an hour or so. Then she started a search for the information which the man wanted. She got down trade journals, reports, and industrial magazines. She had an assistant consult the clipping section of the division, and she discovered that there is a demand for food-choppers in the Argentine Republic, and that only recently a house-furnishing firm in Buenos Aires had sent a representative to New York to look up new kitchen devices. The clipping gave the name and address of the firm and the name and address of its New York representative. These Miss Hasse jotted down. Then she looked up reports of a score of advertising firms, and got figures on proportional averages of expenditure for advertising.

"After she had dug out several United States bulletins, which gave the kind of information that would be valuable to the man with the food-chopper, she called him up. She gave him, in tabloid form, the facts she had gleaned, and told him that if he wanted to consult the sources of information himself she would

set the material aside for him, reserve a table in the reference-room, and that he could bring a stenographer and typewriter to the library, and make his own notes."

Similar requests for information are pouring into the economics division of the New York Public Library by person, by letter and by telephone daily, and they are all met with the same courtesy, the same interested attention, the same willingness to help. Current demands are met by keeping all sources of information wide open. More than this the economics chief anticipates demands for certain kinds of knowledge and is ever on the alert to provide in advance for them.

Miss Hasse was a Los Angeles girl. Her library career began when she was only sixteen years old in the Los Angeles Public Library. Her quite remarkable work in rescuing and preserving valuable old documents brought her to the attention of the California state authorities and later the Federal authorities at Washington. From Los Angeles she was called to the newly-created office of the Superintendent of Public Documents at Washington as its first librarian and there she performed a similar service for the Government. Old documents of untold value, musty with age, some of them stored in cellars, were brought to light and were catalogued and filed by the young librarian and made available for all who cared to consult them. Her energy in this direction was indefatigable and her judgment as to the worth of the documents singularly astute. On all sides she was commended for her work and when the late Dr. J. S. Billings, who had built up the great library of the Surgeon General's office, conceived the idea of a department of documents in the New York Public Library, he thought at once of Miss Hasse. At a greatly increased salary she was induced to go to New York and was assigned the work of building up a vast collection of documents under Dr. Billings' direction. After Dr. Billings' death Miss Hasse was made Chief of the Division of Economics, as the documents department is known, which position she now holds.

Miss Hasse has published several technical monographs, a list of Reports of Explorations published by the United States Government, a Bibliography of the Official Publications of Colonial New York, a Bibliography of the Archives of the Thirteen Original States; and for the Carnegie Institution at Washington, she has compiled an index of Economic material in the Documents of the States in thirteen volumes, and an Index to

United States Documents relating to Foreign affairs in three volumes. She is frequently called upon to lecture and was instructor in the Columbia University Summer School this year, giving a series of lectures upon United States public documents.

Our members will all be interested in the following account of some things the Southern Association has accomplished.

"All who are interested in higher education in the South know the bare outline of the history of the Southern Association of College Women from its organization in 1903 to its last annual meeting in Washington. The formation of branch associations in every southern state and the investigation of standards of institutions have had no small share in arousing public opinion.

"Instead of *one* standard college for women in the South as in 1903 there are now *seven*. The fixing of requirements for a standard college, however, is in no way the work of the Southern Association of College Women, which accepts the rating of the standardizing agency of this section—the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

"The distinctive work of the Southern Association of College Women is the investigating of standards of southern colleges and the informing of the public—especially prospective college girls—of the actual standing of all institutions bearing the name 'college for women.' The Association has already issued the following publications: Southern Colleges for Women (1911); Standards of Southern Colleges for Women (1912); Improvements in Standards of Southern Colleges Since 1900 (1913); Approximate Value of Recent Degrees of Southern Colleges (1913); The Junior College Problem in the South (1914); The Various Types of Southern Colleges for Women (1916).

"College Day celebrations held by branches or general members have reached hundreds of students in high school, and not only interested them in going to college, but pointed out to them what a standard college is. This has reacted to good purpose on the nominal college.

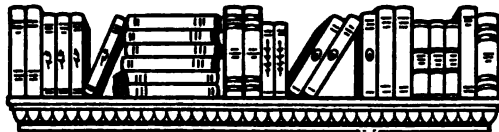
"Scholarships have been secured from five of the seven standard southern colleges for women and from seven colleges and universities in the North and West. These are in the aggregate of great value. The Scholarship Committee has had an encouraging response both to appeals for the forty-four scholarships secured and from students anxious to obtain aid.

"These are not all of the activities of the Association, but indicate some lines of work. The mere fact that nearly one thousand college women (876 to be exact) have organized for educational interests in the south is one of great significance. This working together has brought about a clearer understanding and a deeper interest in local problems. The needs in each state are not quite the same, but the college women of the Association have helped not only for a recognition of the distinction between a secondary school and a college (a point not to be overlooked), but have helped in campaigns against illiteracy or for compulsory education or for better financial support for schools.

"With such a record to encourage it the Association has a definite program for the future. All college women in the south will recognize its importance and that to share in it is a privilege.

"State legislatures will be urged to limit the privilege of granting degrees to institutions which are really colleges. To this end Chancellor Kirkland's address on "College Standards—a Public Interest" will be printed and distributed. Honest advertising of educational institutions will be encouraged. Several important magazines already defer to the Association and its president before accepting advertisements from colleges for women in the south.

"Information as to the actual standing of educational institutions will be collected and distributed. Among the reprints distributed will be Miss Colton's pamphlet on 'Various Types of Southern Colleges for Women' and among the new publications will be leaflets containing the list of standard colleges for women and showing the minimum requirements of a standard college."



OPEN LETTERS

Under this heading the members of the Association are invited to express their personal opinion upon any subject.

"I shall be very glad if the gist of what I have to say may appear in the A. C. A. magazine:

"First, I do not approve of the war bulletins sent out by the Association for two reasons—one, though the expense is slight, I feel that as college women who have probably had some experience with stern necessity we should make stand against the flood of printed and typed matter that has burst upon us. Conservation should begin with paper, ink and words. In the second place most of the proposals contained in the bulletins I have had time to read have already been acted upon by existing and thoroughly equipped organizations. My present idea of heaven is a place where women wish that work may be done and that good may be accomplished—not that *they* individually nor that the organization they represent *may lead* in a good work. If college has any value it should reach this point of view. Therefore I am heartily opposed to the Alumnae Association doing anything in the way of war relief with a view of emphasizing *itself* as a force in the community. Bryn Mawr has supported a unit under the American Fund for French wounded since the war began—Smith is trying to send one over. Such work is what we should do—hold up the hands of those already at work—not try to hew out new lines of activity.

As to the details of the plans suggested you will find them all covered in the already perfected National plans of the Young Women's Christian Association. After conscientious and detailed conferences with the Council of Defense, the Young Men's Christian Association and governmental authorities, a sharp alignment of activities was agreed upon. The Y. M. C. A. is to conduct all activities within camps. The Y. W. C. A. is to have a threefold work—to organize all girls in the neighborhoods of camps (and some of the most brilliant college graduates I know are going into this service) to establish Hospitality Bungalows—(the one at Plattsburg is an example) and to establish an increased guard over girls in industry—whom changed industrial conditions have either moved from their homes or given in-

creased incomes and therefore have exposed to increased dangers. This threefold plan is sound, is fundamental, is in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. and governmental authorities. Instead of attempting to work out a plan of our own to cover the same ground, college women adapted to any phase of this work should work under the Y. W. C. A. The outstanding demand on women from now on is judgment, understanding, and a willingness to combine not to emphasize class or educational distinctions.

The Alumnae Association here is a case in point. Being particularly efficient we offered ourselves to the National League for Woman's Service as a registration agency and have registered, filed and cross-filed about 6,000 women besides organizing classes for postoffice service and inducing the Board of Education to provide a summer school for intensive training in clerical and business courses. The Association since March has maintained and supported a Red Cross Bureau of Information, open in the Y. W. C. A. building from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily, which has required day labor from about ten women who have organized Red Cross classes as well, numbering nearly 1,000 women. The Association also has a room for making hospital garments where alumnae workers come twice a week. Alumnae have helped me through the back-breaking task of registration under the Council of National Defense and for the Hoover pledge which was fatally set in Missouri for Saturday, July the 28th, and they are further the backbone of the great task of amalgamating all women's organizations already existing here in the great authoritative clearing house, the Missouri Division of the Woman's Committee of National Defense.

I am on duty down town from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.; so are many other alumnae. We may incidentally as a by-product strengthen the association but we are working for and under other names helping where help is most needed.

What I should like to see is less printing, less talking, no effort to advance one's own name or fame, but silent support and co-operation given to those agencies already devoted to service and an effort on the part of every college-trained woman to understand labor and the woman in industry, so that when the real strain comes some few of us will have a little knowledge of the worker and enough sympathy to help hold things stable. I think my great appeal to college women would be this: Don't

try to do anything now except to save and work with your hands, but try with all the light that is in you to see and understand a bit of life before all the established customs of the world break over our heads. If college women cannot do this the future for women especially is black and chaotic."

Caro C. T. Martin,
Vice-president South-west Central Section.

SHAKESPEARE

O let me leave the plains behind,
And let me leave the vales below!
Into the highlands of the mind,
Into the mountains let me go.

My Keats, my Spencer, loved I well;
Gardens and statued lawns were these;
But not forever could I dwell
In arbours and in pleasancess.

Here are the heights, crest beyond crest,
With Himalayan dews impearled;
And I will watch from Everest
The long heave of the surging world.
—Sir William Watson.

The Federal Bureau of Education will publish, on the first of October and each month thereafter up to June, a bulletin of family and civic economics. The material will be in the form of reading and study courses for elementary and high school grades, and will cover all the topics that enter into community life. These lessons are intended to stimulate closer co-operation between the school and the community in general in solving the problems of our democracy.





Mrs. Annie L. Carr
Vice President
N. Pacific Sec.



Mrs. David L. Wing
Vice President
S. Atlantic Sec.



Mrs. Sophie C. Hart
Vice President N. Atlantic Sec.

Mrs. F. L. May
Vice President N.W. Central Sec.



Mrs. Mary Mendelson
Vice President
W. Rocky Mt. Sec.



AMONG THE BRANCHES

California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.—War Service has been the watchword of the California Branch during these months generally devoted to vacations. Following along lines suggested early in the summer, marking new lines for work to be undertaken this fall, the California Branch has extended its effort and has received an increase of responsibility accordingly.

The organization of the California Women's Committee of the Councils for State and National Defense found four of our members listed thereon: Miss Ethel Moore as member of the State Council; Mrs. Robert O. Moody, vice chairman for the north; Mrs. Frederick C. Turner, representing the A. C. A. and Dr. Adelaide Brown representing the State Board of Health. The branch has members on the two county committees of the State Council, San Francisco and Alameda.

Mrs. F. W. Robson is chairman of the Mobilized Women of Berkeley, an organization composed of representatives of the organizations in the college town, and Miss Marion Leale, vice-president of the branch, is executive secretary of the California branch of the National League for Women's Service.

Through these various agencies the influence and help of the branch will be felt in council work.

As a bit of its educational labor for the war period the branch sponsored one of the most important meetings held at the summer session of the University of California. On July 25, an institute for the discussion of Adolescent Labor, with particular emphasis upon the viewpoint of the farmer, the parent, and the general public was held in Wheeler Hall. The program for the meeting was arranged by Miss Lillian Bridgman, our branch representative to the State Housing Committee, in conjunction with our branch war service committee, of which Miss Gail Laughlin is chairman, and Mrs. H. F. Jackson is secretary.

Prof. Ollie Kern of the U. C. Agricultural college presided, with Dean Lucy Stebbins representing the Branch on the program. Prof. R. E. Adams, Dr. Lillian Bridgman, Mrs. Katherine Edson, Dr. Warner Brown and others prominent in educational and labor affairs in the State were among the speakers. More than three hundred persons attended the meeting, and many participated in the general discussion.

The Branch's War Service is not all being done at home. At the first meeting of this year members contributed to the support of a French war orphan, in accordance with the suggestion in one of the A. C. A. war service bulletins.

One new committee was formed at the initial board meeting for the year, that on Mental Hygiene, which will work in conjunction with the California Mental Hygiene Association, of which Dr. Lillian J. Martin, one of our members, is president. Miss Emma Noonan will be the Branch representative on the Association committee.

A speakers' class, organized to aid in the work of food conservation, as recommended by our National President, has been formed by Miss Ethel Moore and is busily at work preparing some of our members for public service as food conservation speakers.

San José Branch, San José, Cal.—The San José Branch of the Collegiate Alumnae is interested in Mrs. Irons' suggestion that A. C. A. members who will have relatives or boys in whom they are interested in the training camps send a list of their names to the members near the camps where they will be stationed. We are just a few miles from Camp Fremont which is located at Palo Alto, and as our committees—civic and club—are making preparations to do a good deal of entertaining of the men stationed there, our branch would be glad to extend any courtesies possible to those men or boys in whom sister branches are interested.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.—During the summer months the Board of Directors has given its first attention to the perfection of the organization of the Women's University Club which is now an accomplished fact. It will offer such programs, section activities, and constructive social service work as will be of real value to the members and the community. New committees, representative of the various affiliated clubs, have been appointed and are busily at their departmental tasks. The success of the Membership Committee makes its plan worthy of special attention. Every college woman in Southern California has been notified concerning the work, programs, and the needs of the Women's University Club and the means of being in constant touch with its movements. A direct effort will be made towards keeping these college women in university sympathy.

By co-operation with the different colleges, the seniors, who upon graduation will reside in the Southern Pacific section, will also be informed of the club's activities by this Committee in the hope of conserving that splendid enthusiasm of the undergraduate and of turning it into constructive channels. The response has been most flattering, and the membership for the new year will be larger than anticipated.

Dr. Dorothea Moore who has played such a prominent part in the women's suffrage campaign, both in the West and in the East, is one of the new members, and she will work on the Program Committee. Her husband, Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, formerly professor of Education at Harvard, has accepted the presidency of the Los Angeles Normal School.

The Scholarship Committee has sent an undergraduate to the University of California for the second year with a fund of \$300. This Committee guarantees the beneficiary a two years' course with that amount per annum.

The many friends of Mary P. Putnam, twice president of this Branch and ex-Councillor, will be interested to learn of her marriage on July 12th to Joseph Ellery Henck. Mr. and Mrs. Henck will make their home at "La Vista," Hemet, California.

The work of our Red Cross Committee has won the approval of the Council of National Defense and of the local Red Cross chapter. A request was made for trained public speakers who could go before the many clubs, societies of men and women, and the churches of this city and the surrounding country and present the methods of organizing Red Cross chapters or groups undertaking Red Cross work. These speakers explained the system and did not necessarily demonstrate or teach. One of the members of the A. C. A., who is an instructor in public speaking, formed a class for volunteer speakers. The Red Cross co-operated by providing printed data and exhibits. The demand for these speakers in Los Angeles and the vicinity so exceeded the supply that the Red Cross has asked that a new class be prepared for the fall and winter drive. This department has proved peculiarly adapted to college-bred women.

Practically all the members not acting on committees are enlisted in individual creative service and in some war-work, from teaching English to immigrants in the "English first" campaign to signing the Hoover Food Pledge.

Greencastle Branch, Greencastle, Ind.—The Greencastle

Branch, through its Press Committee, is publishing the A. C. A. bulletins as they come from the Executive Secretary, in the daily papers which reach the people of Putnam County.

Individual members of the Branch as officers and directors of the Putnam County Chapter of the Red Cross are helping to make this one of the most promising county chapters in Indiana.

We are giving our time and our enthusiasm as individuals in the work of the State Council of Defense, the conservation of food, the encouragement of the recently organized troop of Boy Scouts, and we await in the early fall, an opportunity for some particular service we may render, as a Branch.

Kansas City Branch, Kansas City, Mo.—Our Branch is doing its part in the war work here. Mrs. Orville H. Martin is our War Relief chairman. We have a committee of about fifteen members who are helping in the registration work and we are doing a big work in the industrial training for women. We helped to form classes in the schools to teach the women who needed work to do practical mechanics, stenography, typewriting, etc. We also have a group doing Red Cross work and are keeping in touch with many other activities. At our first meeting in September we expect to take up the question of adopting a French orphan. We are certain of raising the necessary money in a short time.

Eastern N. Y. Branch, Albany, N. Y.—During the summer months our organization is rather lax so that there is not much to report of our doings as a Branch. However, those of our members who are in the city are whole-heartedly working in the service of their country. Many of our members worked in the Liberty Bond campaign and we helped also in the great Red Cross campaign which netted such splendid results.

We have organized an Americanization Committee. Miss Mary Eddy has acted as chairman and has arranged a committee of women who are especially interested in the work and are very capable. We have co-operated largely with the Y. W. C. A. The secretary of that organization needed statistics in regard to the foreign women in Albany and a member of our Americanization Committee obtained the following information for her:

1. List of nationalities in Albany and sections where located.
2. List of foreign churches, location and pastors.
3. List of foreign organizations.
4. What industries are employing foreign girls; how many girls are employed and where.
5. List of aliens naturalized last year.

The Y. W. C. A. secretary feels that this is fundamental work that will be especially valuable if a training camp is located near us. We have found that the Americanization Committee has a field in Albany and we hope to report more work later.

Portland Branch, Portland, Ore.—The Portland Branch has closed what is probably the most successful year of its history. The committees have carried on a healthy activity and as the branch made it customary to call for live reports at each meeting from those committees which could relate actual progress, the whole organization became familiar with the detailed activities.

A Current Thought Committee has proved most interesting. At each monthly meeting a short report is given by a member of a definite investigation along some line of educational interest. Some of the discussions presented were: "The Creative Work of College Women in Literature" by Professor Mary Farnham, Dean of Women at Pacific University; "Library Work in the Public Schools" by Miss Harriett Wood of the Portland Public Library; "Efforts being made in Portland toward Educating School Children in Art" by Miss Ione Dunlap, for whom the position of Docent in Art has been created by the Art Museum. Her appeal for a day or half day's service each week from women who would assist her in instructing visiting classes from the schools in art at the Museum met with prompt response and now several of the Alumnae members are her regular helpers.

The Portland Branch is having the delightful experience of discovering from time to time one member after another who is doing interesting research in science, creative work in literature, art or music, besides those with marked executive ability. Among these are Mrs. H. B. Torrey whose work in creative literature has been demonstrated by clever little plays presented for the branch by our dramatic committee and by the Drama League of Portland; Miss Francis Gill, whose book of verse "The Little Days," just published, has been receiving apprecia-

tive criticism; Mrs. Lovell Finley who is co-worker with her husband (Oregon's State Biologist), in scientific research of the life-history and conservation of wild-life and his collaborator in the literary work such study involves; Mrs. Mabel Holmes Parsons whose verse and stories have found their place in the magazine world; Miss Alice Collier who is Treasurer of the Oregon State Committee of National Defense and others. The Oregon Branch feel a great pride also in its two Honorary Members, Miss Isom whose intelligent and persistent labor for a number of years has developed the Portland Library System practically a city University; and Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, noted educator and lecturer who honored us by accepting membership in our branch during the past year.

As the Educational Association met in Portland this summer the Portland Branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association has spent a very busy vacation time. During the convention the members of the branch acted as hostesses, maintaining headquarters at the Lincoln High School, and also entertaining out-of-town guests at two large receptions, well attended by the visitors.

A luncheon at the University Club was given for Miss Ethel Moore, Vice-President of the South-West Section of the Collegiate Alumnae Association whose address on the National Food Situation resulted in the formation of a local Alumnae War Service Committee.

Later there was held an afternoon meeting to meet Mrs. Elsie Lee Turner, Chairman of the National School Legislation Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

The Seattle Branch, Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Branch has had a busy summer. We have allied ourselves with the Women's Advisory Committee of the State Council for National Defense and through us the other A. C. A. Branches in the state of Washington are informed of the work of the Women's Committee.

We have put the Hoover pledge card in the hands of every A. C. A. member of our branch and urged that it be signed.

When the Red Cross drive was being made, we sent out a letter asking for money for that purpose. Our members responded very well and we now have six hundred dollars in cash and pledges. We have pledged fifty dollars a month for a year.

Should the war last longer, we shall make an effort to renew the pledge.

When Camp Lewis, our nearest cantonment is in full swing we shall be very busy.

Tacoma Branch, Tacoma, Wash.—The branch has its hands more than full with the problem arising from the cantonment at our gates. We are very much interested in Mrs. Irons' suggestion. The Tacoma Branch will be delighted to receive a list of A. C. A. friends and relatives who will be stationed at Camp Lewis. There is a well organized central committee here in charge of home entertainment of the soldiers through whom all such invitations must go. But we shall be glad to do our part for the men in whom we have a special interest.

Mrs. Dutton, the chairman of our committee on recreation, makes the suggestion that we get in touch with the officers' wives who are A. C. A. members; that it would be of mutual advantage to have them in the branch. There are to be two thousand officers here and surely some of them have A. C. A. wives. For that matter they do not need to be officers' wives. We should be glad to assist in any way any A. C. A. woman who came here either permanently or temporarily to be with her relatives at the camp.

Madison Branch, Madison, Wis.—The presidency of this branch was transferred to Miss Elizabeth Conrad just at the time the executive secretary's letter came in regard to the resolution for camp conditions. Miss Conrad took the matter up with all the important women's clubs in Madison, and secured prompt action from all whose boards had power to act. The clubs of Madison adjourn early in the year, but the clubs which responded represented more than 600 women. The branch received answers from most of the U. S. Government officials to whom the resolution was sent.

The war bulletins which have come throughout the summer are certainly most interesting. Although our branch does not meet until September it has passed on the suggestions contained therein to those who could put them into immediate practice.

Laramie Branch, Laramie, Wyoming.—During the sum-

mer months the Laramie members have tried to do their duty both to the Association and to the Government.

Dr. Grace R. Hebard, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Wyoming University, has volunteered her services as public lecturer on food conservation. Her services have been accepted and Wyoming has been assigned to her temporarily. In the early summer the Woman's Good Government Club called Dr. Hebard to Montana where she gave lectures. "Freedom Through Democracy," "Permanent Democracy," "Conservation and Elimination of Waste" were her principal subjects. Dr. Hebard is also head of the Navy Knitting League in Laramie. One hundred and forty women comprise this most efficient organization and so far, sixty-three knitted sets have been sent to the boys on the Wyoming warship and Cheyenne Monitor.

Recently a "Flower Festival" was given and the proceeds, \$340, went to secure kits for our boys in Albany County. Practically all members have responded loyally to the call of gardening, canning, drying and preserving and all have tried to avoid waste.

THE BELGIAN SPIRIT

At Ecaussines, in the Walloon country (Belgium) there has been for many years a picturesque local festival called the "Gouter Matrimonial," to which the young women of the district invite the young men and choose their husbands. This year the girls pledged themselves not to marry any man who had not done his full military duty. Finding it hard to be perfectly sure on this point under the conditions of an "occupied" country, they decided not to hold the festival at all. But the German commander in occupation decided otherwise. He ordered them to proceed as usual. The people of Belgium were to marry and marry upon command. The girls courageously refused. The Commander then ordered the municipality to hold the festival. It also refused. Thereupon the Commander fined the municipality 5000 marks and collected it. *Le Figaro* says they got off easily; that the Germans might have ordered up a detachment to marry them offhand. Sometimes sheer spirit wins, daunting even a dictator.

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES.

Barnard College.—Plans for the development of Barnard's work in physical education, which has been carried on in the past through Teachers' College but will now be transferred to the new Students' Hall, were completed late last spring. Miss Gertrude Dudley, Associate Professor of Physical Culture at the University of Chicago, has obtained a year's leave of absence from Chicago, and will come to Barnard to organize the new Department of Physical Education. She will have the title of Associate in Physical Education and a seat on the Barnard faculty. Miss Dudley has been teaching at Chicago since 1898. She will be assisted by Miss Bird Larson, B. S., formerly director of physical education at Elmira College and last year instructor in physical education at Teachers' College in charge of the work of Barnard students; and also by Miss Dorothy Stiles, at present assistant in physical education at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Gulielma L. Alsop has been appointed to the new office of College Physician, and will co-operate with Dr. McCastline, the University Medical Officer, and with Miss Dudley in supervising the health of the students and the sanitation of the college. Dr. Alsop is a graduate of Barnard in the class of 1903 and of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, and has also studied at the University of Vienna. After a year's work at the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia and two years of travel and study, she went to Shanghai for four years as medical missionary at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for Chinese women and children.

Barnard students are interested in the announcement that next year a course in the elements of law, not a regular law school course but given by a professor of the law faculty, will be open to a limited number of specially qualified women students. It is also possible for a few qualified women to take certain courses in international law.

Miss Pauline H. Dederer, Instructor in Zoölogy, has resigned in order to accept the position of Associate Professor in Biology at the Connecticut College for Women.

Boston University.—The Emergency War course for Women closed in August with an enrollment of 800. The session lasted eight weeks, the classes meeting three times weekly.

The summer session of the University closed on Saturday, August 11, with an enrollment of 226, an increase of 12% over the figures of the previous year.

Other courses given during the summer were a course for trained nurses who desire to specialize in supervising the sanitary conditions of manufacturing plants; a Summer School for Rural Church Workers, and an Emergency War Business Course for Men.

By a new regulation of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts students may now enter that department by comprehensive examinations supplemented by a transcript of the secondary school record. The old entrance methods by examination or by certificate are still optional.

The degree of Bachelor of Letters will no longer be conferred by the university except upon candidates already enrolled. A new degree, that of Bachelor of Science in Education, will be offered to meet the wishes of graduates of Normal schools and teachers in active service who feel the need of a course which while giving professional training will lead to a collegiate degree.

Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.—Owing to the number of students who are working on farms during the summer, the college will open September 26, two weeks later than usual.

The new girls' dormitory will be ready for use this fall.

University of Chicago.—The Ellen H. Richards Memorial Fellowship offered jointly by the University of Chicago and the Trustees of the Ellen H. Richards Fund has been awarded to Minna C. Denton, A. M. Michigan, who will work in the Department of Household Administration during the year 1917-18. Miss Denton has held professorships at Lewis Institute and Ohio State University. She is planning to continue an investigation of a problem connected with nutrition which she has been pursuing under the direction of Dr. A. J. Carlson of the Department of Physiology of the University of Chicago.

Miss Marion Talbot, Dean of Women and Professor of Household Administration has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Retail Distribution and Marketing of the American Public Health Association.

Miss Elizabeth Wallace has been appointed by the President of the University to organize the war activities of the women students.

Miss Katharine Blunt has been given leave of absence for the autumn quarter to engage in food conservation work in Washington, D. C.

Elmira College.—The new Alumnae Hall will be ready for occupancy with the opening of the college year. It is one of the most complete dormitories in the country, containing suites of three rooms and having the most modern appointments. Several memorials have been placed in this hall among which are: a window in memory of Mrs. Howard Elmer, a graduate of the first class and the first alumna to be made a trustee; the student president's room, which is also a memorial to Mrs. Elmer; the warden's room, named for Mrs. Nan Mitchell, a former student of Elmira College; the domestic room, named in memory of Miss Mabel McPherran.

The large social room at the center of the building is particularly attractive with its large fireplace, its leaded-glass windows and artistic furnishings.

Last commencement the college conferred only one honorary degree, that of Doctor of Laws. This was given to Dr. Mary West Niles, M. D., of the Canton Hospital. Dr. Niles graduated in the class of '75 and went as a missionary in 1882.

The old main building has been called Cowles Hall in honor of the first president, Augustus Woodruff Cowles, D.D., LL.D., and a bronze tablet commemorating this fact has been given to be placed at the main entrance.

The following additions have been made to the faculty: Mrs. Sophie C. Beebe of Utica, college nurse; Miss May Boyce, East Orange, N. J., domestic superintendent; Miss Julia Moesel, Cornell University, assistant professor of Biology, Botany and Zoölogy; Miss Helen Hutchinson, Wellesley and Columbia, assistant Home Economics; Miss Frances A. Atwater, Vassar College, instructor in chemistry and mathematics; Miss Rachel Hall, Mount Holyoke College, instructor in English; Miss Florence Low, Elmira College, instructor in Law and Finance; Miss Victoria I. C. Cairns, Elmira College, instructor in Law and Finance; Miss Florence McNevin, instructor in Home Economics.

Goucher College.—Helen Eunice Robinson, Goucher 1902, daughter of Bishop John C. Robinson of the Methodist Mission Board of India, was drowned August 10th, when the British steamer, *City of Athens*, struck a mine near Cape Town, South Africa. Miss Robinson was Supervisor of mission schools in the Baroda district and was returning to her work after a year's furlough spent in study at Columbia University. She had received the Master's degree in June.

The Journal of the American Medical Association for August 4, devotes most of its editorial on "Period Variations in the Life Processes of Women" to the work of Dr. Jessie L. King of Goucher College, quoting from her articles on "Possible Periodic Variations in the Extent of the Knee-Jerk in Women" and "Periodic Cardiovascular and Temperature Variations in Women." Dr. King is Associate Professor of Physiology at Goucher.

Mount Holyoke College.—Among the changes and new appointments this year are the following: Miss Laura H. Wild, formerly head of the Bible Department at Lake Erie College has been appointed Professor. The new Superintendents of Houses are Mrs. Dorran P. Coxe, The Woodbridge and Mountain View House; Mrs. C. B. Manson, the Faculty Apartment House; Mrs. C. F. Smith, Superintendent of Rockefeller Hall. Miss Mary I. Hussey, Associate Professor of Biblical History and Literature, has been made Professor; Miss Anna M. Starr, Formerly Instructor in Botany, has been raised to the rank of Associate Professor; Miss Margaret C. Waites, formerly Instructor in Dept. of Latin has been made Associate Professor; Mr. John M. Warbeke, formerly Associate Professor in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Professor; Miss Mary G. Cushing, formerly Associate Professor in the Department of Romance Languages, Professor; and Miss Anna H. Morgan, formerly Associate Professor in the Department of Zoology, Professor.

"The College Garden" is still flourishing. From the point of view of the labor the experiment has been a success. The girls have worked steadily and enthusiastically. During July most of the work has been in the field, but in August considerable work has been done in salting beans and drying corn.

Pamphlets giving "War Emergency Courses," including business, domestic science, war relief, and Red Cross courses,

have been sent to all the students, with the hope that many will elect them.

University of North Dakota.—The most important news from this University is the resignation of President Frank L. McVey who is leaving to accept the presidency of the University of Kentucky.

The Summer Session of the University closed August third in a burst of song occasioned by a splendid week of community song training given by Professor Peter Dykema of the University of Wisconsin who aroused great enthusiasm.

The picturesqueness of the summer session was further heightened by kindergarten folk and festival training, glimpses of which were seen out of doors.

The students, numbering three hundred, petitioned the University for a six weeks' extra session; on account of the lateness of the day it was impossible to grant this, but it is planned to give a twelve weeks' session in 1918. This points to the plan that has for some time been under advisement—namely the four-quarter year. This plan is particularly advisable in North Dakota on account of the general business of agriculture in the state.

The University has lost about thirty per cent of its men students to war callings. Increasing numbers of the faculty members are being requisitioned by the government for special service.

A new course in Commerce has been introduced for the ensuing year.

The University is about to commence its new chemistry building, provision for which was made at the last legislative session.

Ohio Wesleyan University.—Ohio Wesleyan enters on October 7 on an intensive campaign to raise a million dollars for additional endowment and equipment. The Campaign which is to continue for seven weeks will close on November 28. Among the new buildings which will be erected with the money procured will be a new Women's Building, which will serve both as a Gymnasium and social center.

Charlotte Walls, a graduate of Sargent School of Physical Education, '08, becomes Assistant Professor of Physical Education and director of the Educational welfare for women. Miss Walls received her B. A. from Ripon College in 1916. She has taught

in Columbia 1912-14 and comes to us from Ripon College where she has been Director of Physical Education for Women.

The alumnae of Ohio Wesleyan University, who are residents in Delaware along with the ladies of the Delaware Chapter of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, presented to the Ohio Wesleyan Field Hospital Corps a victrola in addition to a comfort bag to each of the men. The unit is undergoing intensive training for service in France, on the University campus. The victrola will be taken with the men when they leave for active service.

Mrs. Adelaide Fairbanks Timmons of Indianapolis, O. W. U. '97, President of the Navy League of Indiana and wife of the Commander of the Battleship Texas, assisted her father, the Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks, in entertaining the Ohio Wesleyan University men who were in training recently at the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.—The members of the Academic Board of Radcliffe College for 1917-1918 are as follows: Professor Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, chairman; Professors Edward Laurens Mails, Horatio Stevens White, Edwin Herbert Hall, Herbert Weir Smyth, George Lyman Kittredge, Charles Hall Grandgent, Gregory Paul Baxter, William Scott Ferguson.

Two years ago, Harvard College appointed a standing faculty committee on Student English. This year a similar system has been established at Radcliffe College. The secretary of the Harvard committee, Mr. Frederick Schenck, will take charge of it in 1917-1918.

Radcliffe has received the following gifts from classes: From the class of 1892, \$450 for the Mary Coes Memorial Fund; from the class of 1902, \$1,500 for the general endowment fund; from the class of 1907, a \$1,000 Liberty Bond for the general endowment fund; from the class of 1914, \$1,065 for the Mary Coes Memorial fund; from the class of 1916, \$200 for a section of wall in which is to be a tablet marked, "The Gift of the class of 1916."

Laura Bowman Galer, 1904, represented Radcliffe at the inauguration of President Walter Albert Jessup at the State University of Iowa.

University of Washington.—A "Greater Washington" committee is a recently formed branch of the Women's League

which is inaugurating a new type of activity for college girls. Its object is the development of leadership among those who naturally do not rise to the forefront in college life. These are the people who pass through four years of school leaving no trace of their presence. Unhappy in their loneliness, they lack the initiative to mingle with other students and seek pleasure in companionship. The "Greater Washington" committee will work for them.

Sub-committees will deal with athletics, discussion clubs, debating, music, dramatics, art, industrial study and Camp Fire. These activities will be listed on the back of the Dean of Women's information card which every girl will have to fill out upon registration. Each girl is to be requested to check the two or three she is particularly interested in. She will then be put into active service in the branches of work she desires. Some girls may prove to be "finds" and through encouragement and development may become successes. But that is not the real purpose of the committee. For though many girls will never excel in athletics, dramatics, debating and the others, they will have found happiness, gained a social relationship in college and benefited themselves greatly.

Every girl must sign up for some sport, tennis, hockey, basketball, hiking or baseball, whichever is preferred. This requirement is made that a new standard of physical efficiency may be made as a basis of college life.

Dramatics and music will be used for the entertainment of the girls and for benefits which will be given for the soldiers who are doing active service.

A War Emergency committee will superintend the economy which is necessary here as everywhere and the pledging of loyalty to country and alma mater are to be under the committee's jurisdiction. A company of the United States Army will be chosen that provisions and clothing may be sent to it.

A Publicity committee is already working on the installation of a university postoffice, such as has been already used in many eastern institutions.

Wellesley College.—The Wellesley College Unit for work of relief and reconstruction in France is waiting before it makes more definite preparation to go abroad for news from the Smith College Unit which sailed in July. The Committee which has this matter in charge is already organized with Mrs. Mary Whitney

Thorndike as Chairman and she may be addressed at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, by any member of the Alumnae who wishes to enlist for this interesting work in France.

Mrs. Durant's house is being refitted by the supervising architect of the college, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, to be used as a college guest house for alumnae and special college guests. This house just across the lake from the college will afford an interesting situation for alumnae and one that will be especially appreciated by them as it has one of the most beautiful views of the lake and the college grounds.

Professor Kendall of the History Department is spending her year in investigation in China and Japan.

Professor Balch of the Economics Department and Professor Harl of the English Composition Department are also absent on leave for the coming year.

Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.—The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy has been the agency through which, in Chicago, volunteers for the Civilian Relief Division of the Red Cross have been trained. The arrangement has been that those who are willing to take a course of twenty lectures in connection with which careful reading is planned and a rigid examination is given and followed up by field work amounting to 210 hours with a selected Case-Work Agency, should receive the certificate as a Civilian Relief Volunteer.

Two such courses have been offered at the School of Civics and Philanthropy, in one of which 115 persons were registered and 65 passed the examination; and one in which there were 60 registrations and 40 took the examination. Already a number of these have completed their field work and been granted their certificate. This work was supervised by Miss Helen Myrick, a graduate of the School, and later a District Superintendent of the Boston Associated Charities.

Miss Lydia E. Lewis, the supervisor of field work during the years 1916-1917, has gone with a Friends' Unit to Russia, and the School has been fortunate enough to obtain the services of Miss Susan Dixon, district superintendent of the Chicago United Charities, who will assume the position of Registrar and the educational supervision of the students.

The summer session was particularly interesting and successful owing to the presence at the School of Miss Elizabeth Wood, formerly district superintendent in the Clinton District

of the New York Charity Organization Society. Miss Wood has just taken the position of Supervisor of Field Work with the Philadelphia School for Social Service.

During the coming year the curriculum is to be strengthened by the addition of new courses in Medical Problems for the Social Worker, and in Hospital Social Service. The School is under peculiar obligations to Dr. Charles P. Emerson of the Indiana University Medical School, who has consented to come from Indianapolis once a week for a series of lectures in connection with the Hospital Social Service.

The Pan American Fellowship Awarded

As we go to press the information comes from the Fellowship Committee that the A. C. A. Pan American Fellowship has been awarded to Miss Virginia P. Alvarez of Venezuela, now studying at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. More information about the recipient will be published in the November number.

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

OCTOBER, 1917

No. 8

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

17 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

"What effect is the war having upon the employment of women?" This is the first question heard from the lips of almost everyone entering this office, whether employer, applicant or interested observer. The idea is general that the movement of a large number of men toward the front would release a great group of important positions which women would be straightway called upon to fill. This forecast is true in this locality at least, only in part. Many positions have been vacated by men. There is a great call for women,—larger at present than can be filled. But as yet these positions have not been of the largest kind or of the greatest importance. This is due partly to the fact that they were such as were held by young men between the ages of 21 and 31, and largely because whenever a good position did become thus vacant, it was filled by some one who had been in training for it, some one already in the employ of the company; some one pushed up from below. The result is that there has been a tremendous call for women to fill the lesser places made vacant by employees who have been crowded up to fill the places of those who have gone. Many of these positions will eventually grow into importance. There are of course a certain number of really good positions which

have fallen to the lot of women in this hurried readjustment, such as a well paid position as laboratory worker in a doctor's office, a job previously held by a man but for which a woman now is chosen as she is the one person who can be depended upon to remain.

One feature, however which has been of real significance and interest has been the increased and unexpected demand for young college women, untrained except for their academic training, who have been sought by large firms and corporations. These organizations are all starting these young women at fairly good salaries, and are giving them every opportunity for advancement. This is indeed the day for the inexperienced college girl and if she makes good in these new opportunities the demand for her will not cease even when this war has passed into history.

A recent letter from a member of the faculty of one of our large state universities brings to mind another problem. He writes to ask if it is the experience and judgment of this Bureau that girls who are just about to enter college and can afford financially to complete their education, and other girls similarly situated who have completed two or three years of their course should leave school to engage in work because of war demands. It would seem at present that such a course would be most unwise. The best thing a girl can do now is to complete her education and to do everything possible to make herself efficient. It may be that later there will be such a demand for women

that they will be forced to leave school to do actual and needed work, but as yet such is not the case.

The increasing interest in the West in all forms of vocational effort is encouraging. We are much interested in the Bureau which it is proposed to open in Minneapolis this fall, as well as in the appointment of a vocational adviser for the University of Minnesota. Miss Katharine F. Ball of Wellesley, who was suggested by this office for that position will begin work next month.

There has never been a season when work crowded so hard in this office as it has done this summer. For the months of June, July, and August our figures have increased over the corresponding months of last year in the following proportion; Calls from employers increased 30%; placements, 31%; registrations, 33% and receipts, 57%.

acquainted with the men at the head of big business concerns.

By far the greater number of registrants the past six weeks has been composed of two classes—teachers who more than any other group have seemed to realize that now is the best time for them to enter the business world; and tourists, out here on vacations who hope to obtain positions in the West and so remain here. Denver being a tourist city and the number of visitors being unusually large this year, I suppose the latter is the inevitable result.

Since the colleges and clubs are closed for the summer, and since we have but a limited number of applicants on file, our greatest difficulty at present is in filling the calls that come to us from employers. With the opening of the colleges and the general fall awakening, we feel sure we shall have many fine opportunities.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

409 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Denver, Colo.

THEODOSIA E. RAINES, SECRETARY

The spirit of unrest and that feeling of "something about to happen" is very manifest in Denver, both in the attitude of the managers of big business concerns, and in that of the registrants who come to our office. Only a very few business houses seem to be making definite preparations to replace men by women. Many say they will do so "if"—but so far are indefinite as to what that "if" means. Yet this is a very opportune time for business people to know about our Bureau, so the manager has spent the greater part of the time allotted to field work in getting

KANSAS CITY COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE VOCATIONAL BUREAU

(Cooperating with Federal and State
Departments of Labor)

804 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, MANAGER

Notwithstanding all the publicity given in newspapers to the work that women will be called on to do when men are drafted, this office has really been asked to fill only one high class position. We have lined up a number of women for positions that men now hold but up to the present moment we have received just that one call. We find that men are promoted to the higher positions where possible and women are called upon to fill the lower positions in the

offices of the corporations. The Y. W. C. A. here conducts a very creditable employment bureau and we find that they too have been called upon to line up women for possible vacancies, but only in a few cases have they been asked to fill positions. We had a call from a southern city for a woman with C. O. S. training, welfare training and police training, salary \$150. As we had no such paragon in our files, we immediately sent an S. O. S. to the Bryn Mawr Appointment Bureau. Later a Kansas University graduate was given the opportunity to fill this place. There have been a number of new banks opened in Kansas City lately and naturally we have been called upon for secretaries. Last week we were asked for a movie actress and advance agent for a film company. At present we have not filled either one of these but expect to do so as we have the material in our office. There has been a dearth of stenographers for \$15 positions, and this office has been compelled to turn over its calls to other employment offices. We have had two very rare opportunities in the advertising line for girls who would be willing to start in a stenographer's position, and, as soon as conversant with the work, be removed into straight advertising. Right here it is a matter of astonishment to us that girls expect to step directly into positions without training and disdain the stenographic wedge.

Our daily mail is a subject of great interest to us. We receive letters from girls who wish to go as private secretaries to base hospitals in France, girls who wish to go in any capacity whatsoever to France, but refuse to do patriotic duty in the States. We receive calls from college women who have been married a number of years, have raised families and who now wish to enter the business world. They are not trained to do anything, but feel themselves capable of doing any kind of

work. This is one of the hard problems of this office.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB

521 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

ANNA M. KINGSBURY, SECRETARY

Here in Los Angeles, the war seems not to have had any appreciable effect as yet on the employment conditions for women. Well trained, experienced stenographers have no difficulty in finding positions, however. We have had two positions recently calling for dietitians, with hospital experience. This seems to be a field in which there are many positions opening up.

Another interesting position was that of field secretary for a social service organization. We were also asked to supply a trained woman to make a vocational survey in a nearby city.

Increased interest in vocational subjects was shown at a two-day vocational conference at the University of Southern California this spring.

As a result of the survey which the Vocational Committee made in the department stores here in which the positions of advertising manager, educational director, welfare worker, cafeteria manager, department buyer and window decorator were investigated, much interesting and useful material was collected. This summer we have made a report on the work of the probation officers and police women.

We had an inspiring visit not long ago from the members of the Denver A. C. A., who were active in the establishment of the Bureau there.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF
OCCUPATIONS

19 West 44th Street, New York

EMMA P. HIRTH, ACTING MANAGER

The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations is established in its new offices in the Berkeley Building at 19 West 44th Street in the heart of the up-town business district of New York. That the new location is a huge business asset is not to be denied and the Bureau is beginning a new era with new policies and larger plans. Perhaps the most concise definition of our new aim is to say that hereafter we shall concentrate not so much on filling positions as on placing workers. A special effort will be made to secure a suitable opening for every worker who registers.

And the demand? It is increasing by leaps and bounds. Where we formerly had one position from an employer, *now* under the new method of field interviews we have three, six, a dozen, sometimes a hundred, from a single place.

Can we find the workers? Alas, that is another and a very different question. How all the women whom the colleges are training every year manage to dissolve into thin air the day after commencement is a vocational mystery. Especially now, when thousands of trained women are needed to take up the work of men, the placement secretary is well nigh desperate because of the good openings for women who cannot be found. A "live wire" who can actually do things and who has the proper business or scholarly attitude toward her work can be placed with little or no effort. We need more of them. No doubt every employment bureau does.

Most college graduates feel qualified to manage an office and an office force. At present the Bureau has no

less than four managerial positions and yet there are few candidates who can qualify for them. One calls for a person who is familiar with subscription lists through actual experience in a publishing house. Another requires a retail sales manager in the educational department of a publishing house where the atmosphere is a decidedly academic one. The positions open are legion and many more can be discovered for promising people whenever our placement secretary goes forth to visit prospective employers. The opportunities for women were never greater or more numerous. Any person who has had organic and inorganic chemistry can find a good opening in analytical work; one who has specialized in physics and mathematics need not wait long if she will accept a position in a public utilities corporation. College graduates with a knowledge of statistics,—for example, those who have had the course in statistics offered at Columbia University,—are in great demand. The women in Wall Street tell us that business statisticians will be needed in the very near future by all the large corporations. For a girl with the advertising gift and a knowledge of merchandise the Bureau has a position as assistant advertising manager for a department store. A girl similarly qualified may have a position on a trade journal or in commercial research. The demand for bookkeepers, secretaries and stenographers is leagues ahead of the supply. It is no longer necessary, as formerly, for the candidate to have had experience if she can give evidence of skill. Hyperbole in this respect could hardly overshadow the truth. For those who will begin at the bottom and learn a business such as printing, purchasing, etc., from the ground up, as many college men do, there are several apprentice positions open.

Personality becomes more and more

a commercial asset and the Bureau frequently registers positions which require nothing else,—good background, good education, well-groomed appearance and the working spirit.

Even if we did not consider it better philosophy and a better public service to "place the girl" rather than "fill the job" we should be forced to it by the stress of present conditions. From now on the girl who calls at the Bureau for her first piece of work will have the benefit of the judgment and advice of several people,—not of just one. In the Department of Vocational Information she will have access to the fund of information which is being collected there,—up-to-the-minute facts secured from women who are successful in every known vocation. The "interviewing secretary" on the other hand, will interpret to her just what it is that employers are asking the Bureau to supply for them. The "placement secretary" will make a greater effort than ever to start her exactly right, after an interview with the employer who is most likely to need and appreciate her individual ability, and she will thus find herself in the place where her real powers may develop most naturally.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Fifth Floor, Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The summer months have kept the Bureau busier even than usual. Not only have there been more calls than at any previous time, but placement work is more complicated because of the lack of sufficiently qualified candidates. For several months there has been a constant demand for business women,

equipped with stenography, but recently the demand has far exceeded the supply. Stenographers who were receiving \$65 a month last year are now unwilling to consider \$80 positions. Beginners are starting out with much higher salaries, even when they are not well equipped.

One firm has engaged one of our candidates, who was a teacher in a business school, to undertake a new piece of work with their stenographic force. She looks over all letters before they are returned to the men who dictated them, to see that they are correct. This saves the men much valuable time, and gives the young stenographers further schooling and oversight of a constructive type. A good salary is paid for this service. Although only an experiment it is giving such satisfaction that it will be continued.

Another corporation has employed a woman of mature years to learn the details of its office work, so that she can train in all the women that will be employed to take the places of the men.

A company employing a large number of women has engaged a social worker as visitor and employment manager to investigate home and working conditions.

A branch of the Y. W. C. A. has accepted a graduate of the Margaret Morrison, Carnegie School, Social Work Department as secretary of girls' work.

Our income is increasing, so that we can tide over until fall, when the College Night will come to our aid financially.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

Several years ago a college graduate called at the office and stated that she

had majored in mathematics, did not care to teach, was not a bookkeeper and asked what we could do for her. We succeeded in obtaining a position for her as assistant statistician, although at the time there was not much call for girls with her qualifications. At present there is a great change and there seems to be a number of opportunities for the woman with a mathematical mind. The draft has made interesting openings for bookkeepers and banks and public corporations are calling for women interested in figures.

The following opportunity for a woman interested in both statistics and social work has been described by a member of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia:

"One of the unique features of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia is that it maintains its own Department of Research and Statistics.

"Under Statistics is included the accounting from day to day of the case work in each of the several divisions. This involves the devising of record blanks, face sheets and methods of recording. Of the five divisions of the Court,—Juvenile, Domestic Relations, Misdemeanants', Criminal and Civil, the first four are concerned with essentially social problems. The probation department deals with cases both before and after Court hearings, and is able to adjust many cases without referring them for formal hearings by the Judge, so that while some cases known to Court never reach the courtroom, all are known to the probation department. This results in a very large number of records—at least 11,000 new ones a year.

"The keeping of expense accounts of the various workers is also a part of the statistical work. In short, the statistics include all the arithmetic of the Court instead of the mere formal listing of the work done, which is usually

implied by statistics in a social organization.

"The term Research covers preparation of all reports both monthly and annual and any interpretative studies whether for publication or for the Court's use. The department is equipped with all necessary mechanical devices, such as punching machines, and the Powers' sorting machine which is similar to that used by the U. S. Census Commission, also mechanical listing apparatus and calculators.

"The workers in this department are picked and it is expected that each one will receive training in the elementary essentials of statistical work so that they will not work blindly but will understand the objects of the work and the process in use.

"Because of the nature and extent of the problems handled in the Court, the records have a real sociological value and contain vast amounts of information which should yield good results to the student. While the Court uses much of this information for its own purposes, there is room for the outside student, who may volunteer as assistant and receive instruction on the utilization of the Court's material for research purposes. These instructions would include the use of the various machines, tabulating, sorting, etc., construction of tables and graphs. It would not be possible to hold a class but provision might be made for two students at a time. At first their work would probably be to do anything that was needed in the routine work, and as they became familiar with the material and methods, they might choose special topics for development over an indefinite period. Students from Bryn Mawr working under the Carola Woerishoffer Foundation have already done some of this work, and it was credited towards their practicum by Dr. Kingsbury."

The woman in charge of this depart-

ment has conducted graduate classes at the University of Pennsylvania and also at the Pennsylvania School for Social Service, so that it would be possible to observe academic standards of work.

This Bureau reflects the general condition of business and like everyone else is finding difficulty in obtaining enough experienced and trained women for the opportunities that await them.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston Street, Boston
Appointment Bureau

MISS FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

The Director has spent most of her time during August working on plans for the registration of women for volunteer war service. Lists of available secretaries are being prepared, and further names are being added to the list compiled for Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Food Conservation. The Bureau lists are furnishing valuable information. Any additions of possible volunteers, resident in Massachusetts, will be welcomed.

The investigation undertaken by Mrs. William Healy is being carried on. The results still seem to show that many Boston offices are not planning yet for the increased employment of women.

Among the interesting positions filled during the past month are an assistant employment manager in a publishing house (300 employees), a vocational teacher who gives vocational advice and does research work for the blind in a middle-western city; and a food superintendent for a family hotel.

The Bureau feels that it is further "doing its bit" in releasing one of its

secretaries, Miss Constance Votey, to go to France as secretary to the Boston City Hospital Unit.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

209 Congress Building, Detroit, Mich.

MARY J. MALCOMSON, MANAGER

Fall work in the Detroit Bureau is starting off with a rush. Manufacturing plants are eager to secure college women with and without business experience who are willing to come into their work and prepare for positions of responsibility. On the other hand our young women in general have taken a very practical attitude toward the work, and realize that their college work is only a foundation to start from, and are quite ready to take a training for business, either in a practical school or in the business office or plant as the case may be. The seedlings of vocational conferences have taken root.

We are feeling very distinctly the demand for women with technical training and "mathematical minds," who are replacing men in various positions.

Because of the number of organizations in the city which have prepared to meet special needs here in the way of war-time demands for volunteer work for women, and because we have felt that our best service could be in the way of placing educated women in the work best adapted to their training and natures, this Bureau is planning to continue at this time according to its original aims, and bend increasing efforts and resources toward enlarging our scope and influence.

VIRGINIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONS

6-8 N. 6th St., Richmond, Virginia

O. L. HATCHER, DIRECTOR

ELLA WORTH, TUTTLE, EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY

The Virginia Bureau of Vocations will this year try the experiment of omitting all fees for services rendered women in Virginia and may later omit them in all connections. This action is taken for a variety of reasons. The Virginia Bureau has been, from the beginning, mainly educational in its aim, and this aim will be more clearly understood by the public, if certain conventional features associated with employment agencies are given up. Three-fourths of its work is not of the sort for which fees are usually exacted and the proportion is likely to continue, so that we can not look to fees for the provision of a large share of the required income. Since the work must be largely supported by voluntary gifts, it will be much easier to secure this support if we, in turn, give our help without charge. This has been made clear by our experience thus far.

The Virginia Bureau would be glad to discuss with the other bureaus a practical form of adjustment of the new plan in instances where positions are filled by them with candidates furnished by us or vice versa.

Our work of the past year, reinforced by wide and varied cooperation, results this autumn in the opening of three

new schools in Richmond, each providing advanced technical training in one field of work. The Richmond School of Social Economy under the direction of Dr. H. H. Hibbs, Jr., for the first time makes adequate training in social work available in the South. The curriculum of the school has been worked out with the aid of much friendly cooperation from the New York School of Philanthropy, the American Association of Societies for Organizing Charities, and other organizations, and has, of course, a wide field for usefulness. Similarly, the Secretarial School has been worked out with cordial cooperation from Simmons College and is to have as its director a graduate of Simmons who is also a graduate of Bryn Mawr. A small beginning is also to be made in advanced instruction in the applied arts, the board of directors of the Richmond Art Club having engaged two instructors from the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts for this purpose.

Late in October the Virginia Bureau of Vocations will hold a conference in the interest of professional and business opportunities for women. The central feature of the two-day conference will be an address on liberal culture as a vocational asset, and a large number of specialists in various phases of women's activities will speak. The representation is to be state wide and Virginia women who are achieving notable success outside the state will be invited.

Our routine office work goes forward, but we feel that our best results, for many years to come, will be of the educational sort indicated in the opening paragraphs.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the office of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

By Sterling Andrus Leonard,
Horace Mann School, Columbia
University. Boston: The Hough-
ton-Mifflin Company.

The social idea is pervading everything. Here is a quite convincing and suggestive little book on the socializing of English composition. Almost every one will agree that about the least interesting subject taught in our grades and high schools (and many will wish to add our colleges), is the study of English and anything that will help to vitalize its teaching is a godsend. If you ask the majority of writers in what school they learned their art or craft they will tell you they never learned it in school, but out of it—in newspaper offices, places of business, at home, anywhere but school. Those who have acquired the knowledge in school are pretty generally the didactic writers whose stilted, academic pages are read by no one who is not obliged to read them. Byron said the way he was taught English in Cambridge came very nearly being a permanent check to his freedom of expression in writing but one does not have to go back to Byron to hear like

complaints from well-known men and women of letters.

Mr. Leonard offers the idea that our school boys and girls write poorly because their freedom is restricted. They are obliged to conform to this and that rule; to write themes upon subjects of which they have no knowledge and often are not old enough to grasp the meanings, and when this is done their work is "edited to death" by over-zealous teachers anxious for the appearance of the finished product. There is seldom allowed in these themes any tang, any homely, savory expressions to give life to the deadening narrative or description. All must be bookish and correct. Instead of this recounting of old things, this sublime devotion to the things already written, live, vital topics, actual experiences should engage the pupil; and these may include imaginary experiences which often are more real than reality to the young mind. And correction should be minimized.

Aristotle's unhappily applied remark that a composition must have a beginning, a middle and an end, Mr. Leonard believes to have been the cause of much of the stilted work our

schools are turning out. So much emphasis is placed upon how to begin, how to proceed and how to finish that ideas evaporate before they can be utilized. Let the pupil learn how to group his ideas in an orderly way, the one leading naturally and logically into the next, and he need bother little about expositions, inductions, etc. Let him learn this and to give free natural play to his words and he has made the best kind of a beginning in the art of expression by language. By the time he is ready to prepare a digest of a piece of literature or write a critique of a masterpiece, he will know how to write. He will have been trained early to observe and will bring to his task the scientific mind, freshness of view, ideas to express and naturalness.

The book is divided into four parts—with the addendum of an outline that will prove of real help to teachers who wish to turn from the old, beaten paths and socialize their English classes.

**DRESSMAKING AS A TRADE FOR
WOMEN IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

By May Allinson. Boston: The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. Price 80 cts. net., postage extra.

This thesis was prepared by Miss Allinson under the direction of Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury

as a part of the requirements for her Ph.D. at Columbia University. In collecting her material Miss Allinson interviewed 200 women workers and one hundred other workers of various types and secured data regarding processes of the dressmaking trade, seasons, wages, qualifications, pay-rolls, home conditions of the worker, etc. The gist of all this is embodied in her book and there is much additional information of value. For instance a brief history of the evolution of the trade through three centuries is illuminating and surprisingly interesting.

Three reasons were given by those interviewed for the choice of dressmaking as an occupation—natural taste and inclination, knowledge acquired at school and the advice of friends. This latter reason entered largely into the choice as the social level of dressmakers in the homes and shops of Massachusetts is higher than that of factories. Miss Allinson finds a decided prejudice against the factory for girls in the homes of the middle class, while dressmaking is considered a refined occupation—essentially a woman's work. Women with creative ability can find in it an outlet for artistic expression that is very satisfying, and as variety is the keynote of women's clothes there is ample room for the exercise of that ability. Also the woman who

can sew and sew well need never be idle. There is always work to be done in homes when the shops are closed.

Despite seasonal fluctuations in the trade Miss Allinson finds that dressmaking has some decided advantages for women over other industries. It ensures a living wage; it offers a content where variety and taste are called for, and for a sincere, capable worker there is good chance of promotion. The Trade Schools of Massachusetts are realizing this (there are flourishing schools in Boston, Worcester, Somerville and Cambridge) and are giving the most important place in the curriculum to dress-making. They are turning out every year scores of young women so equipped that everywhere in the civilized world their services can be used. That is one of the advantages of majoring in clothes. Every woman is interested in them to a more or less extent and almost every family must have sewing done other than that the family is capable of turning out.

Another thing in favor of the trade is that it is not a child-employing industry. By its very nature it calls for trained service and that of sufficient maturity to be able to discriminate. According to Miss Allinson's statistics only one-third of one per cent of girls under sixteen are working at the trade.

HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION FOR WAR SERVICE

By Thetta Quay Franks. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$1.00.

In this latest of Mrs. Franks' books she tells how women can save by careful attention to food values, by handling money on the same principles that business men do, and by the budget system which ought to prevail in every home. Her working program for the conservation of household resources while presenting little that is new is attractively set forth and will probably commend itself to housekeepers when the statistical literature with which we are being flooded, or a good deal of it, will be relegated to the wastebasket.

Her advice regarding the handling of money might very well be followed in many homes where strict expense accounts have not been kept. Buying food that can be kept in advance is of course a great saving and careful handling and storage will help. It would be impossible however to get at the cost of a month's provision this year by dividing the sum total of last year's expenditure by twelve as she suggests. Prices have advanced too greatly and a good-sized margin would have to be allowed. Even with this consideration there is always an

over-lapping. Mrs. Franks gives space in her pages to the Manning Home Budget system in which incomes from \$1,000 to \$5,000 are carefully worked out and apportioned. This divides the income into five parts, *i. e.* rent, food, expense of operation, clothes and "higher life." Under this latter division everything not included in the others is lumped from theatre seats to doctors' bills.

Most of the suggestions Mrs. Franks gives are in operation in the majority of well-to-do homes. Where her book should go and where it will do the most good is in the hundreds of unorganized households over the country; households where despite the agricultural colleges and all the talk about food conservation laxness still prevails and wastefulness still goes on. Especially would it help in the rural districts where improvidence has become proverbial and surprisingly few of the housewives have ever heard of budgets and vitamins and blanched cold packs. It may be said in criticism that in homes such as these the income is generally not large enough to bother with a budget system. Mrs. Franks has anticipated this and worked out a division of incomes below \$1,000 that will fit the humblest household and can be put in operation quite as well as in the case of larger amounts.

The book is misnamed. There is nothing in it especially applicable to wartime. It contains merely good suggestions and a set of principles that ought to obtain in every well-regulated home at all times.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF THE LIGHTHOUSE TROOP

By F. Moulton McLane. New York: Barse Hopkins & Co. Price 75 cents.

This book makes a very real contribution to the literature that has grown up around the Boy Scout movement. It is a good, clean, wholesome story, remarkably well told. It has the especial merit of starting off entertainingly and keeping up the interest, and the characters are all live people. The class tough "Joe Darby" is very well drawn and his moral evolution under the blind boy's influence is not too swift to be true, while the blind boy himself is a most winning and lovable person. The only incident of the story that strikes the reviewer as weak is the gift to Cecily Darby of the diamond ring. In real life the gift would have been not a ring but a capable surgeon and money enough to have provided for a much longer summer than Joe's poor little hoard could possibly have paid for.

Young people and grown-ups will be equally interested in the account of the Lighthouse Troop

in New York City. The exhibition described Miss McLane assures us is a true description "unchanged in every detail." To one unfamiliar with the work of sightless children it seems little short of miraculous. If blind boys and girls can perform such wonders what cannot Scouts do who have "all their eyes?"

SIEUR DU L'HUT

A Pageant Play by Mrs. Stella Prince Stocker. Published by the Author. Price 75 cents net, discount on ten or more copies. One copy sent on application.

The French explorer *Sieur du L'hut* has been taken by Mrs. Stocker for the central character of her play. During the reign of Louis XIV. *du L'hut* was in this country and incidents of his career have been chronicled by several historians. Parkman in his "*La Salle and the Discovery of the Mississippi*" calls *Sieur du L'hut* one of the most picturesque characters of the early history of the country. In the general revival of interest in American history and folklore he will perhaps find his rightful place and this charming play should help him to secure it.

In reading through the four short acts in which *du L'hut's* tact and sympathy in dealing with the Indians are brought out; in which there is excite-

ment galore, Indian conspiracies, rescues, a lover's quarrel and reconciliation, one is impressed with Mrs. Stocker's thorough understanding of the spirit of the primitive peoples about whom she is writing. The reviewer can call to mind nothing more simple and appealing than the scenes featuring the Chippewa girl-rescuer; they are so free from sentimentality, so true to the aspects of the Indian soul. The play brings out many of the striking incidents in the career of *Sieur du L'hut*, which in turn call out a continuous exposition of Indian tradition, folklore, dancing melodies, etc. These are however an intrinsic part of the story. The love affair is invented but it is happily conceived and fits well into the life of the interesting hero of the play.

The play has proved its adaptability to the capacity of amateurs. It has been performed by the Duluth Branch at the city of Duluth, which was named after the hero but it is not a local play. It is a general Indian play which can be produced anywhere, and its pageant features can be developed to suit any setting. All the Indian scenes and the Montreal garden scene should lend themselves equally well to outdoor or indoor stage production.

Mrs. Stocker is a specialist on Indian folklore and music. Her

knowledge has been gained by constant association with primitive tribes. She has been a resident in their encampments and they have accepted her as a member and given her the name "O-mes-qua wi-gi shi-go-que" or Red Sky Lady.

TRAILS SUNWARD

By Cale Young Rice. New York: The Century Company. Price \$1.25 net.

Mr. Rice is still keeping the place that he has filled so long and so honorably as one of America's foremost poets. In this book one finds the same freshness of outlook, evenness and felicity of phrase that has characterized all his work from the beginning. It is rather refreshing not to stumble at intervals upon the often grotesque *vers libre* that one finds scattered so liberally through the poetic volumes of today. The author however has confessed at various times his dislike for "this illegitimate offspring of Whitman's verse" so unless his muse should undergo a decided transformation there will be no two-syllabled lines following those of eight or nine in future volumes he may write to ruffle the

temper of the lover of harmony in literary metrics.

"Wraiths of Destiny" a war fantasy in three revelations takes up the bulk of space in the present volume. It is worked out with the dramatic freedom and exquisite finesse one would expect of an artist of Mr. Rice's temper and also shows his un-failing optimism.

And here are two stanzas or another poem "Hafiz at Forty" which cloaks the philosophy of a glad heart and whose tripping measures linger pleasantly in the memory:

"I've slipped into the years betwixt
the green of youth and age
Betwixt the dawn and the sunset up-
on life's pilgrimage
And well do I love the green yet
though turned toward the gray;
But I do not cry for the flow-
ers of it
The April-tripping hours of it
And all the singing bowers of
it
As on I take my way."

* * * * *

For forty is as good as twenty to
him who loves the earth
The bulbul sings a different song
but one as sweet of worth
A face is not so fair then, though
fairer is the soul;
So here by my caravansery
Where I may every dancer see,
A quiet seat will answer me
As well upon the whole.

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NOVEMBER, 1917

HANDLING AND MARKETING AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS

BY CAROLINE B. SHERMAN

Scientific Assistant, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Dept. of
Agriculture.

The work of the Department of Agriculture and its many branches in aiding the nation in its production of agricultural products, has long been well known.

The work of the Bureau of Markets in the Department, dealing as it does (among other lines of work) with the problems of the marketing and distribution of the farm and non-manufactured food products of our nation, is not so well known, for the Bureau has been in existence only four years. The numerous lines of work which are probably not of very general interest will not be mentioned here, especially as knowledge of them can be gained from the Annual Report of the Bureau by those who care to consult it. The work regarding the marketing of food products has always been of certain interest to large bodies of women, but has been of increasing interest of late because of the necessarily increased interest of all in the question of the national food supply and of food prices.

One of our earliest lines of work was the location and determination of the extent of areas producing on a commercial scale, especially those producing fruits and vegetables; and a study of the present methods and areas of the distribution of these crops. A study of the possible and practicable standardization of farm products and their containers has been another important phase of this line of endeavor. The establishment and promulgation of standards for shelled corn, for wheat and for cotton, under authority

granted to the Secretary of Agriculture of Congress are important steps in this work. Standards for containers for grapes and other small fruits, berries and vegetables are now in the process of determination under similar authority. The demand for standardization of these containers has been a persistent one for a long time among manufacturers, shippers and the consuming public.

Work is being conducted which will tend toward the improvement of transportation facilities for handling food products, the reduction of loss of foodstuffs in transit, and the securing of suitable types of markets for cities. The demand for assistance in improving local marketing conditions is constant. Upon request surveys have been made in ten cities in order that advice might be given with reference to the location, establishment and management of municipal retail public markets, or such markets combined with farmers' wholesale market places.

In order that the advice given to cities may be both sound and practical, it has been necessary to conduct investigations into all phases of public and wholesale terminal market activity. These investigations have included fifteen cities in eight States. In most of these places special studies were made of proper refrigeration facilities in public markets, correct shed, stall, and aisle layouts, special appliances and general equipment for the most efficient handling of perishable produce, and desirable sanitary arrangements. The Bureau is in a position to supply designs of model steel sheds to protect local truck growers in selling their products on open farmers' markets, together with their cost per lineal foot. Rough plans for public market layouts to fit the peculiar conditions of certain cities have been supplied. Model plans are being devised for various types of market buildings, produce yards, etc., with fairly accurate estimate of their costs.

Some of these surveys have been made at the invitation of civic organizations of women. In every case, however, we feel that the movement must have the previous endorsement of the local municipal authorities that we may be assured that the recommendations which may be made will have the attention of those who are in a position to put them into effect.

Another direct and tangible step toward the improvement of marketing conditions from the standpoint of both the producer and the consumer is the distribution of information by the Bureau during the period of movement of fruits and vegetables, which is calculated to place them uniformly, or in accordance with the demand, in the great consuming centers.

Forty-four temporary field stations have been established in producing territory for the purpose of furnishing the latest market news to the growers of strawberries, tomatoes, peaches, cantaloupes, watermelons, asparagus, early potatoes and onions. Permanent city branch offices have been located in thirteen large cities and temporary arrangements have been made to receive market reports during the year 1917 from ten other cities. The field of action covers more than half the states and reports are issued during the season on radically different types of commodities, ranging from the highly perishable strawberry crop to the semi-staple onion and potato crops.

A telegraphic service is being developed which gives information regarding the supply and prices of live stock and meats similar to the one which has been conducted for two years on perishables. In conducting this news service on live stock and meats it has been necessary to develop a small night force which reports for duty at midnight and works until 7:00 in the morning. The telegraph lines of the Bureau are kept busy all night.

Bi-weekly reports on honey are issued and a bi-weekly service on hay, seeds and certain grains is being developed.

Beginning in 1916 the Bureau has published monthly, fairly accurate reports of the stored supplies of eggs, butter, cheese, apples, and certain kinds of meats.

If space permitted, several illustrations could be given to show that the news service has tended not only to help the producer to secure better prices for his crops but has reduced the price to the consumer as well. In these instances the margin between producer and consumer was materially reduced because of the information which was placed before the shipper and before the whole-sale trade at the terminal markets.

In the present situation, therefore, the Bureau of Markets should be of service to the nation in that it can furnish much information as to the commercially available food supply of the country.

To summarize, the Bureau has its daily information on meat trade conditions with local offices in three large cities in the East, and three large cities in the West. It receives telegraphic reports of the movement of live stock to and from feeding stations and packing centers. In its market news service it maintains through its city stations close contact with a large part of the trade in fruits and vegetables. It receives accurate daily reports of the origin of

perishable shipments by carloads and of shipping points. It maintains thirteen city stations with a competent fruit and vegetable man in each, and has fifteen to twenty field men covering from fifty to sixty important shipping points in the course of the season. Through its thirty-five offices for Federal Grain Supervision it is kept in immediate contact with the grain trade.

The Bureau has its monthly reports of cold storage holdings and it now has the names and addresses and the cooperation of about 1,450 meat-packing cold storage houses, these having about 98 per cent of the total capacity of such houses in the country. Information is being gathered in regard to their capacities in slaughtering and the cubic feet of storage is segregated according to the various temperatures used. In addition, information is being gathered as to the location of various common storages, canning factories and general foodstuffs warehouses. A list is being compiled of factories manufacturing substitute-fat products such as oleomargarine, compound lard and cotton-seed oil.

In each of fifteen states there is one official, jointly representative of the Department of Agriculture and the State Marketing Department, working on marketing problems, and with the consent of the state these officials will probably be available and will be of valuable assistance in furnishing necessary information.

The Bureau of Markets has been called on frequently in the past for suggested methods of meeting shortages in various kinds of foods. When a shortage in any foodstuffs becomes known it is incumbent upon consumers to give due consideration to the situation. Not only in a general way, but individually, they should make an intelligent effort to meet the difficulty. Requirements should be adjusted to the supply, and prudent buying during the early days of a decreasing supply may prevent the seeming necessity of boycott or of absolute denial.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture publishes estimates of the production of all crops each autumn. It also publishes reports of the conditions of crops. The Bureau of Markets publishes reports of stored supplies of an increasing number of food products. There is practically never a great shortage in any particular crop without some foreword of warning. Although these reports may seem exceedingly uninteresting to the uninitiated, on continued acquaintance and on study they become not only useful tools but the basis for very interesting comparisons and reflections.

As an illustration of what is usually done, and what might be done, in cases of a shortage of supply let us review the egg situation of the past winter. As early as the first of August, 1916, it was well known that there was a shortage of supply. On that date the Department of Agriculture published the information that the quantity stored was 24 per cent short compared with 1915. On November 1 the same conditions prevailed. Prices were high throughout the country but eggs were bought at approximately the usual rate. The monthly reports of eggs in cold storage on December 1, 1916, and January 1, 1917, showed that the surplus was being consumed at a more rapid rate than the year before. The inevitable result was that prices advanced. It has been charged that owners of eggs held them from the market. If this be true, in this case they performed a useful service, for the prices of eggs in January and February would certainly have been much higher had this not been done. As a matter of fact, on February 1 the reports from this Bureau showed a shortage of 75 per cent as compared with the preceding year. If on November 1, 1916, every household had determined to do its share of the economizing and had bought nine eggs instead of twelve, according to the one-fourth shortage, the available supply no doubt would have gone into consumption at reasonable figures. Unfortunately, those who had the money to buy, purchased at the usual or at a greater rate without regard to the evident and increasing shortage. The purchasing power of the people was unusually high during this season because of our prosperous industrial conditions.

As has been said by the Secretary of Agriculture, the present is not a time for hysterical thinking or action,—but it is preeminently a time for taking stock. Individually and collectively, we should inform ourselves of our food resources, both national and local.

The supply of wheat in the country on March first was less by more than 200 million bushels than on the same date in 1916. Last year's production of wheat was the smallest in recent years. With the enormous foreign demand it was only the large carry-over from the preceding year that prevented even a greater shortage than now exists. In April appeared the forecast of the Bureau of Crop Estimate showing a probable production of winter wheat for the current year less by 50 millions of bushels than even the short crop of last year. However, the July report shows an improvement in conditions, with promise of a yield of winter and spring wheat combined in excess of that previously expected. This report shows a heavy

increase in the acreage of corn amounting to over 14 per cent of last year's area. The general condition of the crop is good and the prospects are for a yield which is only by a slight margin less than our largest previous corn crop. A record crop of oats is predicted as well as good crops of barley and rye. In view of these conditions it is incumbent upon consumers to guard carefully every waste in the use of wheat and to be prepared to use freely the perhaps less palatable rye and corn products as substitutes for flour.

Not only should national forecasts and other food reports be watched with care, but local surveys should be made. At present it does not seem that there can be an over-production of the more staple crops which can be stored and shipped, but the situation is different in regard to perishables. For instance, last spring it was found that in many cities active campaigns were conducted by Chambers of Commerce and city officials to increase the planting acreage in the surrounding country. Increased marketing facilities, in the way of farmers' markets, retail market buildings and other equipment, were being planned, and at the same time the consumers were being urged to grow as much of what they would need as possible in city gardens and vacant lots. In such cases there is grave danger of oversupply of many vegetables and small fruits and resultant loss to the people, unless unusual effort is made by the local housewives to take care of this surplus by canning, drying and other means of preservation. Increased production of perishables under present conditions of labor, and high prices for equipment, will profit little to the nation if it results in local oversupplies and consequent waste. If, as is reported, the supply of tin is becoming so limited that our supply of cans this year will be many millions short of the usual domestic demand, it would seem that the housewives could render a distinct service by canning in glass any surplus raised in their gardens including peas, beans, tomatoes, and other products, which are now usually furnished by the grocers.

At present it does not seem that there can be an over-production of the more staple crops which can be stored or shipped. Before any active local campaign is begun, a careful review of the present local situation, and probable demands, should be made by experienced workers.

The investigations and studies of the Bureau of Markets show the necessity for national and local surveys of existing conditions, encouragement of the increased production and conservation of staples, utilization and preservation of local surpluses of fruits and

vegetables, the regulation of household purchases according to existing supplies, and the encouragement throughout our land of the best possible use of the existing and potential food supplies of the nation.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, MADRAS, INDIA

LOUISE MCCOY NORTH

It is of more than surface significance that in the historic days of April, 1917, at the very moment when the United States of America was shouldering new responsibilities and entering the world arena, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, assembled at Washington, should be listening to the first call for sympathy and fellowship from a young sister college on the other side of the world. In it rings again the appeal of the new internationalism to the college women of America.

In the progress of human events, it is inevitable that the call should come, but remarkable that it should come so soon. How has it happened that hardly more than half a century divides the beginning of the general movement for the higher education of women in the United States and that in the Far East; that pioneer alumnae in America and England are sharing in the founding of colleges in India and China and Japan; that Vassar College is but fifty years older than the Colleges for women of Madras and Ginling and Tokyo? The familiar contrast between the Oriental and the Western civilization makes so brief an advantage in time surprising. What influences brought woman's education in India so swiftly to its first fruition?

Nearly a century ago, in 1819, the seed was planted by the heroic pioneer missionary women from England who gathered forlorn little waifs into primary schools. In 1854 the Government began to take a small share in the undertaking. In the next two decades the British and American Women's Boards of Missions, rapidly developing, sent out a host of Christian teachers, who have established in the Orient many secondary schools, so that it is now true that "the mission school-bell rings around the world." Yet with all this noble and intelligent effort, according to the latest government returns, only 1 per cent of the women of India read or

write. Hardly five girls in a hundred attend school and nearly half of these are in the boys' schools, to which in most districts they are not admitted above the primary grade. It behooves us here to remember that not so long ago even in the State of Massachusetts little girls sat on the doorsteps of the school-house in which their fortunate brothers were learning to read.

In the Vedic epoch in India, as in the classical period of old Japan, woman was apparently on an equality with man, and there are fascinating records of brilliant and cultivated women. But Islam cast its blight upon them; the *parda* system veiled their lives and their minds. The Christian influences from the West have been seeking to lift that veil. The pioneer work in the education of Indian women from the primary school to the College is the achievement of Christian missions.

"After many decades of faithful and laborious endeavor to transplant to Indian soil the principle that women are entitled to education, the missionaries have been at last rewarded by seeing a sudden increase in the number of girls allowed to attend their schools and a growing willingness to let this education continue beyond childhood. Especially in the Christian communities has it become evident that another stage in the history of woman's education has been reached." At once the necessity for institutions of higher learning, and for teachers, which these institutions can supply, becomes evident. "There is perhaps no nation in the world which at this time needs so greatly the work of well-educated women in every field of service; there is much amiss in the social life of India that can not be dealt with except by women and the teaching and medical care of women and children must be left almost entirely to them."

How should this need be met? The five Universities of India, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, are open to women, but in the present state of society their attendance is not an advantage and few women enter. The only institution for women which approached college grade before 1915 was the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, of which the gifted Silavati Singh was the second Principal. For the seventy million women of the Madras Presidency, a week's journey from Lucknow, no degree-granting college existed. Conferences of the friends of Christian education on both sides of the Atlantic and in India reached a determination to meet the need. The Woman's Christian College which opened in July 1915 in Madras, the university centre of South India, is the result of that determination.

Twelve Boards of Foreign Missions, six in Great Britain, five in the United States and one in Canada, are united in this college enterprise. It is a brilliant example of internationalism and Christian comity. Its Board of Governors has an American and a British section, which work in absolute harmony in its maintenance and the choice of its faculty. Its College Council in India together with the Senatus or Faculty, administers its affairs in the field.

The Principal of the new College, Eleanor McDougall, Master of Arts of Westfield College, University of London in which she filled the chair of Latin and Greek, is peculiarly fitted as scholar and leader to mold its character. The American representatives on the faculty include the Vice-Principal, Miss Edith Coon, M.A. (Mount Holyoke), Miss Mabel Dibell, M.A., formerly in the department of science at Western College, and Miss Olive Sarber, Ph.D., of Chicago University, who at this writing is on her way to take the chair of philosophy, filled last year by Miss Charlotte C. Wyckoff, a graduate of Wellesley College. Miss Henrietta Drury, Vassar, 1904, was of great assistance in the inauguration of the enterprise.

The second year, just closing, found seventy-two students in attendance, thirteen of whom are now facing their final examinations for the B.A. degree. The University of Madras has taken the new institution under its wing as an affiliated college, admitting its students, providing in the main the range of its curriculum, giving the examinations and conferring the degrees, thus establishing a standard of excellence and a test of efficiency. The Governor, Lord Pentland, has conferred a scholarship on the College and Miss McDougall has been elected to the Senatus of the University as classical examiner.

The course, covering four years, requires the study of English language and literature throughout, with freedom of choice among certain groups, two of which are largely scientific. It is characteristic of India, no doubt, that the third group, comprising history and philosophy, is most largely elected.

It was a happy moment in the history of the young College, living at it was in a hired house, when Miss McDougall, returning from an inspection of the beautiful, but apparently unattainable property, Doveton House, opened a letter from America, containing the needed \$25,000 with which to purchase it. The money was a bequest from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, generously assigned to Madras College by the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mis-

sionary Society. It was a delightful experience, transforming into a college for girls the stately and charming residence which had been the home of the late Gaekwar of Baroda and other potentates, with its pillared halls, its lofty ceilings, its winding verandahs, its zenana, built around an open court, (easily converted by added windows into a college dormitory), even its monkey house, certainly a unique possession for a college. It required some persuasion at first to induce the students from their one-storied homes to ascend the unique staircase which winds in seven flights around the square hall of the great villa without any visible means of support.

On the broad green campus on the banks of the Coom River, under the scarlet "flame-of-the-forest" trees and amid tropical luxuriance of vines "unbelievably often in brilliant bloom," gather these gentle girls of many languages and many faiths, clad in the flowing *sari* of divers colors, with here and there a "Syrian Christian" in her quaint costume of white and gilt. Student activities are becoming as numerous and varied as in the West. Badminton is still the favorite sport, while debates and dramatics, glee clubs, literary societies, and the Young Woman's Christian Association are conducted with the usual undergraduate enthusiasm. After serious consultations the students have adopted as the college seal the lighted lamp in the form used in the common home life of India, with the motto "Lighted to Lighten," and as the college flower, the sunflower, containing the colors of the rich, brown earth, the golden sun, and the tropical verdure of their native land. The College is Christian, but unsectarian. A church bell, given by students of Westfield College, calls the girls to the quiet moments of meditation and devotion, or the service of intercession for the War, in the peaceful chapel, which once contained the trappings of a rajah's steeds. The library, a great pillared hall of the villa, has already quite an academic appearance.

A hall of residence and the equipment of the scientific department, are immediate, imperative, needs. Happily the Government of India has become so convinced of this necessity that it has set aside its policy of withholding grants in stress of war and has promised half the required amount for these necessities. Of the other half the women of England and especially of Miss McDougall's Alma Mater even amid the agonies of war have provided the larger share, \$12,500. College groups in various cities in May and June brought together more than half the remaining amount. This was given by alumnae of Vassar, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke,

Barnard, and Smith Colleges, and generous friends at the Northfield Conference of Woman's Foreign Missions Boards also helped greatly. Probably by the time this article is in print a cabled message will have brought to Miss McDougall the good news that the college women of America have raised the additional five hundred necessary to complete the task.

Beyond this immediate opportunity for a gracious deed in thus aiding a young struggling institution, lies the larger privilege of fellowship with the new colleges springing up in Oriental lands. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae in the appointment of a Committee on International Relationships has with characteristic readiness taken the first step to meet this call to world service. It has been well said: "There is something inspiring in the thought of a chain of women's colleges extending in an unbroken line around the world. It is another of the strong bonds of internationalism which shall one day bind together a world now rent and torn by war." In the ministries of such a fellowship, college women in America may help to pay their debt to the past and contribute toward that far off, divine event, the federation of the world.

HOW THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE USE OF SCHOLARSHIPS

CLARISSA M. K. GRAHAM
Member of Philippine Islands Branch

When the Americans first took over the work of the government in the Philippines they found very few Filipinos prepared for work in the various government offices and schools. As the immediate need was urgent it was decided to send for American teachers to start the work. Accordingly arrangements were made to send for 1,000 teachers for the schools throughout the Islands. A small number, nine, came over in October of 1900 and from that time on the number increased until the maximum was reached in 1908-9 when there were 825 in the service.

This number was of course entirely too small to meet the needs of a population of nine millions of people so plans were immediately made to begin the training of Filipinos. This work included not only the training of teachers but also the preparing of young men and women for all kinds of government service.

There were many Filipino teachers in the service who had been teachers during the Spanish regime but their work had been adapted to Spanish methods and ideas and did not fit the measure of American desires. Our first work was with them.

In 1901 during the long vacation which extends from the first of April to the middle of June (the hot, dry season) the first Teacher's Institutes were held in various provinces. These institutes lasted one month and did little more than give the two peoples—Americans and Filipinos—an opportunity to become a little acquainted with each other. The work of teachers' institutes or "Summer Assemblies" as they are called is still kept up.

The educational standard for teachers was raised as rapidly as conditions would permit but it soon became apparent that unless some extraordinary measures were taken, the teaching force could not be improved as rapidly as desired nor could the work of the government offices be effectively performed by Filipinos for many years to come.

At that time there were no English speaking schools doing advanced work. The American teachers who were qualified to do the work were obliged to attend to more urgent needs. A Normal School was established in 1901, but of necessity, its first work was very elementary. As a result of this great need, government scholarships were provided by law for young people who would agree to work for the government for a period of time equal to that during which they enjoyed such scholarships.

In 1903 an act was passed by the Philippine Commission providing for the appointment of 100 young Filipinos to attend various schools in the United States for a term of four years, such appointees being allowed government scholarships of \$500.00 yearly while attending school and transportation to and from the United States. Later the number was increased to 188 although at no time was this number of students in the United States.

The requirements at first for securing a scholarship were low and it was found that some of the early appointees were quite unable to benefit by their opportunities. Some had not had the necessary educational training, some were physically unfit and some showed themselves so lacking in self-control as to forfeit their scholarship privileges.

The next year the appointees were required to be natives of the Philippine Islands, students in the public schools, of good moral character, of sound physical condition, and to be between the

ages of 16 and 21. They were required to pass an examination preparatory to high school work. In 1907 the standard was raised and the appointees were required to have finished the high school course.

All together there have been 209 government scholarship students in the United States, about eight of this number being women. Of those who were sent two have died under appointment, five returned because of ill health, seven were dismissed because of misconduct and sixty are at present in the government service; forty of these are teachers, eleven are clerks, two are sub-inspectors of constabulary, two are draftsmen, one is a pharmacist, one a court interpreter, one an agricultural foreman, one a computer in the Bureau of Lands, and one is private secretary for a congressional delegate to the United States. Of these forty-two are reported as giving satisfactory service, twelve as unsatisfactory and for six there is no report. All of them are supposed to render four years of service to the government after returning. For such service they receive full pay.

The government students in the United States have received training in such diversified subjects as teaching, pharmacy, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, chemical engineering, agriculture, domestic science, law and veterinary surgery.

In 1910, higher educational institutions having been established in the islands, government scholarships to the United States were discontinued so that any scholarship students now in the United States are beneficiaries of private scholarships although such scholarships may be administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington.

By 1907 a medical school had been established in Manila and government scholarships were offered, one to each province. Health conditions at this time throughout the provinces were very poor and it was hoped that by giving government aid to a few young people and training them for the work of sanitation the unsanitary conditions might be more rapidly changed than if we depended upon private enterprise for provincial doctors, nurses and sanitary inspectors. These scholarships went to those who were able to pass an examination based upon the requirements for graduation from high school. Of the few who took the examination only two passed. The next year the same government offer was made. This offer was continued until the work had been well established. The scholarships were then discontinued. At the same time that scholar-

ships were offered in the medical school ten scholarships in nursing were offered to graduates of the intermediate schools who could pass an examination prescribed by the Secretary of Public Instruction. These scholarships are still being offered but now High School graduates are given the preference.

In 1908 an act was passed enabling municipalities to offer scholarships to pupils in the public schools, such scholarships permitting the pupils to attend the more advanced schools in Manila. One hundred scholarships were given to municipal and insular teachers. Recipients of these scholarships were to go to Manila for instruction in the Insular Normal School or in the School of Arts and Trades where industrial teachers were trained. At this time it was recommended that government assistance be reduced to a minimum, that appointment be upon merit only and that return service to the government be made obligatory.

Up to this time recipients of scholarships were from the Christian provinces only, but in 1909 the benefits of teacher's scholarships were extended to include some of the Christian municipalities and townships of otherwise non-Christian regions. Now scholarships are given in the Mohammedan province of Mindanao.

By 1911, or after scholarships in the United States were diminishing, larger amounts for teacher and student scholarships were appropriated, the appointees attending Insular Schools. Most of these receive the scholarship for but one year, though in special cases they have been permitted to remain in school for two or even three years. In his report for 1911 the Director of Education said: "The Pensionado (Scholarship) system is the most valuable agency to the end of bringing the Filipino teaching force up to the desired standard of efficiency." At that time the pensionados were trained along special industrial lines such as gardening, lace making, embroidery, weaving, wood working, etc. These industrial courses have aided materially in the establishment of household industries which are playing such an important part in the present economic development of the islands.

In 1912 the legislature appropriated money for the establishment in Manila of a School of Household Industries, at the same time providing for 300 scholarships in the school. The school was established for the purpose of training adult women in embroidery and lacemaking. In five or six months the women became proficient along these lines and were then expected to go back to their

homes or to other provincial towns and establish industrial centers for this work. In 1916 the school was closed, for centers of household industries had been established in many towns throughout the provinces and it was believed that the work of extension could be carried on more cheaply and effectively from these centers.

In 1912 the Director of Education reported; "239 pensionados appointed and assigned to the Philippine Normal School, School of Arts and Trades and to the College of Agriculture. The improvement of the teaching force in the Islands by reason of this system of scholarships makes it highly advisable to continue the system."

In 1913, twenty scholarships were added to the thirty-three already provided for in the Government School of Forestry.

It is now fourteen years since the first scholarships were given. The work along the various lines has been so successfully started that it is considered advisable to discontinue most of the scholarships; but since the demand for schools has grown almost beyond belief, from an average in the intermediate grades in 1905-6 of 9,120 to 606,597 in 1915-16, giving an increase of over 660 per cent in 10 years, 80 teacher scholarships in the Philippine Normal School have been continued, such scholarships being given to teachers who have done exceptional work. The superintendent of the Normal School reports "The present system of pensionados furnishes specially trained teachers for the public schools. It affords an incentive to do better work and it gives a few experienced teachers a chance to study for a year and take back to the provinces new ideas and new methods. I recommend a continuance of the present system."

The public school system of the Philippine Islands has become so favorably known that educators from Japan, China, India and Java, as well as those from the United States, visit the Islands for the purpose of studying the work being done there, and there is no doubt that the pensionado system as used by the Government has contributed in a very marked degree to the success of the work, for this system has enabled many ambitious and worthy Filipino students to take advantage of the educational privileges offered.

"LEST WE FORGET"

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

(Article on Why We Are Fighting Germany given out by the U. S. Committee on Public Information)

Just why are we in this war? For democracy? For the sake of Belgium? For the ancient law among nations that the word of a people is its oath?

Perhaps for all of them. Perhaps, too, because we could not keep out. We tried. Whatever may have been our record in the past, it can never be said of us that we brought this war on ourselves or that we failed to use every honorable method to keep out of the death grip of Europe. If we were long in coming to our decision, it was because we remained incredulous. We were asked to believe something that was hard to believe.

So we waited and hoped and stressed every point of international law to the breaking point because of this thing we would not believe. We were a clean and a humane people. We can understand individual cruelty. We have had sad experiences of the hysteria of crowds. But we can not understand, and to-day we hardly credit, the cruelty of a government.

We have ourselves constructed a government that is dignified, just, slow to wrath, and humane.

But for three years a conviction has been growing among us that one of the nations in the world war is none of these things—not dignified, not just, not humane. Had Germany's cruelties ceased with Belgium, she might in time have made her case before the world. For three years in that wretched country she has been covering her tracks.

But Germany has bungled. She has disclaimed frightfulness in Belgium only to bring it home to the world at large. She has introduced into warfare such cruelties of killing, such inhuman methods, such destruction, such contempt of the laws of war as have set the world pale with horror. She has added hate to the vocabulary of war, and hatred is a contagion.

Yet, persistently and in the face of the evidence, she has disclaimed the atrocities in Belgium. She has been willing to shoulder the sinking of women and children in unarmed ships. She is proud of the invention of poison gases and of liquid fire. She believes that the shelling of unfortified cities and the use of the submarine

against helpless fishing boats will, on her initiative, be accepted by the next Hague convention as ethical and legal.

But she continues to disclaim the atrocities in Belgium. Why should she not? The thousands who died in protecting the advance of her army, the other thousands who were shot without inquiry against the brick walls of captured towns, those men who were bayoneted while trying to protect their women from the assaults of drunken soldiers, the little children whose bodies lay unburied by the roadside—none of them will ever tell the story.

The atrocities in Belgium are true. They are matters of record. German soldiers themselves have set down the details in the diaries their Government gave them. I have read some of those diaries. Not all German soldiers turned into beasts in Belgium. There are some who record that the horrors sickened them. It is not true that the German Government ordered assaults on women. But it did order looting and arson and wholesale murder.

The result of that order for looting was a mob of drunken men, whose victims to-day fill great graves.

This is a terrible accusation to bring against a people. Yet I know the thing of which I speak. During the first year of the war I went to that portion of Belgium which remained unconquered. There I saw men, officers high in the Belgian Army, who had themselves seen that infamous advance protected by their own people—old men, women carrying children, small girls, sturdy boys, with death behind and death ahead.

It was impossible not to believe. The accumulation of evidence was too great. The German Army had come into Belgium prepared for opposition. They brought fire confetti, which they flung into the houses while they were occupied. More than one German diary tells of the shooting of the inhabitants as they tried to escape. Drunken German soldiers firing their guns led the sober ones to believe the civil population was rising, although it was known they had no weapons, and fifty or more leading citizens were shot without a hearing. Women were attacked in public places.

But even here there was a chance for Germany. She could say—and she has said—she did not order these things, although she did order the shooting of hostages without inquiry, and she did order the looting which resulted in drunkenness and its thousand resulting brutal crimes.

But on one count Germany must face the world, must be tried and sentenced, with no possibility of acquittal. She protected her advance with noncombatants.

I have before me on my desk the original copy of an interview with Albert, King of the Belgians, during the first winter of the war. Much that was said during that interview has never been published and will not be published now. I have not the King's permission, although he would probably give it. When the interview was written for publication we were still a neutral people. He respected our neutrality, although he was hopeful that some day he could lay the case of Belgium before the world. It is enough to say that he confirmed the atrocities out of his intimate knowledge, and that not the loss of a kingdom but the inhuman methods of the invaders was the thing that had struck to his very heart. Here is that interview, brought now to the attention of the American people, lest we forget, in the tangle of international law and the outcry of Germany that we are fighting the allies' war, the real cause of our entrance into the world conflict.

To the American people to-day this is a war not only of democracy against military autocracy, not only of the breaking of treaties, not at all of diplomatic juggling and disputed points of law.

It is a war against brutality and inhumanity; a war against cruelty; a war against ruthlessness and barbarism and incredible savagery; a war against the German conviction that might is right.

The first time King Albert of Belgium gave to the world at large his statement as to the conduct of the German Army in Belgium was on that January afternoon in 1915 when, in his own villa at La Panne, he gave me the following interview. Later he re-read it carefully. I have not changed a word. He spoke slowly and carefully, waiting for my pencil to follow him.

Later on, when his equerry brought me the interview, officially approved, he said, "This will make history, madame," so sure was he that the King's statement would carry with it not only conviction but the outraged sympathy of the American people.

"Fearful things have been done, particularly during the invasion," the King said, weighing his words carefully, "although it would be unfair to condemn the whole German Army. Some regiments have been most humane, but others behaved very badly. Have you seen the Government report?"

I said I had not seen it, though I had heard that a careful investigation had been made.

"The Government was very cautious," His Majesty said. "The investigation was absolutely impartial and as accurate as it could be made. Doubts were cast on all statements—even those of the most dependable witnesses—until they could be verified."

"They were verified?"

"Yes; again and again."

"By the victims themselves?"

"Not always. The victims of extreme cruelty do not live to tell of it, but German soldiers themselves have told the story. We have had here at La Panne many hundreds of journals taken from dead or imprisoned Germans furnishing elaborate details of most atrocious acts. The Government is keeping these journals. They furnish powerful and incontrovertible testimony of what happened in Belgium when it was swept over by a brutal army. That was, of course, during the invasion; such things are not happening now, so far as we know."

He was trying hard to be fair. We were still neutral. I was to publish the interview in a neutral country. He did not wish to involve us, to rouse us. He had sent a delegation to us to tell us the truth, but we had not realized then what was happening, and we had not heard their story.

Slowly and gravely he went on. He sat very still, looking ahead, weighing every word.

"Thousands of civilians have been killed without reason. The execution of noncombatants is not war, and no excuse can be made for it. Such deeds can not be called war."

"But if the townspeople fired on the Germans?" I asked.

"All weapons had been deposited in the hands of the town authorities. It is unlikely that any organized attack by civilians could have been made. However, if in individual cases shots were fired at the German soldiers, this may always be condoned in a country suffering invasion. During an occupation it would be different, naturally. No excuse can be offered for such an action in occupied territory."

"Various Belgian officers have told me of seeing crowds of men, women, and children driven ahead of the German Army to protect the troops. This is so incredible that I must ask whether it has any foundation of truth."

"It is quite true. It is a barbarous and inhuman system of protecting the German advance. When the Belgian soldiers fired on the enemy they killed their own people. Again and again innocent civilians of both sexes were sacrificed to protect the invading army during attacks. A terrible slaughter!"

There was much more to the interview, but this part is the part that concerns us now.

There is no surmise in the King's statement. It is quiet, dignified, as restrained as possible, a bare recital of fact. Of the right of Germany to invade Belgium there may be differing opinions. On the right of any army pretending to civilization to so protect its advance there can be but one verdict.

The King of the Belgians had spoken as a ruler and a soldier. He had himself fought with his army those terrible rear-guard engagements which could have but one end. He himself had seen this thing, so shocking that it is small wonder that America heard it with incredulous ears.

A king's statement and a man's. How about a woman who herself had been among the last to leave Brussels, and before whom, in the intimacy of that small villa at La Panne, came soldiers and refugee nobles with their stories of murder and debauch by the invaders?

I have never before broken the silence of my interview with Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians, that small, frail, and heroic woman who has lived for three years under the roar of the artillery at Dixmude and Nieuport. But the time has come to break that silence. Not all can be told, but because an infamous report has been spread broadcast that Elizabeth of Belgium sympathizes with Germany I shall tell some of the things she said.

Again I quote from my notes of that interview:

"It is the women and children!" she said. "It is terrible. There must be killing. That is war. But not this other thing."

She could not understand American skepticism on this point. She had but just returned from England, where in one convent 29 Belgian nuns were *enceinte* by German soldiers. She had visited them.

That to her was the most terrible thing of war. That these quiet women, living their devout and simple lives, should have suffered so grossly bewildered and dazed her. Was there nothing, then, sacred to these invaders, not even the church?

"I am a Bavarian," she said. "I have always from my childhood heard this talk that Germany must grow, must get to the sea. I thought it was just talk—a pleasantry. And the lies they have told about us! The Emperor has always pretended to be so friendly, and all the time——"

She held out her hands expressively.

"Anyone who knows the King knows that he can not do a wrong thing. It is not possible for him. He can not go any way but straight."

Then she recurred to the invasion and the terrible cruelties of the German Army.

"They were terrible," she said, "especially what they have done to women and children. But more than any men in the world the Germans are cruel to women. I have seen them myself when they did not know who I was—on trains sometimes—not since the war, of course. But the very way they stare at women is odious."

She thought that this attitude of the Germans explained many things. And she told me in detail revolting stories of the profanation of churches under the pretext, totally unfounded, that the Belgian churches were storehouses for arms. She told me, too, of the especial cruelty they had shown to priests and nuns; of locking the priests in churches and, after insuling the altar, of killing them.

I said it was difficult to say what any army would be in an occupied country. But she protested.

"Do you think the Belgians would have done such things? Never. Never. Isolated instances might be possible. But the Germans have committed thousands of crimes. I have sat in this very room while the diaries of German soldiers were read. Even if we had no other means of knowing, those diaries would have told us everything. They relate unspeakable crimes."

We can not impeach that testimony. But we can add to it. At British headquarters later on an officer high on the staff of Lord French told me of following the German retreat at the battle of the Marne and verifying with his own eyes, for his own satisfaction, the brutalities of the invaders in occupied towns.

"It is hard for us to understand," he said. "I was incredulous myself. But I saw enough to convince me that the worst I had heard was true."

But here another question arises. The Germans made much of their military necessities in Belgium as an excuse for their cruelties there. How about later on, when no military exigency dictated brutality?

I have before me the statement of a British officer who was made a prisoner during the first winter of the war. He escaped through Holland, and on the third day of his return he called to see me at Claridge's Hotel, in London. The story of Maj. (now Col.) Vandeleur, which I here reproduce in his own words, as I recorded it at the time, needs no comment.

Although pressure from high places was brought to bear on the British war office, Lord Kitchener refused me permission to publish

it, for fear that its use in this then neutral country would prejudice the lot of other unhappy prisoners in Germany's hands.

But it belongs properly in this case of Humanity *v.* Germany, and I give it here in Col. Vandeleur's own words. He recovered from his early wound, returned to the front after his escape, and was again wounded, this time very seriously, at the battle of Neuve Chapelle. A brave man, this British officer, and a very honorable gentleman:

"I was stationed near La Basse on October 13, 1914, with the Fifteenth Infantry Brigade. The trenches at that point were more than a mile apart. It was raining.

"At 4:30 in the morning I was sent forward with 75 men and 6 officers to a village between the lines. The Germans were there in greater force than we had expected, and they attacked with three or four machine guns. We retired into a farmhouse, and the Germans attacked us there, setting fire to the house with hand grenades, fire confetti, and petrol squirts.

"The thatched roof began to burn and one whole half was burned before we got out. We got into the other end of the building, and there we had hand-to-hand fighting, shooting at close quarters. Our own artillery was firing over our heads at the Germans, but no reinforcements came up. I have learned since that they thought we were all gone.

"By midafternoon I had a bullet wound in my leg; 5 of the other 6 officers were wounded and there were only 6 men left out of the 81 who could fight. As fast as the men were wounded we carried them to the cellar.

"At 5 p. m. it grew dark and the Germans commenced to charge the building, putting dynamite under the house and blowing up one end of it. Most of the time I was in the loft firing down. My revolver was useless but I had a bayonet and a rifle. We had no water and the wounded men were thirsty. We had to stand on bodies to shoot. At last at 8:30 that night there were only six of us left. The wounded in the cellar were being burned. The Germans had heaped stacks of straw about the building and had set fire to it.

"I surrendered to a Prussian cavalry guard, who shook hands with the survivors and treated us very well. We were ordered to come out one by one our arms in the air. The next day they marched us from La Basse to Lens. Here as I had been shot in the leg I asked for a conveyance and was finally put in a motor.

From that time our ill-treatment began. We were stood up in a market square in Douay with a sentry to guard us. There we were insulted and cursed by both German officers and soldiers. At night although I was wounded I was put in an empty shed without even straw to lie on. But at night some French woman brought one tin of sardines for 11 men. All of our coats were taken away and so we walked about to keep warm. At one place one of my officers was insulted by a German officer who spat in his face. At the railway we were lined up and entrained, 52 of us being shut in one small horse-car built to hold only six horses, with no windows and perfectly dark. The bottom was several inches deep in manure. As the car was a very small one there was no room either to sit or lie.

"For three days and three nights we stood. I on my wounded leg. The doors were not opened for 80 hours. There was no air and we were fainting. At Mons the doors were opened and I was pulled out by order of the officer in charge of the station and cursed in filthy language. Then he ordered a German soldier to kick me, wounded as I was back into the car. He did this and I fell sprawling in the bottom of the car. At the end of 30 hours they gave us water and one slab of black bread for each man."

In Creld 35 miles from the Dutch frontier were 500 officers. Conditions were very bad there and in the following February Col. Vandeleur made his escape, swimming canals and undergoing terrible hardships. On his arrival in England the king sent for him and the immediate result was that the King through our ambassador to Germany sent a large sum to be expended for British prisoners of war.

I have been careful to give only such testimony as reached me direct. The King and Queen of the Belgians and Col. Vandeleur each told of these German inhumanities to me, myself. I wrote them down at the time. They are unexaggerated, unemphasized, flat statements of witnesses in the case against Germany.

So we have seen how the Germans conducted themselves in Belgium and how they treated one British officer, which is by no means an isolated case. For—this not to me but in Col. Vandeleur's statement to the British war office—he tells of a car ahead of his, where the men being threatened with suffocation, they hammered so madly on the walls of the car that at last a carpenter was brought who cut a small round hole for air.

Let us see for a moment what the Belgians had a right to expect from the invading army, considering Belgium not neutral

but enemy territory. Germany had subscribed to The Hague convention, that gentleman's agreement between nations which was designed, since wars seemed inevitable, to make for fairness and decency. By Article 46 of that convention, Belgium as enemy territory has this claim:

"Family honor and rights, individual life and private property as well as religious convictions and worship must be respected.

"Private property may not be confiscated.

Article 28:

"The giving over to pillage of a town or place even when taken by assault is forbidden.

"In sieges and bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to public worship, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes."

That is what Belgium had a right to expect. What she has had in wanton destruction of cities and of historical monuments, we know. That is what France too had a right to expect and what she got that also we know.

But The Hague convention did more than order the protection of cities and non-combatants. It ordered such humanity as was possible toward the opposing army; it forbade the use of poison or of poisoned weapons, the saying that no quarter would be given, the killing of men who had surrendered, the use of arms, material or projectiles calculated to cause unnecessary suffering; it forbade the attack or bombardment by any means whatever of undefended towns, villages, dwellings or buildings.

On every one of these counts Germany must plead guilty. Every violation of them is one reason why we are at war.

We are at war today not because the crown prince of Austria was killed in Serbia but because the German army protected its advance with non-combatants,—men, women and children.

We are at war because of those citizens of conquered Belgium who died protecting their women.

We are at war because of that German order of August 24, 1914, for frightfulness.

We are at war today not because German submarines sank battleships but because they have sunk and are sinking peaceful

vessels, little fishing boats when the fishermen were laboring to get a scant livelihood, and great unarmed passenger ships carrying non-combatants—men, women and children.

We are at war against the conviction in German minds that might is right, that the end justifies any means, no matter how brutal.

We are a clean and humane people. We would not believe these things at first. A million and a half Belgians fled to England with the story. We were still incredulous. Noncombatants were sunk at sea. We still felt there must be some justification. New and ever new cruelties of death came from the German trenches and we have said: "This is modern war." But the score is mounting higher and higher day by day. The politics of this war are lost in its inhumanities, fathered by German skill. It was not enough that men should die. They must die horribly.

It is well for us to pause for a moment and look back on these things. We were skeptical at first but time has shown their truth, for they are of a piece with the things that have happened since. They belong with the *Lusitania* and the little fishing boats. With the attacks on London. With liquid fire.

We are a people of homes. Politics means little to us; the quarrels of Europe nothing. But here is an enemy which has marched over the homes of a nation and wantonly destroyed them. Here is an enemy that took the women and children out of these homes and with that pitiful advance guard drove ahead. "Again and again innocent civilians of both sexes were sacrificed to protect the invading army."

It is for the home we are fighting today. Democracy will live because the principle of a free people will never die. Liberty will survive so long as the soul is greater than the body. But the world will go on and progress only when we have placed on the lintel of each door in every land the sign, in blood, if it must be, that the covenant of the weak and the unprotected must be kept.

The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

May we remind branch treasurers once more to send in the dues, particularly of new members, as promptly as possible even though it necessitates the making of several reports to the national treasurer. Names of new members can be added to the mailing list only as they are reported from the office of the national treasurer; and the branch treasurer who delays her report thereby deprives the new member of her Journal during the period of the delay. Branch treasurers are also reminded once more that the rule requiring the dropping of delinquent members on January 1st will this year be strictly enforced.

Another Word to Branch Treasurers

Two more great medical schools have opened their doors to women. Although in Harvard the presence of women in the medical classes is as yet only a potentiality, partly no doubt because of the restrictions under which the privilege is offered, still the action taken is a step, albeit a halting one, in the right direction. That the step taken this year by Harvard and Columbia will ultimately be taken by every great medical school in the country—and by most other great professional schools as well—goes without saying. As to how far the decision at Harvard was hastened by the events of the world war with its convincing demonstration of the value and

Women and Medical Training

the need of the services of women physicians and surgeons we have no information. In Columbia the decision had been reached two years ago and its execution postponed only until such time as additional equipment could be provided to supplement the already overtaxed facilities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The fact that the step became possible this year is due largely to the efforts of a committee of women physicians under the leadership of Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard. In spite of the many war time appeals for money—or is it because of them?—these women have succeeded in raising nearly \$80,000 for the erection of a new building which will provide not only accommodations for the women students but also additional and much needed laboratory facilities. Eight women have registered in the entering class.

Columbia has moreover made this gift of opportunity to women wholly acceptable by offering it ungrudgingly and without reservations. Women have been admitted to the course on a footing of complete equality with men. There will be no distinctions between the sexes in class room, in laboratory or in hospital facilities. That is as it should be.

The willingness of these venerable educational institutions to break at last with ancient tradition throws into sharper contrast the attitude of the Government on a question so closely

Women and allied as to be almost identical. We have
The Medical heard much of the shortage of physicians and
Reserve Corps surgeons for the care of the armies already in France or still in the making on our own soil.

It has been officially reported that twenty thousand more physicians must somehow be induced to enter the service. Resort to the draft has been seriously discussed. Meantime hundreds of women physicians and surgeons, on the average no less well trained, no less experienced, no less successful in private practice, no less able to undergo hardship or face death if need be in the discharge of duty than their brothers in the profession have offered their services to the Government, asking only that they be taken into the service on the same terms as men as members of the medical reserve corps. And the Government in spite of its urgent need, hesitates, questions its authority to admit women to the medical reserve corps, urges the necessity for a special act of Congress making them eligible, this in spite of the fact

that high legal authority has declared unequivocally that the existing statutes fix no requirements for eligibility except loyal citizenship and professional competence. The Medical Women's National Association and various local organizations of women physicians have petitioned the Government to take whatever action may be necessary to remove their present alleged disability, but so far without apparent effect. Could not such an organization as the Association of Collegiate Alumnae not only bring to bear upon the War Department the pressure of its influence but also win to the movement the support of the organized womanhood of the country?

Meantime the women physicians with a magnanimity worthy of all praise, decline to make their admission to the medical reserve corps a condition of service. Many of them are already serving the Government as volunteers and without official recognition of any sort. Under various auspices women's hospital units are forming. One such unit of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children with the financial backing of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, having been offered last July to the United States Government and declined, has now been accepted with enthusiasm by the French Government. It will be composed of a hospital with a hundred beds and a number of small flying auxiliary units. It will be located somewhere in the devastated area and as near the firing line as possible; and while it will work primarily among the French women and children, it will also accept calls for the care of wounded soldiers if the need arises.

Besides this unit which, before this reaches our readers, will doubtless have entered upon its mission of mercy in France, there has been begun under the auspices of the Medical Women's National Association, the organization of the American Women's Hospitals, following the suggestion of the Scottish Women's Hospitals which have done such magnificent service in Serbia and elsewhere. The very comprehensive plan for the organization of this undertaking which has been worked out by the war Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Association has received the approval of the Medical Advisory Board of the Council for National Defense; and Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton of New York, who has been the moving spirit in the

undertaking, has been appointed to membership in the Medical Advisory Board, with a committee of representative women physicians from various parts of the country to act in a consultative and advisory capacity but without membership on the Board. It does not seem credible that our Government will long continue to reject or will consent to accept only under hampering and humiliating conditions the trained service, the clear vision, the whole hearted devotion of the women physicians merely because they are women.

The Committee on Fellowships of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae as announced in the October Journal has awarded the Latin-American Fellowship offered at the Biennial meeting of the Association in Washington, to Miss Virginia Pereira Alvarez of Venezuela who is studying at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

Latin-American Fellowship Awarded

Miss Alvarez received her degree of Bachelor in Arts and Science at the University of Caracas after seven years of study, three in preparation and four for the regular course. After that she entered upon her medical work in the university, holding at the same time an assistant instructorship in Physiological Chemistry. She also assisted the professor of Physiological Chemistry, Dr. G. D. Palacios with an important work on Tropical Pathological Chemistry and her name appears as collaborator in the preface to this work.

Miss Alvarez has won a prize in the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia. In mentioning this the Dean of the College wrote: "During her first year Miss Alvarez has been an unusually good student and received our prize in Anatomy which is granted annually to a member of the first year class. I feel very confident that she will continue to maintain her high standard and will be deserving of the award of the Latin-American Fellowship."

Upon the completion of her course in America it is the intention of Miss Alvarez to return to her own country and there found an institution for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases of Infants. As the mortality of infants in Venezuela is said to be appalling, such an institution is urgently needed and should have important and far-reaching results in the life of the state. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is glad to have a small share in helping this ambitious young woman to carry out a project of such exceptional promise.

Although the lower schools had already planned in some measure a modification of their curricula to meet existing conditions the "war lessons" issued through the Federal Bureau of Education will supplement these extra courses most effectively. **New Federal** The purpose and form of these lessons are, as **"War Lessons"** pointed out in President Wilson's letter to school officers, "adapted not only to conditions which must obtain while the war continues but as well to the conditions which will no doubt continue long after the war has ended." He has urged that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life and that there be a realization in public education of the new emphasis which the war has given to the meaning of democracy.

These lessons, the first of which appeared the first of October, will be issued each month up to and including May 1st. They consist of reading material in form to be put directly into the hands of the pupils. The text in each case deals with selected topics followed by questions and suggestions as to topics which may be studied in addition to those presented and is followed by references to supplementary reading matter. They can be introduced as part of the work in reading classes and as subject-matter for discussion in English classes. Such live, timely topics as "What the War Has Used Up," "What the War Prevents Men from Producing," and "New Needs Which Grow Out of the War," will do much to vitalize such classes. The lessons have been prepared for use in elementary schools from the fourth to the eighth grades and in high schools. In preparing them the Bureau of Education, cooperating with the Food Administration, has had the services of a number of experienced teachers and writers.

The following instructions for obtaining the lessons have been given out:

"The Superintendent of Public Documents is prepared to supply reprints of each of the sections of 32 pages, when these are ordered in bulk. The sale price of these reprints is to be found on the order card. Small schools are asked to consolidate their orders through the county superintendent or through the State department of education. Orders can be made on the inclosed card. Money orders should accompany the order.

It is recommended that teachers secure for their own use each month the three sections. Those in the lower grades will find

material in the sections designed for the upper grades which will give them the principles that they should incorporate into their teaching. In like manner the teachers in the upper grades will find illustrative material in the section prepared for the lower grades.

"The arrangements provided make it possible to supply during the year to each pupil 256 pages of reading material at an aggregate cost of 8 cents, and to supply to a teacher 768 pages of material for 24 cents."

Branches of the Association are asked to aid in seeing that these lessons in community and national life are used in every school. It has been the object of the committee to reach every school in the land but some may have been omitted and others may need encouragement in taking up new work. Such service on the part of our members will be in direct line with the Association policy to cooperate in every way possible with the Federal authorities in promoting in schools a wider knowledge and a deeper understanding of the principles which underlie our government.

FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has just received word that it has been selected as the organization best fitted to award the new teacher's fellowship to be known as the Julia C. G. Piatt Fellowship, created in memory of Miss Julia C. G. Piatt, principal for many years of a school for girls. This Fellowship is to alternate with the Anna C. Brackett Memorial Fellowship also administered by the Association.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

(News for this department should reach the *Journal* office not later than the 25th of each month.)

Bloomington Branch, Bloomington, Ind.—This Branch has been increased by twenty members making a total of 52. It has paid a pledge of \$100 to the Bloomington hospital and has started a scholarship fund for girls. In this latter undertaking we sent a letter to all the women graduates of the university asking contributions of \$1.00 or more to add to a nucleus of \$42 which the branch had raised among its own members for the purpose. The first response came from an alumnus, Ernest O. Holland, '95 president of the state college of Washington, who is a member of the Alumni Council of Indiana University. Mrs. William Lowe Bryan has contributed \$7.50 and Dean Ruby E. C. Mason \$4. Other contributions have been received from Mrs. Charles Beeson (Mabel Banta, '85) daughter of the late Judge David D. Banta, formerly dean of the School of Law; Miss Lilian G. Berry, '99, Miss Anna B. Collins, '97, Miss Ivy L. Chamness, '06, Mrs. F. M. Andrews, '02 and Mrs. F. Opperman.

In addition to these two lines of work the branch with the Women's Franchise League brought Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to Bloomington for a suffrage lecture. Tickets for this lecture were given to the girls who were working their way through the University.

At the beginning of the year a large and representative committee was appointed to study the public school curricula of Indiana.

California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.—California Branch anticipated its regular opening date with a special luncheon, arranged in honor of our national president, Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews, who was in California during the summer. Mrs. Mathews dates her first acquaintance with the A. C. A. from her membership in California Branch, soon after her graduation from Leland Stanford Junior University, so her visit to the local organization was a "welcome home" as well as a greeting to our chief executive. The luncheon, which was attended by more than one hundred and fifty members was held in the Century Club in San Francisco.

Mrs. Mathews gave an inspiring after luncheon talk on

the present duty and opportunity of college women, a talk which found a hearty response in the minds of the California women.

Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, our new president, has been representing the Branch on the Recreation committee appointed during the summer by San Francisco's mayor. The work of the committee is to provide adequate recreation and entertainment for the army and navy men who are centering here now in great numbers. The Branch, through various committees is cooperating with committees representing other organizations in various phases of war work. Some aspects of war work, now being done by the California women's committee of the Councils of State and National Defence formed the theme for our October meeting which was held in Oakland. Mrs. Robert O. Moody, vice-chairman of the California Women's Committee of the Councils for State and National Defence was chairman for the day.

There has been opened in San Francisco recently a canteen for enlisted men which is being conducted by the National League for Women's Service. Through Mrs. E. E. Brownell, our corresponding secretary the branch expects to provide workers for one day a week in the canteen. Mrs. Brownell will have charge of our share of the work.

In our membership of four hundred there are women eager and willing to assist in every phase of war service, so the directors of the Branch have determined to decline assistance nowhere, thus giving each college woman an opportunity to help where she chooses and how she chooses.

Our initial meeting was held at the St. Francis hotel on Sept. 22, and was conducted by the former School Survey section of the Branch, of which Mrs. Jesse Steinhart is chairman. The committee is now merged with the Public Education Association of San Francisco, and the Alumnae members who have worked in school affairs are continuing their good work in the larger organization. The survey of the San Francisco schools, made under the direction of U. S. Commissioner P. P. Claxton, was discussed by various members of the committee and by officers of the Public Education Association.

Members of the San Francisco Board of Education, Prof. Richard G. Boone and Dr. S. Langer, president of the Public Education Association were among the guests of honor for the day.

Members of the Alumnae branch have taken an active part

in the school bond election campaign which was carried on in San Francisco during October.

Several names of young Californians who have gone to American Lake to train have been sent by Miss Ethel Moore to the Tacoma and Seattle branches, following the suggestion of Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons in one of the War Service bulletins of the Association.

Greenwich Branch, Greenwich, Conn.—Contrary to its usual custom, the Greenwich College Club, held monthly meetings throughout the summer, for all of the members felt that the least the Club could do for the country was to keep actively at work.

The Surgical Dressings Committee and its four sub-groups, have worked faithfully, sending out a weekly average of 8,000 dressings. Miss Carita Spencer and Mrs. Garvin have both visited the branch, and have encouraged the members to work harder than ever. The \$2,000 raised last winter, which pays for the materials used in the five groups, is almost exhausted, and the financial committee is beginning its campaign for the five thousand dollars necessary to carry the work through the winter. Two of the groups are composed of farmers' wives, and the wives of chauffeurs living back in the country. They are sent for every week, and meet at the houses of two members of the Club, and in their four hours of service turn out an incredible number of bandages, and dressings. Their enthusiasm is a great inspiration to the other groups.

Three members of this branch hold executive offices in the State Council for National Defense and are busy organizing and directing the work planned at headquarters.

Early in the summer, two other members of the Club took the course in canning at Storrs Agricultural College, and came back to establish and manage a canning kitchen for Greenwich. They took a building opposite the railroad station, and filled up the rooms with the necessary equipment of electric and kerosene stoves (the powers that be will not admit gas into Greenwich!), sterilizers, jars and cans. An expert took charge of the work, with two paid workers, a man, a voluntary secretary and bookkeeper to assist. The two managers often worked at the kitchen from eight in the morning until well into the evening.

In order to start the work, the public was told that the prod-

uce from their own gardens could be canned there at a certain price, and that any surplus produce would be canned and sold by the kitchen to defray expenses. The result was that two-thirds of the work done was orders, and one-third surplus. The first week 168 jars were canned; the greatest number canned any succeeding week was 1,343, and the total on September 7th was 6,958 jars.

Seven centers were organized in different parts of the town, where canning was taught, and where people could bring their own produce, and use the equipment of the center, under instruction. These people brought their own jars, but paid five cents a jar for the use of the sterilizers and other equipment. The children at the Health Station Center showed great interest, and some of the boys canned their own produce. The experiment has been of great good to the community, and has been a decided success.

The Civic Committee has kept the members of the Club posted as to the School question, for in Greenwich the woman may vote on the election of the school board. The women of the town are eager to retain the present superintendent and his present board, for they are capable and efficient, and are not controlled by the politicians.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.—The summer months of the Women's University Club have been very strenuous for many of the members who were getting affairs into running order for this new organization. The President, Mrs. Donnell, and the Board of Directors have met at frequent intervals with the result that the prospects for the work of the year are very bright.

The membership committee's campaign has brought the members up past the 350 mark and they are still working hard.

The vocational bureau has placed one hundred and seventy-five girls during the summer in positions of every variety, chiefly as private school teachers, tutors and secretaries. Just the last week two girls were sent to Mexico as tutors.

Mrs. Marsh, Miss Mary Meredith and Miss Lucy Lambdin have constituted our very active Red Cross Committee. In the early summer they trained speakers for the Red Cross campaigning, later they themselves gave many talks and now they are engineering the knitting drive which Los Angeles is conducting at present.

The first meeting of the year will be held October 6th and the war service program for that day is largely indicative of what we hope to do this year. Miss Ethel Moore, a member of the State Council of Defense will speak on "Food Conservation" and Mrs. Frank Gibson, a member of the same committee will have as her subject, "Americanization." Some one will give a brief résumé of the A. C. A. War Service Bulletins which have come in the last few months. This meeting is to be an open meeting and we hope by that means to assist our membership committee in its campaign.

The year promises to be one of interest and we trust of real service. We are happy that the three organizations, A. C. A. College Woman's Club, and Federation of College Clubs have combined to work together in the future for the aims in which we are all interested and for which we were striving separately until last May.

Milwaukee Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.—The members of the Milwaukee Branch have been very busy all summer.

Our garden has turned out to be one of the best in the whole tract of the League for Women's Service. We have about one hundred heads of cabbage, as many tomato plants and twelve hundred feet of beets. They are not ready to harvest and our fear is that after all our work the frost may get them before they mature.

We have agreed to establish a Local Center of the Collegiate Periodical League, the object of which is to supply the cantonments with new current reading matter. We shall canvas for them through the block captains in the women's ward organization and have them left each week at the homes of the block captains, where they will be collected by members of the auto squad and carried to the public library which will forward them to the camps.

The Milwaukee Teachers' Association has asked us to appoint a committee to investigate carefully the school conditions in our city and make an annual report to them and to the board. They want the backing of an organization such as ours to help them secure the improvements they need and we feel that that is one of the purposes for which we exist. We have been active all summer in creating a sentiment against the study of foreign languages in our grammar schools, with some measure of success.

We shall economize wherever we can this year. We mean to cut down on our appropriation for speakers and hope to take our refreshment money to adopt two French orphans as suggested in one of the bulletins sent out this summer from the office of the executive secretary. The board recommends this step and feels confident it will be favorably received by the branch at its first meeting.

Wherever there is war-work being done one finds our A. C. A. members, in the Red Cross in its various branches, in the Patriotic League for Women's Service, in the work of the County Council of Defense, in the Auto squad, in the Civilian Relief, in the Household Registration and Hoover Pledge canvas, translating, filing draft papers, and doing other kinds of clerical work.

Northfield Branch, Northfield, Minn.—Our July and August meetings were rather more social than literary. At the former an effort was made to have present all college graduates spending the summer in Northfield. The branch has money on hand to be offered for a scholarship to a Senior at either Carleton or St. Olaf college, but if no application is made, the fund may be used for Red Cross or French Relief purposes. Three entertainments are to be provided to raise more money to add to this fund.

Some of our members have been lost through change of residence, but we hope with the beginning of the college year to more than make up the old membership.

A local A. C. A. committee is cooperating with a library committee in collecting magazines not over ten days old for the soldiers.

San Jose Branch, San Jose, Cal.—The most memorable event to be recorded in the summer annals of the San Jose Branch of the A. C. A. is the passing into the life beyond of Ruth Laird Kimball, one of our valued and efficient charter members. She was the daughter of Mrs. Emma Kimball of Palo Alto, California, and sister of Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews, President of the National A. C. A., and of Miss Alice Kimball of Palo Alto. She was born in Iowa but passed the later years of her life in California. She graduated from Stanford University in 1904, her brilliant scholarship winning her membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. She was also a member of the Delta

Gamma Sorority and very prominent in the worthy activities of her college years.

Life was beautiful to her. She made it so by a human service almost uninterrupted through the years allotted to her. Although she was not robust only those nearest her were aware of this fact for she was so resolute in spirit that she allowed no physical weakness to deter her from performing to the full measure of her capacity whatever duty life brought to her. The rare combination of a strong intellect, a wise judgment and a heart responsive to human need formed a character of unusual poise.

She had a wondrous influence for good on the lives of her pupils. This was noticeably apparent in her work as Dean of Girls in the San José High School, where she was head of the English department, and in her next field of activity, the Castilleja school for girls in Palo Alto. Teaching meant to her not merely developing the mental powers of her students but it had the larger significance of helping to unfold all that was best in their natures.

The fine Y. W. C. A. building in San Jose, California, with all that it means of help to the whole community must always be a silent memorial to her exalted ideas and her efficient work, for she devoted much time and thought to this work from its discouraging beginning through all the intermediate stages to its most successful accomplishment.

Sheridan Branch, Sheridan, Wyo.—Sheridan Chapter of the Association comprises a very busy group of women. All are intensely interested in the live topics of the day and are eager to contribute their share in improving their community and state. The programs of the year have been well planned and enthusiastically carried out. Nine meetings a year is our schedule but we find so much to do that is worth while that we exceed our schedule each year. Our programs this year have been devoted to the study and discussion of early Wyoming history. Late in May or June each year we give the Senior and Junior high school girls an entertainment.

Our chapter took no small part in causing to be formulated and passed a city ordinance creating the office and appointment of a Woman Police Officer, fixing her salary and outlining her duties. It also joined forces and did strong conscientious work in the interest of the bill for medical inspection in the public

schools and has been actively interested in state and federal movements for child welfare.

Our Educational Committee's "Sheridan County School Survey" proved to be of such value that the Wyoming State School Code Committee in its work of revising the state school laws asked for copies of our report. The U. S. Bureau of Education also requested copies.

St. Louis Branch, St. Louis, Mo.—In addition to war activities the St. Louis branch of the Association is hard at work on its membership campaign this fall. A membership which will include every woman graduate of an accredited college in St. Louis and vicinity is the object of the campaign, and the members hope to achieve that before the meeting of the national convention of the association in St. Louis in 1919.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

In spite of the summer of busy activity in various forms of national service—in each state a member of the association has been appointed a member of the National Council for Defense—an effort has been made through alumnae associations to increase the number of college students and to add to endowments.

Dr. Capen, specialist in higher education, will visit the University of South Carolina this month and his inspection will no doubt prove stimulating. The university has no dean of women, but has made a beginning of caring for its women students by providing a small dormitory with a house-mother in charge. College women in the state are hoping for the early appointment of a commission to classify educational institutions.

The approaching meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the South will be one of great importance. The vice-president of this association is also president of the Southern Association of College Women. No other body of educational influence has had so large a part in maintaining college standards in the South.

The friendly interest aroused by the joint meeting with the A. C. A. in Washington is being manifested in the increased number of copies of the Journal read and by a readiness to co-operate in solving our common problems.

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

(News for this department should reach the *Journal* office not later than the 25th of each month.)

Barnard College.—Barnard College opened on Wednesday, September 26, for its twenty-ninth year, with a registration of 593 regular students and 27 specials. A comparison with the figures of last year, 622 regular students and 46 specials, shows that there has been a slight decrease in some of the upper classes, due probably to the fact that some students are engaged in various forms of war work. A few of those still absent, including a number who are working in the agricultural unit at Bedford, are expected to return next week. The number of special students is markedly less than usual. In the Freshman Class, on the other hand, the registration although still incomplete is larger than it was last year.

Some changes in the faculty have been caused by the war. Professor James T. Shotwell, Professor of History, will be absent on leave for the year, acting as Chairman of the National Board of Historical Service. Professor Henry E. Crampton, who had planned to take one semester's leave, will remain on duty at the University to carry on his work as Chairman of the Columbia University Committee on Mobilization. He is also Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Engineering and Education of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defence.

Professor Henri F. Mueller of the Department of Romance Languages and Literature is still absent on active service with the French Army. Dr. Armin K. Lobeck, instructor in geography, has also left to enter government service. Miss Emilie J. Hutchinson, of the department of economics, has accepted the position of manager of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations with which, as a member of the Board of Directors, she has been connected for some years. She will, however, remain on the Barnard staff of instructors, and will continue to give an elective course on Women in Gainful Occupations.

New instructors added to the staff during the summer will include Mr. Henry F. Grady, A.B., lecturer in economics; Lucia Smith, A.B., lecturer in chemistry; Bessie W. Lyle, A.M., lecturer in zoology; Helen H. Parkhurst, Ph.D., assistant in philosophy; Margaret Burns, assistant in physical education and Lillian Egleston, A.B., secretary of Brooks Hall.

Bryn Mawr College.—President M. Carey Thomas spent the summer in China and Japan.

Miss Eunice Morgan Schenck has resigned the deanship of the college and will be Associate Professor of Modern French Literature. Miss Helen Taft, daughter of former President Taft, is the new dean.

Prof. William R. Smith and Prof. Marion Parris Smith took an agricultural unit from Bryn Mawr to their farm in Maine this summer.

Miss Edith Orlady returns after a year's leave of absence to be secretary and registrar of the college.

Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt has been appointed Associate in Educational Psychology and Dr. Ethel E. Sabin Associate in Philosophy. Among other appointments are Miss Helen McGregor Noyes, instructor in English; Miss Eva Alice Worrell, reader in English; Miss Emily Gifford Noyes, instructor in English; and Miss Marion C. Kleps, reader in Mathematics. Some of those promoted are Dr. Regina Crandall, to Associate Professor of English Philology and Prof. Matilda Castro who will be Phoebe Anna Thorne, Professor of Education.

Miss Jean M. Wylie who has been manager of the Low buildings for six years has resigned to take up farming and Miss Jane Marion Earle, reader in mathematics, has resigned to take up war work in England.

Brown University.—The Women's College has opened with a full curriculum. The enrollment of 241 students is the largest in its history.

On October 20th the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the College was celebrated. This celebration was to have taken place last spring, but was postponed and shortened because of the war. William Herbert Perry Faunce, President of Brown University presided at the afternoon exercises in the First Baptist Meeting House where the program was as follows: Invocation, Rev. Augustus M. Lord; Address of Welcome, Lida Shaw King, Dean of the Women's College; Response for the Alumnae, Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College; Song, "O Mother Dear, Brunonia"; Address, Le Baron Russell Briggs, President of Radcliffe College; Address, Josephine Preston Peabody Marks; Song, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past"; Benediction, Rev. Henry M. King. Miss Martha

W. Watt, 1900, acted as chief marshal. At the banquet in the evening Mrs. John S. Murdock, 1895, was toastmistress. The speakers were: Henry Noble McCracken, President of Vassar College; Alexander Meiklejohn, President of Amherst College; Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College; President Faunce and Dean King.

The work of the War Emergency Committee deserves praise. This committee has prepared lists of war services in which women may engage, of work which students may do or may be trained to do, and of the best agencies for this training. During the last two months of the year, 133 students joined the Red Cross Society; 162 prepared over 1,000 hospital supplies; 106 knitted over 125 garments; 1 was employed by the American Red Cross to prepare lists of hospitals and clinics in Providence; 3 college classes contributed \$75 for supplies, while the Glee Club gave \$200, the proceeds of an operetta, to the American Red Cross. This committee is represented on the Women's Committee of National Defense, Rhode Island Division, and also on the Food Conservation Committee of the Housewives' League.

The Annie Crosby Emery Alumnae Fellowship was awarded this year to Grace Ethel Hawk, 1917, who is studying in the English Department of Bryn Mawr College where she also receives a scholarship. The Emma Josephine (Ayer) Arnold Archaeological Fellowship was awarded to Robert G. D. Ljunggren, 1917, who is studying at Columbia University.

A Freshmen Loan Fund has been established by the Alumnae Association. At present it amounts to \$417. Sums of \$35 may be borrowed free from interest by specially approved students, provided that it is repaid before the beginning of the next academic year.

The amount of money available to students this year has been increased by: The Susan E. King Scholarship of \$1,000; an additional scholarship from the Rhode Island Women's Club; 4 scholarships from the Maxfield Fund of the Beneficent Congregational Church; and \$190 from the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs.

Carleton College.—The new dormitory for women at Carleton was ready for occupancy October 1st, the first day of registration. The large living room, the amusement room with its

stage for theatricals, and the student rooms and suites are all very attractive and modern. The dining-room in Gridley Hall, the old dormitory for women is easily reached through a subway four hundred feet in length which connects the two buildings and will doubtless be very popular during periods of inclement weather,—especially if Minnesota has as many heavy snowstorms this year as last. The north rooms in the new dormitory overlook the upper lake,—one of two spring-fed miniature lakes which have been dredged out in the valley.

The late opening of the college was due in part to the fact that many of the men, of those who have not enlisted or been drafted, were doing agricultural work which kept them busy throughout September.

A few courses in agriculture have been introduced into the college curriculum and will be taught by Professor Frederick F. Showers who comes to Carleton from the University of Wisconsin. Professor Showers will be in charge of the college farm where practical demonstrations will be made of the subjects taught.

The war has already affected Carleton. It has lessened the number of men students particularly in the two upper classes. This gives room for more women and puts them greatly in the majority, thus keeping the enrollment as usual, about five hundred. It is expected that the men's athletics and inter-scholastic literary work will continue, although military drill will be substituted, as was done the latter part of last year for regular physical training.

There will be few changes in the faculty this year. Dr. E. T. Towne, Professor of Economics, who has been at Carleton for fourteen years, leaves to become head of that department in the University of North Dakota. Dr. James Ewing leaves to enter military service and Dr. T. R. Leigh goes to a southern college.

A new system of class deans for the men has been inaugurated which divides the work of one man among four men of the faculty.

Early last spring the women of the college formed an auxiliary of the Red Cross to work with the Red Cross Branch in Northfield. Much enthusiasm was shown and, considering the time that could be given a great deal was accomplished. As college opens the auxiliary will again become an active and interesting part of student life at Carleton.

Goucher College.—The College opened the new academic year with an enrollment of 697 students, of whom about 300 are entering for the first time. Two large and attractive halls of residence were completed in time to accommodate the unusually large entering class. The plant has been further enlarged by the addition of a new building devoted to laboratories and class rooms of the new department of Home Economics which is to offer advanced work of strictly academic character under the direction of Dr. Louise Mc Danell (Ph.D., Yale) assisted by Miss Carolyn Newcomb (A.M., Columbia), who will also act as purveyor to the college, and will undertake the serious problem which confronts Goucher, in common with the other colleges, of providing proper diet for the college family under the economic conditions which must be faced under the war régime.

The physiological laboratory is also being enlarged in order to provide further space and equipment.

The task of assimilating so large a body of new students and moulding them into studious and law-abiding college citizens calls for special care and collective wisdom this year. The system of advising freshmen has been somewhat revised in the hope of solving this problem. The plan of student advisers tried out last year with fairly satisfactory results, has been modified in several particulars. Since the two upper classes are considerably smaller this year than the two lower classes, it was thought best to select the advisers from both juniors and seniors, in order to insure a larger proportion of strong, responsible students. Each adviser was provided early in the summer with printed suggestions for procedure agreed upon by the Dean and the student chairman. This year the "selective draft" was made by the dean, instead of by the Y. W. C. A., in order to give greater dignity and authoritativeness to the advisers who will act as an auxiliary to the dean's office. An additional advantage is the closer oversight of the advisers by the college authorities and the very great service which may be rendered to the dean in her efforts to get quickly in touch with the new students.

The second innovation is the appointment of a group of faculty advisers chosen from the instructors of large sections of freshmen. These are expected to have oversight of the more strictly academic interests of the freshmen, and a plan is being worked out for co-operation between the faculty advisers of a given group and the student advisers of the same freshmen. The

faculty board also is to keep the Dean's office and the faculty as a whole informed regarding the freshman class. By this plan it is hoped that without too obvious personal interference greater individual attention may be secured and the new students handled at shorter range.

There are eighteen new members of the faculty, who were socially introduced to the larger group and to one another at an informal reception given by President and Mrs. Guth on Friday, October 5th in the Faculty Room.

Mount Holyoke College.—Mount Holyoke College opened with a total enrollment of 851 students; 582 of these were old students. There were 269 in the entering class, 11 of whom came with advanced standing. There were 6 Chinese students and 1 Japanese. The faculty and staff numbered 150.

Work on the Faculty Apartment House has progressed rapidly and the building will probably be ready for occupancy early in November. The house is very attractive. The first and second stories are of kiln brick construction, Flemish bond every seven rows, always an attractive treatment, and further relief is furnished by white marble window sills. The third story is dormered and slated. Ample piazzas and a flat composition roof, later to be covered in part by awnings, are other attractive features. The suites vary as to size and number of rooms, and private or semi-private bathrooms form a part of each, and several of the suites have private kitchenettes. On every floor there is a public kitchenette, and in the basement are store rooms for each suite and a well equipped general laundry. Gas and electricity will be used for lighting and other domestic uses, and heat will be furnished by a vapor system governed by modulating valves in each radiator.

The College Library has had 291 volumes of magazines bound this summer, making a total of 64,000 volumes owned by the library.

The College Farm, consisting of twelve acres, the land cultivated and cared for by the girls under the direction of Mr. Kinney, director of the Botanical Gardens and instructor in Floriculture, and Mr. Folsom, from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was very successful. The twelve acres were planted as follows: Three acres of potatoes; 4 acres of sweet corn; 1 acre winter squash; 1½ acres beans of various kinds;

$\frac{1}{4}$ acre carrots; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre tomatoes; $\frac{3}{4}$ acre turnips; $\frac{3}{4}$ acre cabbage; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre kitchen garden. In most cases the crops have been very satisfactory. A part of the sweet corn has been dried, that from about one acre, while the remainder has been used in the college-houses. About 40 bushels of string beans have been salted for winter use. The potatoes have been dug and it was found that the yield was very good. The winter squashes did especially well. Some damage was done by the early frost, but the only crop ruined was a field of late sweet corn. The "farmers" are delighted with the success of their first venture.

On October twenty-third, Founder's Day was celebrated. The speaker at the exercises in the morning was President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College, who spoke on "Grounds of Hope in the Changing World-Order."

Oberlin College.—The year is opening with a registration only slightly below the limit of one thousand decided on by the College several years ago. The number of young women is slightly above the average although many that had planned to return were unable to do so for financial reasons. The loss, through the number of men entering the National Service is, of course, most seriously felt in the advanced classes.

The completion of The Dudley Memorial Art Museum has greatly increased the opportunities for the Art Department. After working in small and poorly lighted quarters, both teachers and students are very appreciative of the fine equipment now at their disposal. The main building, with its beautiful galleries and Statue hall, its perfectly arranged lecture rooms and libraries is a constant inspiration to all interested in art and architecture, while the studios connected with the main building by two arcades offer appropriate surroundings for the courses in Practical Art. The building is in the Northern Italian Romanesque style of architecture, thus bringing it into close harmony with the Chapel and Administrative Building. The College has adopted this type of architecture for all its buildings.

Miss Hazel Kyrk of the Department of Economics has been granted a year's leave of absence. She is completing her work for the doctor's degree at Chicago University. During her absence her course in the Economic Position of Women will not be offered.

The Faculty of Oberlin College is enjoying the benefit of

the Hall bequest. At the June meeting of the Trustees it was decided to raise the salaries of all employees. The amount of increase is determined by the position held and the term of service. The largest increase is to the full professor who has been connected with the institution for ten years or more.

Radcliffe College.—In view of conditions arising from the war, the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard University, with the approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, recently decided to arrange at the Harvard Medical School for the education in Medicine of duly qualified women who should register in Radcliffe College. The requirements for admission were the same for women as for men. The Council of Radcliffe College voted to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on women candidates who should suitably perform the prescribed work equivalent to that prescribed for men in the Harvard Medical School, and who should be recommended for the degree by the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard University. This plan for the medical education of women was contingent upon the registration of a reasonable number of competent students. From the records of those who have thus far applied for admission it appears that all but one of the twenty candidates either have failed to fulfill the entrance requirements or would transfer to Radcliffe from some medical college to which they have already gained admission. It seems unlikely, therefore, that the proposed arrangements will be made effective for the present year, as neither Harvard nor Radcliffe desires to withdraw students from other schools or to attempt the medical education of women with too limited a number of students.

At the beginning of the college year, a mass meeting was held to consider opportunities for service in connection with the war. The college has been canvassed for money contributions to the Camp Library Work, and magazines are being collected for the soldiers and sailors. A Red Cross room has been fitted up where surgical dressings are being made and where wool is for sale at cost, or (through the Free Wool Fund) is given to students who wish to knit but can not afford to buy the wool. On Monday, October 1st, Miss Edith Guerrier of Washington spoke to the college on the movement for food conservation. Radcliffe students have the opportunity of assisting the Food Facts Bureau in Boston. Professor Ford will give special lectures on civilian relief. The Radcliffe Council has

voted to offer certain "war courses," and a committee from the Council has been appointed to decide what these courses shall be after finding out what the students most wish. Though these courses will not count toward a degree they will be valuable for anyone who desires to be of service in the present emergency. The various undergraduate organizations have agreed to hold fewer open meetings, and to keep two days a week free after half-past four for war work. The Idler Club has given a second performance of its first closed play, *The Cassilis Engagement*, by St. John Hankin, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Though the four regular classes at Radcliffe are larger this year than last, the total enrollment is smaller, as there are fewer graduate and special students.

Margaret C. Waites, A.B., 1905, A.M., 1906, Ph.D., 1910, has been appointed Associate Professor of Latin at Mount Holyoke College and Marion Churchill, A.B., 1906 has been appointed Dean of Women at Colorado College.

Reed College.—Reed College opens this year with satisfaction in the work that has been done and with eagerness for the work that is before us. During the summer ten members of the faculty and a number of the students who were in town looked after the college "war garden," hoeing and caring for the beans and potatoes which had been planted in the spring. President Foster spent part of the summer in France investigating conditions there in behalf of the Red Cross Society, and it is his intention to use the pictures taken by the staff photographer in delivering his extension course of lectures "With the Troops in France." Two members of the faculty are preparing for active service and two others are assisting in educational and Red Cross work. A large number of upperclass students have enlisted; a few of these are already in France. The incoming Freshman class is, however, as large as usual; and since the arrival of the new members of the faculty the college shows no sign of lessening its activity. Indeed, the enthusiasm shown promises that the student activity will be increased, and the long list of attractive extension courses indicates the continued helpfulness of the faculty.

Smith College.—The Board of Trustees of Smith College on September 14th, unanimously elected as President William Allan

Neilson of Harvard University. Mr. Neilson was born in 1869 in Perthshire, Scotland. Graduating with honors in philosophy from Edinburgh University, on a travelling fellowship in education he visited schools and colleges in the United States and Canada. After four years of teaching in Toronto he entered the graduate school at Harvard. With his doctorate of philosophy in English he went in 1898 to Bryn Mawr as Associate in English, whence he returned to teach at Harvard in 1900. Called to Columbia in 1904, he again came back (in 1906) to Harvard where he has been Professor ever since, with leave of absence 1914-5 as Exchange Professor at the Sorbonne in Paris. An English scholar of international reputation in a wide field he has had, as teacher of graduate students, a strong influence on methods of research and instruction in English; while in his work as editor of editions for younger students and of the Harvard Classics, with President Eliot, and as Lowell Lecturer he has met a larger audience.

At the opening chapel exercises of the year, September 20, President Neilson was presented to the college by the President Emeritus, L. Clarke Seelye, whose eightieth birthday it was. The record of President Neilson's career as accomplished scholar and broad-minded, inspiring teacher and the immediate impress of his personality have given faculty and students alike a confident hope for the continued strengthening and influence of the college under his wise leadership.

There is but a slight change in the numbers of the whole college but the freshman class is somewhat smaller this year.

Among faculty changes are the following: Rev. Robert Seneca Smith, A.M., takes the place in Biblical Literature of Dr. Elihu Grant who has gone to Haverford as the head of this department. Mr. Smith is to offer a new course on Fundamentals of Christian Faith. Miss Clara Davidson, Smith and the University of Chicago, is a new appointment in the same department. Miss Beatrice Daw, Ph.D., Vassar and Bryn Mawr and Miss Alice Barbour, Ph.D., Wellesley and Yale, fill the vacancies left by the resignations of Miss Elizabeth Tetlow and Miss Caroline Isabel Baker from the English department. Miss Gertrude Cambell, Ph.D., Brown and Bryn Mawr, is giving some of the courses of Professor Mary Augusta Scott who has a leave of absence for the year. Robert Withington, Assistant Professor in English, Ph.D., from Harvard, was last year, on leave from

the University of Indiana, a member of the Belgian Relief Commission. Miss Evlyn Gough, M.A., Wellesley, takes the place of John T. Metcalfe of the Philosophy Department who has entered the national army. Mathurian Dondo, A.M., has come from the Connecticut College for Women and Columbia as Assistant Professor in French and Miss Dorothy Philbrick, A.M., Chicago University, will take the place of Miss Helen King on leave of absence for Y. W. C. A. organizing work behind the lines in France. Professor Michaud, on furlough from the French army since April, expects to be called back in November. Dr. Goldthwait is to be away on government service in charge of a division of 35,000 hospital beds for reconstruction work in France.

It is in connection with this work of Major Goldthwait that part of the war activities of the students will be carried on this year. Under the direction of an army nurse, the girls are making dressings for these hospitals. A regular Red Cross Branch was voted upon at a student meeting to take the place of the more loosely organized circle of the preceding years. In this they are, according to the request of the County Branch, devoting themselves chiefly to knitting.

In the middle of October was published for the first time a Freshman Honor List, to give definite recognition to application and scholarship during the freshman year of the class of 1920. Some of the present senior class will receive the degree in June with distinction. Students must be recommended for the summa cum laude and cum laude by the departments in which the majors and minors are taken, and furthermore must have a specified number of A hours and a certain average in their other work. For honors in special subjects, candidates must meet some additional requirements as well as present so many hours of work in the department and grades showing distinct ability.

The work of the Smith College Relief Unit, now in Grécourt, France in charge of 11 villages with a population of about 1,000, was presented at a meeting of the students about the middle of October by Mrs. Helen Rand Thayer, '84, chairman of the Alumnae Committee for the support of the student body. The unit has found that the clothing, and the household and agricultural implements which they took over are what the devastated region most needs in bringing back industries and a normal life. A herd of cattle was one of the late purchases after the members had become established at Grécourt.

Swarthmore College.—To the delight of supporters of higher education, Swarthmore College has had the largest enrollment in its history this year, despite the onslaught of war. This increase is due to the unusually large entering class, for the ranks of the upper class-men are thin. Out of a total of 480 students enrolled 200 are men and of these 200, 90 are new men. However, the figures are constantly shifting, for men of military age drop out to answer our country's call and younger men fill the gaps.

One of the biggest local changes occasioned by the war is that women students now occupy two sections of Wharton Hall, the handsome new dormitory for men. All of the women of the Senior class, 65 strong, voluntarily suffer whatever inconveniences such a change incurs. The arrangement is an emergency war measure and is only temporary.

One hundred Swarthmore men are in the various branches of the national service—Aviation, Army, Navy, Marine, Ambulance, and Reconstruction work.

The curriculum has adapted itself to the peculiar needs of the present. A First Aid laboratory course under the direction of three physicians is offered; the Engineering Department has readjusted itself to include Military Topography, Map Drawing, and a study of aeroplane, tractor and caterpillar engines. The Economics course "Modern Philanthropy" will be devoted wholly to the study of war relief. The History Department has two new and popular courses "Causes and Meaning of the Great War," and "International Law of Peace." A course called "Political Literature of the War" is open to students in Political Science. The most radical innovation of all is the opening to women of one course in the Engineering Department.

Teachers' College, Columbia University.—Although the War has necessarily made some changes and adjustments in the program and policy of Teachers' College it has not brought about a reduction in the number of courses which will be offered for the academic year 1917-18. On the contrary the work will go on as originally planned including an extensive increase in the number of courses to be given. In addition to special emergency courses which were given in the late spring, and for which some two thousand students of the School of Education and the School of Practical Arts enrolled, the full summer session of Teachers' College was conducted as usual.

The emergency courses given during May were of a distinctly practical value and bore directly upon the innumerable problems of social readjustment and conservation. Special consideration by means of lectures, demonstrations, and laboratory practice was given to a great variety of matters including among other, the problems of the rural community, social service in military camps, the boy and girl scout movements, the sewing of Red Cross material, the conservation of food, the renovation of millinery and clothing, and the technique of diagnostic bacteriology. The department of Fine Arts made some unusual contributions including a study of protective coloration with reference to "camouflage," topographical sketching, and the designing of posters. Other departments offered work designed to meet the needs of nurses, lectures, instructors in invalid occupations, field and hospital photographers; there was even a course in how to run a motor car and diagnose "trouble."

For the academic year 1917-18 several series of courses have been arranged which should be of particular interest to women who plan to enter various types of welfare work or the more highly specialized fields of teaching and administration. One such series is that planned for advisers of women and advisers of girls, and includes preparation for the positions of dean or adviser of women in university or college, preceptress in high school, or social director. Another arrangement of courses is designed for religious and social workers and for those whose interests and abilities lie in fields somewhat different from the ordinary classroom. The needs will be considered of those who plan to work in social centers, settlements, community churches, and club work. There will also be offered courses in rural education which will not only train students for the more usual positions of teachers of agriculture, but will also consider the problems of public health nurses, county agents, rural pastors, and other leaders and organizers of country life.

Announcement has recently been made from the national headquarters of the Girl Scouts that for the year 1917-18 there will be a Girl Scout Fellowship available for graduate study in Teachers' College. The scholarship will be of the value of five hundred dollars and will be awarded by the Dean of Teachers' College on the nomination of the School of Education. In the awarding of the fellowship consideration will especially be given to the scholastic standing of the applicant, her evidence of all

around development of character, and her promise of successful leadership in scouting for girls.

In response to an appeal by a committee of the faculty the staff of Teachers' College responded with contributions to the amount of one thousand dollars which has been spent in the purchase of a motor ambulance for service in France. It is hoped that eventually the entire cost of maintenance—\$600.00 yearly—as well as the driver may be furnished by the College.

The Mount Sinai Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced that in connection with its school of nursing "a scholarship of six hundred dollars will be awarded annually by the trustees * * * to the student who has demonstrated her ability and who desires to pursue advanced work in the department of nursing and health at Teachers College, Columbia University." This is the third scholarship from a Mount Sinai hospital to be established at the College.

Among the more important of the recent additions to the staff is that of Dr. William Chandler Bagley, director of the School of Education of the University of Illinois, who has been appointed professor of education at Teachers' College with a seat in the Faculty of Education. Professor Bagley will organize and direct courses relating to normal schools and teacher training and will also carry out his studies along similar lines for the Carnegie Foundation.

At their annual meeting the women of the summer session voted \$50 to the War Fund of the Red Cross.

Professor Benjamin R. Andrews, of the Department of household arts, was called to Washington, June 1, by the Department of Agriculture as "Specialist in Household Thrift" and administrative assistant to the chief of the office of home economics. Dr. Andrews also has served on a committee which has had charge of the preparation of a syllabus of ten lectures on food conservation which were delivered in a large number of the summer schools of the country.

Professor May B. Van Arsdale of the department of household arts has been one of the District Organizers of the New York City Food Committee which is conducting a campaign throughout the City on the more urgent of the problems involving food conservation. Among other duties the organizer must not only make use of her experience as a dietitian but must also get in touch with various leaders and persons prominent in

neighborhood work, and call meetings of the representatives of clubs, patriotic societies, and churches.

University of Washington.—Those on the battle field make waste; those at home conserve. So habituated are we to economy pledges, so many times has the promise been made to abstain from killing the gentle lamb that will become a wool-bearing sheep, that the question of conservation is a matter for popular banter. But the jest itself acknowledges the need, and those who laugh know that education of the people and voluntary self denial of the luxuries are necessary in these serious times.

The War Emergency Committee at the University of Washington is pursuing this type of work and activity. Members of the faculty who compose it will endeavor to educate the students and the community hereabouts in the art of making efficiency an American rather than a Teutonic word.

School opened the first of October. The faculty of the home economics department is active in teaching housewives and students food conservation. A series of lectures will be given every Friday evening of the first quarter of school which will be open to the public, and speakers of repute will be secured. Under the guidance of the home economics teachers also, wholesome edibles will be prepared by university girls, to be disposed of at the naval training station which is situated on the campus. We may stint for ourselves, but the boys who have enlisted must have cookies once in a while.

These thousand men who are training to be naval militia men will also be entertained by the university. Such social work will probably be carried on in the form of dances and theatrical performances.

Vassar College.—Vassar College was formally opened on Monday morning, September 24th, by the usual academic convocation in the chapel. After the academic procession and an invocation, three addresses were given, all concerned directly or indirectly with the relation of the college woman to the war. Professor Herbert E. Mills made an eloquent appeal to the college student to do her best intellectual work and devote herself to education as preparation for whatever the future might demand of her in the crisis of these times. Miss Mathilde Schind-

ler, who is just back from a summer in relief work in France, spoke of the work that women in France have done since the war. President MacCracken gave to the Freshmen a hearty welcome to the friendliness and traditions of the college.

The registration, unlike that of most of the men's colleges, is larger than usual this year at Vassar. Twenty-five Freshmen entered on the honor group, a system which is being tried for the second time this year.

President MacCracken has been appointed National Director of the Junior Red Cross work which is now being organized in Washington.

The new additions to the Library have progressed rapidly during the summer so that the outside of the building presents now a finished appearance except for the absence of the window glass in the new wings, which is still delayed by the dangers of transportation from abroad.

The work of the twelve students on the farm last summer was considered a great success both for them and for the college. They assisted not only in the care of the vegetables in the fields but in preparing vegetables and fruit for the extensive canning that was done at the college during the summer.

Wellesley College.—It has been announced that the late Mrs. D. Willis James was the donor of Tower Court, the new dormitory of the college. Mrs. James had given \$100,000 as the first gift to the new endowment fund. It was in 1913 that this endowment gift was made, and after the burning of College Hall the dormitory was given anonymously, through Mrs. Louise McCoy North. Mrs. James who was Miss Ellen Stebbins was a graduate of Wellesley.

The college opens with a registration of sixteen hundred or more; the exact figures can not be stated as early as the first of October, but the number is enough to tax our accommodations to the utmost and it has been found necessary to open two additional houses for twenty-one sophomores. The old Durant house, The Homestead, is most attractively fitted up and ten sophomores with a former member of the college find their home there this year and take their meals at Stone Hall. A house in the village of Wellesley has also been taken. Our need for dormitories is before us all the time aside from the freshman dormitories which we have constantly in mind.

The house in which Mrs. Durant resided during her last years, across the lake from the college commanding a view of the college and the grounds which all alumnae remember as particularly dear to them, will be open in a few weeks as a college guest house. Miss Lucy J. Freeman '97 will preside as social head of the house and alumnae will enjoy coming back to college in this spot which has so many familiar associations. It is hoped that with such an opportunity to be together and to be free from undergraduate bustle we shall find more and more of our alumnae coming back to Wellesley. Here too the college may entertain some of its distinguished guests for whom places can not be found in the college.

Wellesley College plans to offer extra curriculum courses not counting toward the degree but useful in the present war emergency. Plans for these courses are not yet fully developed and full report will not be given until the next issue.

The War Relief Committee of the Alumnae has been appointed and arrangements are under consideration for a Wellesley Unit which will go to France to aid in the relief and reconstruction of the devastated parts of the country. Fully ten alumnae have already asked to join in this work in France and for the benefit of any alumna who may wish to make application for such opportunities the members of the Committee are here given: Mrs. Mary Whitney Thorndike (Chairman) 45 Islington Road, Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. Alice Upton Pearmain; Miss Candace Stimson; Dr. Louise Taylor Jones; Miss Belle Sherwin; Mrs. Elva Young Van Winkle; Miss Mabel I. Pierce, President of the Alumnae Association, *ex officio*.

Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.—The academic year opened at Wells College on September 20th, with a number of changes in the faculty. Professor Ida L. Reveley returns to the department of Biology after her sabbatical year, with Miss Caroline Roe (Wells, 1916) as the new instructor in the department. Professor Paul F. Gaehr takes his sabbatical year in study at Cornell University. During his absence Miss Lillian Rosanoff has charge of the department of Physics. In the department of Music, Professor Emil Karl Winkler, director, returns after a year's absence. Miss Hazel Everingham has been engaged as Assistant Professor in Music, and Miss Josephine T. Durrell as Instructor in violin. Miss Lucy G. Roberts comes to Wells this

fall as instructor in Classics. In the department of Romance Languages, Miss Helene Stanton comes as instructor in French and Senor Macial-Dorado as instructor in Spanish. Miss Ione Ryan (Wells, 1913) has been appointed Secretary to the President for the coming year, and Miss Kate Staley (Wells, 1914; Wellesley, 1917) will be instructor in Physical Education. The Alumnae Association of Wells has this year appointed an executive secretary in residence at the college. This office is held by Miss Mary Louise Bozard, Registrar of the College.

Wells considers herself fortunate in the recent acquisition of the nucleus of a museum, a valuable and interesting collection of cuneiform tablets presented by Mr. N. Lansing Zabriskie, president of the Board of Trustees; and a large number of Egyptian and oriental curios and antiques collected in his travels and left to the College by the late Albert Leffingwell, M.D., of Aurora, a former trustee of the College. The entire collection has been placed in one of the rooms of the Frances Folsom Cleveland Library.

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

NOVEMBER, 1917

No. 9

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

19 W. 44th St., New York City

EMILIE J. HUTCHINSON, MANAGER

The Board of Directors of the Intercollegiate Bureau takes pleasure in announcing the appointment of Miss Emilie J. Hutchinson, of the Department of Economics of Barnard College, as Manager of the Bureau, beginning October 1st.

Miss Hutchinson was graduated from Barnard in 1905 and received her master's degree from Columbia in 1908. From 1907 to 1910 she taught in the Economics Department at Mount Holyoke; during the year 1910-1911 and again during 1912-1913 she was a member of that department at Wellesley. At Barnard, where she has been teaching economics since 1913 she has given a course on Women in Gainful Occupations which offers a special study of the economic and social position of women. Since 1914 she has conducted a special course on Women in Industry at the Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The very special claim which the Intercollegiate Bureau has upon Miss Hutchinson is based upon her three years of service as a member of its Board of Directors and upon her recent work as a member of its Investigating Committee. Women's work is no new field to her.

The Bureau looks forward to an op-

portunity for increased usefulness and wider service under her direction.

JULIA SEARING LEAYCRAFT,
President.

If the Intercollegiate Bureau, or any other organization for that matter, is justified in passing judgment on a new scheme after only two months' trial we wish to say, emphatically, that our new scheme works. We are convinced that our new philosophy is better than the old—that by approaching our problem from the point of view of the applicant for work and making every possible effort by telephone, by letter and especially by a personal visit, to place *her* we shall not only satisfy the employer who comes to us unsought but we shall add enormously to our list of co-operating employers and thereby greatly increase our business.

Other bureaus may perhaps be interested in a single instance demonstrating the practicability of our new policy. An officer of a large national bank telephoned to the Bureau recently for a good bookkeeper at fifteen dollars a week. We have none at that salary. A good bookkeeper can easily command \$18 to \$25 a week in New York and our best candidates in this field are asking \$1,800. Our first inclination was to give this reply over the telephone. Instead, the Placement Secretary took twenty minutes or a half hour to visit the officer of the bank whom she found in a large open office surrounded by clerks and secretaries. The result of that call was that we filled an \$1,800 position for an office

manager in that office, a position about which the employer would never have been willing to give information over the telephone. Moreover that employer will know in the future what grade of worker the Bureau has to recommend and will ask for an interview with a member of our staff whenever he has a good position to fill. It not only "pays to advertise" but from our point of view it pays much better to visit.

During the past month we have registered some of the most promising candidates who have ever come to the Bureau and we have had an unusually satisfactory number of high salaried positions. Several have been filled at salaries of \$1,800 and \$2,400 a year. We are handling fewer routine stenographic positions, preferring to turn them over to the regular commercial bureaus of which there are several very satisfactory ones in New York—and we are deliberately seeking, more than we ever have before, the higher grade, more interesting, more unusual positions for the women who register with us.

An Explanation

The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations of New York desires to make public its exact relation to the new National Social Workers' Exchange which came into existence on August 1, 1917.

The organizers of this new scheme were most of them members of the Executive Committee of the Department for Social Workers of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations. They requested of the Board of Directors that the Department for Social Workers be split off from the Bureau and made into a National Exchange. This request was made on the ground that such an exchange was needed and that the Social Work Department was really already such an exchange since it placed

both men and women and was national in scope.

This request the Board of Directors, after much deliberation, refused: (1) Because they believed that no placement exchange for college women could in justice to the college public leave out of its activities so important a field as that of social work. (2) They believed that inasmuch as the placement of social workers is included in the scope of all the other Bureaus, it therefore is a logical and necessary part of the work of the New York Bureau. In thus eliminating the placement of men, and limiting the placement of women to their own local field,—namely, New York and vicinity,—the work of the Bureau would correspond more nearly to that of the other Bureaus.

Therefore, the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations granted to the new Exchange certain moneys of the Social Workers Department accruing from the placement of men and women outside New York, and allowed the new Exchange to have information regarding those candidates on the lists of the Social Work Department who were men, or women outside New York. In the resolutions regarding these transfers it was expressly stated that

"Under no circumstances, whether directly or indirectly, may such a Federal Exchange state or imply that it is the successor to the Department for Social Workers of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations."

In this important field of endeavor, as in all other professions, the Intercollegiate Bureau desires nothing but the best interests of college women, and to this end is ready to cooperate with the National Exchange in the fullest and friendliest fashion.

It is essential that the details of cooperation between such a national exchange and all the Collegiate Bureaus should be decided by our own National Organization,—the Central Committee,—

and it is to be hoped that this important matter may soon be taken up by them.

In the meantime, the New York Bureau wishes it to be distinctly understood by college women, and the other Collegiate Bureaus, that it has by no means given up the placement of women in social work in its own territory, and in making the decisions outlined above, the Board of Directors has striven for more adequate cooperation and the ultimate strengthening of the national scheme of collegiate bureaus.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

209 Congress Building, Detroit, Mich.

HELEN C. MUNROE, MANAGER

We announce with regret the resignation of Miss Mary Malcomson as Manager of the Detroit Bureau. Mrs. Helen C. Munroe who has been Acting Manager for some months has been appointed to replace her. Miss Malcomson will continue active connection with the Bureau as a newly appointed Board member, and has volunteered her services as special investigator for new opportunities for women.

Among the interesting positions which have been filled recently are: Manager of a lunch room for the employees in a manufacturing concern; hospital social service worker; managing housekeeper in a private home; workers in training for department heads in a manufacturing plant. In this last position the requirements were college education and youth; the worker entered the factory as a regular employee at a salary of \$18 per week, with rapid advancement to the position of responsibility.

The increased activity of the Bureau

will necessitate the addition of a clerical assistant in the near future. The increase in our work during the past year can be shown best by a comparison of figures for the first months of the existence of the Bureau and the first months of this fiscal year. Office income from June 1, 1917 to September 25, 1917 was \$383, as compared with \$84 for June 1, 1916 to September 25, 1916. Positions filled from June 1 to September 25 this year equal the number filled from June 1, 1916 to Feb. 1, 1917.

Many married women are looking for positions now that men have entered the service of the country. Some have had previous business experience, but many have a decided adjustment to make. However, they seem ready to take some definite preparation or a minor position for the training.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Appointment Bureau

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

The advice to college girls, so often reiterated, to learn short-hand has recently proved its value in a number of instances. For example a very interesting opportunity is offered to a girl with stenographic training who has had college chemistry and would like industrial-chemical research; to a girl who has had good grounding in economics, a position is offered as assistant to a professor of Economics, correcting books, etc., with opportunity for advanced study, and to a third, there is an opening with a fine future in the employment department of a large industrial plant.

Mrs. William Healy will serve the Bureau this winter, when her special investigation is finished, as a part-time field-worker.

September first the Appointment Bureau enlarged its quarters by taking adjacent space in the next building above, still using part of the old headquarters as main office and conference rooms.

Miss Margaret Davidson, Wellesley, 1916, and Miss Constance Wood, Smith, 1917, are student-workers this year, Miss Davidson specializing in employment and Miss Wood taking stenography at Simmons, with general secretarial training in the Bureau.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 So. 13 Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

The autumn calls for women to take the place of men continue to emphasize training and experience. College women who are trained stenographers, office executives and assistants, graduate nurses and laboratory assistants have found unusual demand for their services. Many women who were looking for exciting adventures in connection with business changes have been disappointed because the more novel vacancies caused by the draft have been along industrial lines.

The public service corporations are taking young women into their drafting rooms. In some companies high school girls are started at a salary of \$42.50 a month with the possibility of an advance. Evening schools for technical training in drawing will give to women equal opportunities with men.

For several years the Bureau has worked in cooperation with the College

Club and the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in the placing of women as volunteers for social work. This year the Bureau will refer all such calls and workers to the Philadelphia Committee of Recruiting and Placement of Volunteers under the Committee of Civic Relief of the State Committee of Public Safety.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Stevens Building, 16 N. Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

When we are aiding the British Recruiting Missions with office assistants, almost one for every week of its existence; when we are sending state organizers to the Women's Committee of the Council for Defense, when we are responding to weekly calls from the Red Cross, the Citizens' War Board and the exemption Boards, when we think of our dietitian and secretaries now in service "somewhere in France," we realize that the Collegiate Bureau sees the shining side of the shield of war in the varied opportunities of work for women. And we realize this even more when we can record that we have chemists at work with the Western Electric Company which for the first time in its history has opened the doors of its laboratories to women, and many calls for secretaries and translators with a knowledge of French and Spanish, and can see happily at work many of our candidates with the language equipment which had seemed for a time almost a superfluity.

We are even more happy to see a slight but very real increase in salaries. Sometimes a frank talk with the employer by a member of the bureau staff has resulted in an increase in salary.

At no time since this Bureau opened have promising positions in many different lines of work for even inexperienced workers carried such reasonable initial salaries. It is still somewhat of a problem to make the employer discern the potential efficiency of the college girl and to offer her adequate compensation for her work. Unfortunately it is too often the college girl's fault that the employer does not offer her the "remunerative position" which she so eagerly anticipates. Until she has realized that she must give to a position and learn from it as well as draw a salary because of her four years in college; until she is wise enough to find that detail and routine are often a saving grace, and until she has herself so well trained and poised that she can be interested in the work at hand and not always be looking for something "unusual" and "interesting," she will make many an employer pause and ponder before he is willing to try her out.

The Bureau has more and more requests each year from women's clubs, which have a non-academic membership, for talks from the Manager on vocational and other subjects, which indicates a very keen interest on the part of these women in all things which pertain to the development and progress of all women. The open-mindedness of these thoroughly well organized women's clubs and the relating of the work of college women with the work of all women is a very real source of encouragement to the Bureau.

Perhaps the most interesting call we have filled recently is the fellowship given for work under the auspices of Dr. Healy of the Juvenile Court in Boston. The candidate had to be a Jewess who could speak Yiddish and had taken graduate work in psychology, and we felt very fortunate to put such a young woman in touch with this fellowship which she is now holding. We are glad to touch hands again

with Boston by placing one of the graduates of Mrs. Prince's School of Salesmanship as efficiency expert with one of our leading department stores.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU

510 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The results of the summer work in the Pittsburgh Bureau reflect the increased business of this community. In fact, the volume of work done is about doubled. With thousands of draftees leaving the city, there is no doubt that even more positions will come to the attention of the Bureau and this will mean further increase in the amount of placement work to be done.

The College club of Pittsburgh is announcing its second College Night, the proceeds of which will be given to the Collegiate Vocational Bureau. Miss N. Anna Petty, chairman of the Ways and Means committee feels that the Club is to be congratulated upon securing this year's attraction, David Warfield in "The Music Master." David Warfield's masterly interpretation of this play will sell out the house.

Seventy-five college groups are planning to sit together, give their college songs or yells and in other ways celebrate the occasion. Those who attended the first College Night in 1915, are anticipating as enjoyable an evening as they had then.

The Director enjoyed visits with the Detroit and Chicago Bureaus in September, where she found that practically the same conditions exist as in the Pittsburgh Bureau. We hope to have the Directors of these Bureaus and the others visit us in the not distant future. With the growth of the Bureaus in the West, will not Pittsburgh be a logical meeting place for the Annual Conference?

BOOK REVIEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the office of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y

WOMAN AND WORK

By Helen Marie Bennett, Manager of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.50 net.

Of all the books the present reviewer has read on this subject "Women and Work" is by far the keenest and most penetrating, the most interesting and suggestive. Here the college girl stripped of glamor is held up for what she is and not what she has fondly imagined herself to be. From every angle the light is turned upon her, not pitilessly, but wisely, and kindly that she herself may be the one to profit most by this close scrutiny.

Among the charges Miss Bennett brings against her are—over-estimation of her own value, inability to stand up well under unpleasant conditions and—here there will be champions to spring to her rescue—slovenly and inaccurate methods of thought.

The average graduate of the college of liberal arts is without vision. She fancies that her A.B. degree is the open sesame

to every walk of life. "She comes" says Miss Bennett "to my office, if she has made up her mind not to teach expecting to be placed at once by very virtue of her degree, or she writes saying 'I am a graduate of Blank University. My references are on file at their office. What have you to offer me?' When she is advised as it is so often necessary to advise her, that for a profession or even secretarial work, she must study further and for business she must begin at the bottom and train for it, she is amazed. Rather than do this, rather than teach, in sheer defence she sometimes marries.

Time and again has she merited the charge of lack of moral fibre. Vigor and patience are seldom hers. Magnanimously Miss Bennett attributes these things to the college that has made the way too soft and rosy for her; has emphasized her pleasures, her sports and made too easy her electives. And she contrasts this dancing, tennis-playing, pleasure-loving girl with the serious woman of some

fifteen or twenty years ago who went to college burning with zeal for the cause of education.

The college also is partly blamed for the third charge mentioned. Miss Bennett says: "Among the omissions which the college has made in educating the girl is one which calls forth a large amount of the caustic comment upon the inefficiency of the college graduate. It may be explained in elegantly chosen language, its importance may be disparaged, but there it stands a big bumper in the way of her progress—her inaccurate methods of thought. Her mind works too often in slipshod fashion. Perhaps it focuses, perhaps it does not. Her college training is directly responsible for this. Speaking specifically the undue emphasis placed upon the lecture system today may be charged with a large amount of the inaccurate, careless thinking of which the college girl is guilty. This mental failing is never seen so pronouncedly in normal schools where there is more emphasis on drill and recitation."

The college of liberal arts this author asserts trains the girl for nothing but teaching, therefore it is folly to speak of her in the general sense as a trained woman. She has only the small beginnings of a trained mind and much that she has learned will have to be unlearned in the great

university of life. The college has not given her the true vision or she would not pride herself upon so small an achievement as an A.B. degree.

Several chapters are taken up with advice to the college girl on the choice of a vocation. Miss Bennett tells her how to make a satisfactory reply to the question of "what can you do?" how she can justify the time spent at college and so readjust herself to life, and find her opportunity to be useful instead of pursuing the will o' the wisp of something "interesting."

Miss Bennet in her capacity of manager of the collegiate bureau of Chicago has come in contact with hundreds of girls of the types she has described, has listened to them, advised them and "placed" many of them. Her word, therefore is exceptionally authoritative. College girls who read this book in the right spirit will find therein useful lessons not taught from the rostrum of many halls of learning, but which if signs fail not will become universal teaching, and "learning for doing" is one of them. It will not do much longer to say of a college girl "She knows many things but can not do them." Neither function can exist without the other. And by the time the girl has reached her junior year as Miss Bennett says, she should know just what her special "doing" is to be.

WORKFELLOWS IN SOCIAL PROGRESSION

By Kate Stephens, New York: Sturgis, Walton & Co. Price \$1.50 net.

In this rambling and discursive volume a certain chapter stands out clearly,—that on the forerunners of women's collegiate education. In it Miss Stephens discusses with much charm and wit the beginnings of education for women, which starting with the purely domestic developed through the flowery stage of mere "accomplishments" to the solid basis upon which it rests today. In the sixteenth century there was a veritable blossoming of women in learning, Margaret Clement, Margaret Roper, Joanna, daughter of the earl of Arundel; Margaret Ascham, the four daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, not to speak of Lady Jane Gray and Elizabeth Tudor. These women it will be observed were all noble and of parents gifted with wealth who could afford to give them tutors. Languages and the ability to translate, writing and music predominated in their intellectual equipment. Joanna of Arundel translated orations of Isocrates and the Iphigenia of Euripides into English and her sister Mary, who married the Duke of Norfolk, turned Greek originals into Latin. Another woman whose

life linked the sixteenth with the seventeenth century, a woman who received the plaudits of sages and bishops was Anne of Cumberland.

But fickle fashion withdrew her sanction of learning for women and the century of the Stuarts following "suffered spiritual and material maladies. Rakes of both sexes held sway and to such creatures education in any phase was oftenest a mark for gibes." In this age, however, lived Mary Astell, and Madame de Maintenon. Mary not only thought but had no fear in expressing her thought and she saw far into the future the vision of the world that was to be for women. In her "Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their True and Greatest Interests" published in 1697 were plans for the formation of a woman's college and the democratic idea of education for many. She expected no champion of her cause from the male ranks but, as those acquainted with her life know, Defoe in his essays upheld her. Her college scheme was espoused by such personages as Lady Elizabeth Hastings and Queen Mary but was nipped in the bud by Bishop Burnet who was totally out of sympathy with it and some say indulged in malicious insinuation. Lord Chesterfield was another man who was "in pronounced

opposition to Mary Astell's ideas." His lordship it will be remembered in addition to his graces of manner, and famous letters was the gentleman who laid out a "Female Province," whatever he magnificently declared "has not been particularly assigned by nature to man's." Man's Province he had already proclaimed, "is universal and comprehends everything from the culture of the earth to the government of it. I leave 'em (the women) a mighty empire, *Love*." And he goes on to add that "as their sovereignty might be disputed when beauty fled them they still had the private care and economy of their families and the diligent discharge of their domestic duties."

Miss Stephens makes plain the mask that Chesterfield wore when he could write such "balderdash" for publication. In a letter to his son Chesterfield said: Women are only children of a larger growth; they have an entertaining tattle and sometimes wit, but for solid reasoning, good sense, I never knew one in my life that had it or who reasoned or acted consequentially for four and twenty hours together. * * * A man of sense only trifles with them, plays with them, humors and flatters them, but he neither consults them about, nor trusts them with serious matters; though he often makes them believe that he does both, which is

the thing in the world they are proud of." And he goes on in this vein for several pages. "Poor Lord Chesterfield!" says Miss Stephens. "His characterization betrays such a warping of soul that it is not worth analysis or refutation. What could any woman of sense do but turn it aside with such merry words as Portia's: 'God made him and therefore let him pass for a man.'"

Then she goes back to Mary Astell: "Her act doubtless affected your life, our lives. If she had not set forth such ideas, fruition might not yet have come. She knew that through education women would gain sense of real values. How her action urges us to speak out the truth we see!"

WOMAN

By Vance Thompson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price \$1.25 net.

Mr. Vance Thompson is a very amusing writer. Not only that but he is shrewd and sensible and if you are minded to follow his arguments you will see for yourself that he has thought out things along scientific lines although many of his scientific statements are sadly at fault. Since this book came out a few months ago much large laughter has been expended upon his "Strasbourg goose coop" idea but back of the extravagances

of this somewhat unreserved pen fairminded men and women have found him splendidly stimulating and informing.

He is a feminist with a vengeance—against man, “out of whose hand woman has had to eat for ages.” But she is now demanding things upon terms of equality and he asserts, she is going to have them, whether men like it or not. Some of these things are the right and opportunity for her fullest development physical and mental; the same education and training given men and every door open to her; industrial equality—every field of labor physical and mental, and a wage the same as man’s; civic equality and an equitable partnership—a contract with man that will enable her to fulfil her duty to the race without yielding her equal duty to herself. All these she deserves and right soon.

Says Mr. Thompson: “In the learned professions, in scholarship, in art they (women) have made the most astounding progress in spite of the repression of ages and their dwarfed, defective one-sided education. * * * The brain of woman is essentially an ordering brain—a reasoning brain, lucid and explicit. Women will do well as magistrates. When they may act as such we shall have a larger and finer administration of justice. They can

excel in all the great arts, but where they will most excel will be in the exact sciences,—science, philosophy, exact scholarship.”

“The silly fable of woman’s physical inferiority has been exploded. This war has knocked it in the head. In Germany the women are plowing and digging trenches. Half a million women in England are in masculine employments, especially in munitions and they go to work in men’s clothes.”

Here Mr. Thompson starts off on W. L. George’s favorite theme—clothes for women. But he goes Mr. George one better by asserting, not that woman should discard her frills and furbelows and appear in a uniform plain and simple that leading women can make the fashion, but that she must be “breeched, gaitered, bloused,—a human being with no sex-signs about her” and he prophesies that in the space of eight short years our colleges will be sending forth young armies so attired. Any woman not of the “coop type” will look well thus appareled, he declares. His horror of fat is Byronic and this pet aversion is slyly insinuated here and there as if he feared the reader might forget the fact for two consecutive minutes.

In his discussions Mr. Thompson mentions especially Erasmus and his doctrine of

Women's Rights and Olympe de Gouges whose ringing words on the independence of women are still bearing fruit, for Article II of her famous paper was only recently proposed as a law in the state of Illinois. This law gives the illegitimate child the right to its father's name and to share with his legitimate children his property.

THE LIVING PRESENT

By Gertrude Atherton. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Co. Price \$1.50 net.

Mrs. Atherton was prevailed upon by Mr. Owen Johnson and Mr. Whitney Warren to go to France and study its conditions for the purpose of writing a book. They believed that if the case of French women was presented by a writer who could group the facts interestingly and who already had a public, it could not fail to enlist the sympathy of all women and they were correct in their surmise. The book has proved very popular and has made women in this country, unacquainted with the real character of the Frenchwoman, realize that her life is not spent in the modiste's shop and intrigues.

In her preface Mrs. Atherton tells how she visited all kinds of *œuvres* during her three months' stay in France, was permitted to go three times into the war zone with a guard, to get

material from direct observation and brought her material away from the country under the big seal of the French War Office.

The *œuvres* she describes as "practical and indispensable, all of them." In them peasantry, bourgeoisie and noblesse find expression for "the white flame of patriotism" which unites them in a common sentiment in these days of their country's stress and strain. Every woman of every age, class and rank is working at something. Mrs. Atherton gives sketches of the women at the head of the principal relief works and a few others—sketches skillfully depicted, intimate, true and impressive. In the main these women were of great wealth, whether of the noblesse or haute bourgeoisie; pleasure-loving, self indulgent perhaps, and one of the wonders of the world is the splendid and amazing courage they have shown, the tremendous energy and organizing ability they have brought to their self-appointed tasks.

In one of the several chapters of the book Mrs. Atherton discusses the future of the women of France. Having tasted power will they after the war is over step down for the men? The problem is one of the questions that will vitally concern the future of that country. The home in France is a sacred insti-



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Ferry Hall stands for a vital type of practical Christianity that gives a peculiar tone to the school, easily recognized by visitors and acknowledged by the hundreds of purposeful women scattered among its alumnae in practically all the important cities of the United States.

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tution but even in France it will be hard for women to part with their newly acquired independence.

Mrs. Atherton came away a devout admirer of the French people. She is, as is well known, the head of the American Committee for Le Bien-Etre du Blessée and has been very active in raising funds over here for the work.

A CHILD'S RELIGION

By Mary Aronetta Wilbur. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Co. Price \$1.00 net.

Mrs. Wilbur here discusses the need for inculcating early in the child a deep faith in the truths of the Bible, but in the light of the new understanding which he should have to meet the problems of today. In other words he must be given the Bible in its most enlightened form. He must be made to see the practical application of its teachings that he may associate them more easily with his own life.

In these days of Sunday distractions—motor trips, amusements, anything to get away from the duty of church-going, the child's spiritual needs are apt to be overlooked, and Mrs. Wilbur urges parents to realize more fully what early training in religion may mean to their children. Regular attendance at Sunday School, the lessons they receive there are, she contends,

of inestimable benefit in character building, a particular benefit that can be obtained nowhere else. The training school of the church she believes the best there is in the world for the growth of those attributes of mind and heart that make for character. Parents therefore should not allow distractions of any kind to interfere with their children's progress in this respect.

She sees however ways in which Sunday schools can be made more effective. She suggests a normal class from whose "graduates" the teachers shall be drawn and all classes from the lowest shall tend toward this class. Teachers selected from the normal class will have been trained from the beginning wisely and well. They will have been grounded in the church's beliefs and will have been taught to tell the Bible stories attractively, which means that the teacher must have a use of picturesque language and be able to capture the fancy of her youthful hearers. Besides the Bible stories she suggests the lives of missionaries, their adventures in other lands and the ideals of character they furnish as fascinating story material. The Sunday school teacher must also be able to explain the great doctrines of the church simply and understandingly.

A child loves mystery, and the mysteries of religion Mrs. Wil-

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WANTED

The September number of the **JOURNAL** is exhausted. Any members having copies of which they are willing to dispose of would confer a favor by communicating with the executive secretary.

bur has found in her work among children make a perennial appeal. She would tell the stories of the Christ-child to the very youngest children that are brought to Sunday School, children even too young to understand, simply to acquaint them with the names and happenings. As they grow older and can reason they should be made acquainted with historic facts and creeds. Above all she would urge the teaching of reverence for the church in these days when the spirit of levity obtains so widely among the young. Reverence and a knowledge of the beauty of service are two things that ingrained in the child from the beginning are not likely to leave him in later life.

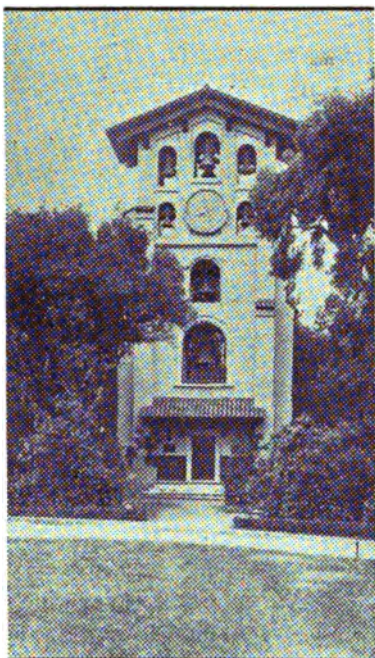
It is hoped this wholesome, wise and suggestive little book will have the wide reading it deserves.

In reviewing Mrs. Stella Prince Stocker's play, *Sièur du L'Nut* in the October number her address was omitted. In case any of our branches wish to correspond with her it is here given: 1014 East Second street, Duluth, Minn.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

PORTRAITS AND PROTEST (poems). By Sarah N. Cleghorn. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.
 THE SPIRITS OF OXFORD AND OTHER POEMS. By W. M. Letts. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.
 THE YOUTH AND THE NATION: A Guide to Service. The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.
 ON THE EDGE OF THE WAR ZONE. By Mildred Aldrich. Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.25.

A GREEN TENT IN FLANDERS. By Maud Mortimer. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.
 THE SOUL OF A BISHOP. By H. G. Wells. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
 FLOWER LORE AND LEGEND. By Katharine M. Beals. Henry Holt & Company. \$1.25.
 AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT. By Cranston Metcalfe. E. P. Dutton & Company. 75 cts.
 AMERICAN INDIAN CORN. By Charles J. Murphy (a hundred and fifty different ways to prepare and cook it). G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cts.
 ARMY AND NAVY INFORMATION. By Major DeWitt Clinton Falls, N. G. N. Y. E. P. Dutton and Company. \$1.00 net.
 UNDERSTOOD BETSY. By Dorothy Canfield. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.30 net.
 WOMAN'S EFFORT: A Chronicle of British Women's Fifty Years' Struggle for Citizenship. By A. E. Metcalfe. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25 net.
 RUSSIA OF YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW. By Baroness Souiny. The Century Company. \$2.00.
 TOWARDS THE GOAL. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.
 SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH. By Helene Cross. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts. net.
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EDUCATION BY DYNAMISM

FREDERIC BURK

* President San Francisco State Normal School

Our schooling system is clearly upon the nerves of the people. Some say the subjects taught are at fault; some say the trouble is with the methods. Others claim that the system rests upon the false dogmas of an outworn pedantry. All these conjectures, possibly, are correct.

At any rate it is certainly a most singular fact that our educational system quite generally is operated by a primitive principle which every other great force of civilization has now at least partially abandoned. For illustration, ships were formerly operated by wind externally pushing against the sails; now the steamship, generating its own power within itself, has largely taken the place of the primitive windjammer.

The analogy may be followed far and wide. In government all people were once compelled to act by a force external to them—the authority of a monarch; now under the rapid extension of democracy the operating power is developed from the self-generating initiative of each citizen. In religion formerly beliefs were forced upon the people by external authority; now, at least in democracies, each individual generates his own religious beliefs. In social organization formerly people were controlled by hereditary classes; now social movements represent the combination of self-acting individuals. In industry the workman for centuries was under the complete direction of the employer; now many many

* In his book "What Is Education," Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore mentions Dr. Burk's work in the San Francisco State Normal School as "the greatest work of educational reconstruction ever undertaken in this country."

large industries are being operated upon the principle that the intelligent initiative of the workman is the chief capital of both employer and employee. In art and music no attempt except in school has ever been made to exert external force; its products have ever been the fruits of internal self-generation.

These analogies might be followed indefinitely. The advance of civilization has been from the primitive principle of external force toward the use of the self-generated dynamism within the individual. Indeed biological evolution itself is a most perfect illustration of this transition. The lower organisms are moved by the tropisms of light, heat, gravity, etc., acting externally upon them. With evolutionary development, the nervous system becomes a generating dynamo of energy within the individual; and finally in the highest animal forms, especially man, these dynamos have been provided with mechanisms, closely analagous to storage batteries, by which the generated energy is reservoiried for titanic discharges.

Our schooling system, however, has retained the crude principle of windjamming ships. That the schooling system should be a conspicuous laggard in using the newer principle seems even more remarkable in view of the fact that education, outside of school, has always used internal dynamism.

Boccaccio tells us of Cymon, a lazy lout, indifferent, ignorant and swinish, who chanced to find a sleeping beauty in the woods. Eros seized him and in pursuit of his passion, he became clean, adorned his person, zealously rehabilitated himself, learned manners, acquired wisdom, earned his living and finally by courage and mental ingenuity, won his lady-love and lived happily ever afterward.

The story is true to humanity; nine out of ten of us go through the same process. The instinctive stimulus is not to be set off by logical reason, argument, inducement nor by any form of external compulsion. Once a goal is established it gathers force from the reservoirs of associated complexes—those for example of home building, jealousy of competitors, personal adornment, protection of the object of affection. With these dynamic energies united in the pursuit of one goal, obstructions are forced aside resistlessly, the nerve energy rises into higher and hitherto undeveloped centers—fluency of language, poesy, idealization, altruism, chivalry, philosophizing, logical reasoning. The subject becomes supersensitively teachable. The man grasps eagerly at any means held out to him by which he may reach

his goal—hard labor for home-making, knowledge and training necessary in a bread winning occupation, calling into use powers in the furthest recesses of the intellect.

This principle of dynamic energy exposes the folly and futility of attempting to prescribe the processes of education, and the greater folly of attempting to construct, through schooling, artificial mechanisms to take its place. It reveals its tremendous superiority over any energy external force or inducement can produce. Feats of physical strength, of ingenuity and of discovery are accomplished without seeming effort. Barriers of opposition, ignorance, and tradition are swept aside. Realms of mental powers previously unknown, undeveloped and unsuspected become flowing rivers of resistless energy, creating a necessity for an explanation in such terms as intuition, inspiration, genius, supernormal, etc.

We have in this principle of dynamism, the key of civilization's progress from the government exacted by *thou shalt*, to intelligent conduct regulated by justice and human feeling; from the superstitions imposed by authority to faiths generated by human religious instincts; from slave labor motivated by the knout to workmanship by self initiative.

Instead of education by the forces which nature has provided, our school system undertakes to create artificial paths in the nervous system—a project as impossible as to provide a tree with artificial roots and artificial sap for the growth of leaves and fruit. This system was put together in monarchical times. It is a replica of the military monarchy. As the monarch centered in himself all thinking, all initiative, all projects of his serfs, so the school authorities center in themselves all initiative, all direction of students' mental activities, all formulation of the goals of study. As nothing was sought from the serfs except unthinking obedience without knowledge of ultimate purposes, so in the school system nothing is expected from the students except to be submissively obedient, to come to mental attention at word of command, and to marshal their faculties in this or that way as directed. Personal motive or self-initiative are necessarily suppressed. It is a strange anachronism that the schooling mechanism for training men to be serfs, should have been passed down, unchanged by tradition, to become the schooling system of American democracy for the training of free born, thinking, self-responsible, government-making citizens of the twentieth century. Yet this

fact stares at us complacently in nearly all forms of our schooling from the kindergarten through the universities.

The school authority prescribes what the student shall learn, the metes and bounds of studies, means and tools, method of study, sources, standards, and the final goals which the student should pursue. With infinite detail there have been elaborated systems for enforcing length of time-service in attending lectures and recitations; themes, paraphrases, digests, notebooks of texts and laboratory tasks; examinations to test accuracy of memory, promotions, graduations, degrees. Throughout it all the student is little more than a mechanical automaton. His only purpose is to perform the exacted tasks in a manner to meet the approval of his directing instructor. The highest virtue that the student may possess is submissive obedience to the end that the external propulsion may act upon him without frictional resistance. No opportunity is offered for dynamism to transform this putative automaton into a living shaper of his own destiny.

Such devices do not produce education. They produce what visibly they appear to seek—units. A hired laborer, hoeing in a vineyard, has as his personal goal his wage; not the learning of the relation of soil cultivation to productivity; and all he gets is his wage, not the relation of soil cultivation to productivity. It is only the vineyard's owner whose goal is productivity, who learns the meaning of soil cultivation. Judy O'Grady working for the Colonel's lady, seems singularly stupid and wasteful and utterly lacking in artistic sense of household arrangements. Yet the same Judy, but no longer O'Grady, in her own home, is mentally alert, thrifty and no more lacking in artistic sense than her "sister under the skin," the Colonel's lady. It is merely a question of what goal we work for. So students going through college exactions with units for their goal, get units, not intelligence. Children baiting their hooks for minnows do not catch whales. The professor lectures to his half somnolent class; and his students, having no personal goals to which his information is a means, would be wholly somnolent were it not for the necessity of later giving back to the professor enough of his words to secure their units.

But the worst is yet to come. External force may compel or induce another person to perform certain muscular acts, to sit at physical attention, to read words and even to memorize phrases to some extent. But memorizing is the limit of possibility of education by the windjamming principle. We may compel a student to

memorize Lincoln's Gettysburg address, but we can not force or induce him to *feel* the emotions of it, much less to write anything expressing this emotion. Indeed by no force even of our own wills can we do either of these things. The mainsprings of the emotions, of reasoning and of all of the higher mental processes used in invention, discovery, patriotism, sympathy, love, or any character formation can not be set off by compulsion, either external or internal. These mainsprings can only be touched by the involuntary, instinctive processes. Present educational mechanisms here meet a stone wall of resistance. Never by compulsion from without, nor by will from within was discovery or invention ever made, poem ever written, real picture ever painted, true song ever sung, wrong ever righted, heart ever stirred or soul ever saved. Such inspirations are called forth solely by the dynamic forces. Our school mechanisms have not the high gear necessary to reach these states of mind.

The college makes no effort to use the student's personal goal as an energizer of dynamism; no attempt is made to offer materials and tools special to this goal nor to shape them to the student's special purpose. On the contrary he is given certain elixirs famed as general mental tonics to develop faculties of reasoning, memorizing, imagination, etc. They are prepared according to a set formula, and all students, regardless of individual variation, native gift, need, or deficiency, as the theory was expounded by the late Professor Squeers, must take them. Their virtues are admittedly matters of faith, for these virtues are not demonstrable to the carnal mind. Indeed their potency is fiercely denied by everyone who has ever approached them in any frame of mind except unquestioning faith by tradition. It must be admitted however that they do have certain qualities peculiar to the best philtres—the taste of them is something not to be forgotten and their odor is that of a freshly-opened mediaeval burial vault. Since the student's own dynamic goals, if he brought any with him, have been left at the outer threshold, the college offers him a series of artificial rewards or punishments for good or bad behavior respectively. For the submissive, obedience in retracing the beaten paths of scholarly custom and memorizing is rewarded by gilt stars for the infants in arms and by high marks, promotions, units, graduation honors, degrees and colored robes for the older infants of arrested development. For the intractable, lazy, and indifferent, there are no stars, no promotions, no units, no degrees, but low marks, dismissals, disgrace and oblivion.

Since such frumpery has not the voltage power to arouse mental powers higher than memory, the student memorizes words to win the gew-gaws. Unless the subject matter in the school course is a stepping stone to some visible life goal, students can have no real motive in studying except to get units and be done with it. Thus, limited to the ranges of memory work, our colleges have developed labyrinths of paraphrasing, digests, lectures, recitations and other contrivances for echoing others' words. The lecturers and teachers of texts ask no originality nor pursuit of personal goals. Rather do they prefer the return echoes of their own phrases. The tens of thousands of themes and theses representing the high-water mark of our schooling efforts are annually and deservedly consigned to the waste basket of oblivion. In view of the human intelligence observable in the world outside the colleges it is not conceivable that the weak mentality, thus exposed by our college theses are indicative of a general degeneracy of the human mind. But this weak mentality does demonstrate beyond quibble that college conditions do not call into activity those dynamic forces by which education can become productive.

Sincere protests will doubtless be made to these sweeping contentions. Many will rise to testify that they have personally known many instances of college students whose minds were dynamically aroused. Let these exceptions be admitted. But are they produced by college mechanism, *or in spite of it?* Fish, upon their way to the breeding ground swim up-stream, not by virtue of the down-current but in spite of it. The majority of students who enter college have done so impelled by impulses already aroused by outside stimuli. Without knowing just specifically how the college studies are going to help them to their goals they are sustained by faith. They soon become enmeshed in the paraphernalia of the artificial mechanism and it is only a surviving minority, in the traditional courses, who do not sink in the business of recording echoes for the sake of units. Nevertheless there is much in the physical properties of the college—libraries, apparatus and leisure; and there is much in the social properties—comradeship, personality of instructors (stripped of pedantry) which stimulates dynamism. These favorable features may make a wretched condition better; but they must not be used to throw dust in our eyes to prevent our recognition of the wretchedness of the essential conditions.

It may be further admitted that the college units, marks, progress by time service, degrees and other petty frumpery do indeed enable many of the incompetent, and also those not stirred by

dynamism, to work for these insignia. It certainly can not be contended that these deceiving devices do more than to conceal the mental nakedness of these unfortunates. Must we hamstring the competent to the end of blinding ourselves regarding the incompetent?

By making units, degrees and pedantic honors the visible rewards of schooling, we have developed in the college world a piffling system of cheap symbols wholly detached from any realities symbolized. Faculty and students deal with one another in terms of these symbols, wrangling and haggling like fishmongers over due payment. The realities behind the symbols no longer have existence. By common consent studies are regarded as arbitrary exactions to which no sane student would submit, were it not to obtain his units and marks. The realities symbolized have fallen into disrepute. Appointments, promotions, salaries and preferences hinge upon the possession of these symbols, not upon efficiency. Morons, with the good memorizing powers which morons usually have, outrank as an actual rule supernormal field generals. Students race halfway around the earth attending summer schools here and there in order to collect rare or popular echoes, record them in their note books, and later exchange them for units according to collegiate rates of exchange. Our college students have become not seekers of truth but unit collectors; degrees are not insignia of competency but the exchange symbol of a certain sum of units; the college is a degree factory and college education a phantasmagoria of a pedantry inebriated by its own follies.

Radical reconstruction of our schooling system is imperative. We must build a new system which deals with realities. Experience wisely warns however that once discussion is shifted from criticism of the old to reconstruction of the new, the supporters of the old will attempt to turn defeat into victory by proceeding to attack any proposed plan of reform upon the ground of its infeasibility. Let us then first fight to a final finish the issue whether or not we *can* go on with the present system. If not, reconstruction is the only alternative.

When finally we are convinced of the futility of the existing system and are concerned only with reconstruction, it would seem that the following general specifications must be met in any plan of reconstruction:

1. Our first concern must be to use, for purposes of education, the dynamic energy within the student. The stimulus which sets off the titanic dynamism seems always to be some goal or purpose,

instinctively established, under conditions of freedom, never by external force, exercise of will power and, at least rarely in youth, by logical argument or even clearly conscious motive.

2. Once the goal is established there is nothing much left to the problem of methods of teaching. The pedagogic methods we have are the artificial contrivances which have been used to compel education in the absence of sufficient propelling force. This goal in most cases will need transformation through indirect guidance. For in its first form, it usually is elemental, crude, self-centered and associated with the powerful instincts of most ancient activity. From these elemental, ancestral channels, the energy must be switched into the higher channels of modern civilization; out of a Horatius we must create a Hamlet and go further. There is not much that can be done by direct control, for dynamism has its own methods hidden in the evolutionary paths of development of the nervous system, from archaic barbarism to modern civilization. These paths have never yet been traced by psychologist or pedagogue. But we can assist the process by providing *conditions*, both for securing the elemental dynamism and also for switching the irresistible current into higher channels of modern purposes. That there are such channels and such switches can not be questioned for we see the processes in operation in life outside the school all around us. We need simply to make similar conditions in the colleges and schools.

3. The system of education necessarily must be individual. God made children different one from the other, and any plan of education must be shaped to meet this fact. There may be studies but no fixed course of study for all; a student dynamically stimulated learns, but he can not be taught; he may be indirectly guided but he can not be directed. There may be lectures but each must be framed to tell students what they want to know, not what the lecturer without regard to their purposes would like to tell them. There must be books for reference, but no texts for exaction. There may be forums for discussion but no recitations for inquisition. There need be no graduation and there must be none requiring a fixed standard for all. The time used in pursuing a study will vary with different students, each according to his measure.

4. We can have no assurance that the physical limits of the college will be restricted to the college grounds. Expediency may compel the extension of the college walls to include the world, all **ages, sexes** and previous conditions of servitude, all purposes of

service in any field. For many, the goals may best be stimulated not upon college grounds, but in the field, at the forge, on the sea, upon land, in the social melting pot, in the books of life as well as in the books of printed symbols.

5. Some may not be stimulated to any purpose by any condition. Here then is work for the doctors of body and mind—not for constables, judges, juries of pedants or knights of the thumb-screw.

6. Probably a large part of our existing subjects and courses of study, based upon the limitation to memory, must be torn down. There may be little beyond the tools of reading, speaking and writing and the few basal facts of social, moral and commercial usage which every living soul should hold in ready memory. We can improve our college system by releasing probably ninety per cent of the present exacted memory subjects. Matters most essential to an individual's goal will be remembered without memorizing.

The clogging point in our educational log-jam today is without doubt the college. Here is the embattled stronghold of tradition. Because the college is the topmost part of the educational system its attitude commands the traditional respect of the people. But it is ages behind the times and by its preparatory requirements it forces its mediaevalism upon the secondary school. No thinking man or woman seriously questions this. It is evident everywhere, strikingly evident. Something, therefore, must be done to set free the obstructions in the upper institution of learning. The current of reform in education cannot run with necessary force until the log-jam in the college gives way. What is needed is the courage of some first-grade college to break with tradition and set the logs rolling. Here is opportunity for the Great Adventure. Which one of our colleges has the vision to see it?

WHAT COLLEGE WOMEN CAN DO FOR BETTER MOTION PICTURES

Orrin G. Cocks, National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

College women of this country are becoming intensely interested in the effect the motion picture is producing upon audiences everywhere and they have been startled into a realization that this humble amusement agency has come up out of obscurity, and ranks

now in importance and in effect with the stage, the library, the newspaper and the magazine.

We must all recognize that the motion picture is a leisure-time activity. It is also a commercial recreation of national scope which has been left almost entirely in the hands of business companies who are furnishing entertainment to the people for commercial gain. It is startling to realize that in fifteen years it has attracted the attention of all kinds of people of all grades of society and of all ages. Your children and mine go to see the pictures. You and I also have gone, first out of curiosity and finally from a recognition that this agency is thoroughly entertaining, thrilling and almost compelling.

When we find that the motion picture attracts one-seventh of the population of a city like New York daily, and one-fifth of the people of a cultured city like Hartford, we must call it a powerful national force. The people of these cities are not being fooled or hoodwinked. The motion picture is wholesome as well as interesting. Those phases of it which are criticised are the exception rather than the rule. They are the necessary elements in the development of a vital force which must come to the surface and be recognized before they are purged away. All those who are interested in the sources of education, the influences which work for the development of character, the methods by which social ideas are propagated and the influences creating ethical convictions must make a thorough study of the motion picture. It lays hold of the mind without conscious mental processes, it shoots in through the eye and strikes its mark in the brain. Perhaps its influence is all the more subtle because of the presentation of an argument without any of the ordinary forms of discussion. The thrill of the story holds the attention, the social or ethical argument is accepted as a matter of course. From the very nature of the unspoken drama it must lay bare facts which arrest the attention and provoke questions. These are the reasons for the universal discussion regarding methods of regulation of this great social and moral exponent.

The excitement becomes fervid when we consider the influence of the picture on the child and those who are growing out of childhood into manhood and womanhood. It is altogether important for those who are interested in childhood to become students of the effects of motion pictures as well. For let us freely acknowledge that it is possible that informal influences may be quite as effective as the formal influence of college, school, church and home. The

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ideas suggested through the film may coincide with those presented in these institutions by skilled teachers, or they may set minds and characters moving in an entirely different direction.

It may be worth while to note the tremendous power of the motion picture in presenting ideas. At the same time that a motion picture is released in New York some fifty or seventy-five similar copies are started in circulation among audiences in all parts of the country. Within six months an idea which has been in the minds of a few may be the property of the rank and file of 5,000,000 people from Maine to California. Motion pictures ordinarily have during their life, audiences varying from 750,000 to 15,000,000 people. In very truth the motion picture is a force to be reckoned with.

It is surprising that so few studies have been made of the leisure-time interests and activities of young people. This is also true both of young men and women who are studying or working. Do you know what they do, where they go, what they want, who their associates are, what influences are moulding them while they play, how their demands shall be met in wholesome ways? All these subjects which lie behind the lure of the motion picture must be studied. All young people are playing and this classification includes those in whom we are especially interested, our own boys and girls as well as those who live on the other side of town or the other side of the country. Because of a woeful ignorance both of the desires of young people and of the needs of the motion picture we have allowed to grow up a condition which is fundamentally unhealthy. We have permitted children of all ages to flock to the motion picture with its cheap admission to see all kinds of films, suitable or unsuitable, although it is true that most motion pictures have been prepared and circulated for the 80 per cent of adults rather than the 20 per cent of young people under sixteen.

There must be a psychological reason for the appeal of the motion picture. It is not simply because it is cheap nor because it reeks with dramatic and emotional excitement. It has been dropped down before the masses of the people who heretofore have been starved of amusement. These people have lacked initiative in creating group pleasures and therefore have received the motion picture gladly. They have come forth daily from the work of life and have sought passive amusement. This they have found in the darkened theatre where they have had their emotion thrilled while their bodies rested.

The question arises as to what can be done to better the

motion picture and make it thoroughly wholesome. Let me suggest briefly the following: (1) Have some permanent official in your town put regularly in touch with The National Board of Review, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which is establishing minimum standards. This will make it possible to stop bad pictures. (2) Differentiate between pictures for adults and those for young people, just as we have done with books in libraries and plays on the legitimate stage. (3) Encourage discussion of motion pictures so that the rank and file of the people in your community will understand the issues involved. (4) Co-operate locally with other agencies so that there will be a united front in encouraging the use of better motion pictures. (5) Assist in the formation of a community-wide motion picture committee which shall be sane, intelligent and co-operative. (6) Conduct frank discussions with local exhibitors and assure them of your desire to aid them. (7) Endorse the finer films without subjecting the exhibitor to minute criticisms. (8) Recognize that the one thing which appeals to the exhibitor is paying audiences. (9) Obtain selected lists from The National Board of Review which is preparing these on the basis of the judgment of skilled, disinterested groups. (10) Join the Affiliated Committees for Better Films for the exchange of ideas, methods, lists, problems and results.

I am pleased to learn that some of the branches of the Association already have become intensely interested in this subject and have co-operated with several agencies to improve conditions in their own towns. The college women of Kansas City and Utica have approached the problem in a very skillful manner with the result that fine entertainments are being given in those two centers. Much is being done also in central California by similar organizations to improve the motion picture.

The women of the country are closer to the home than men and their point of view is more ethical than that of men. In the motion picture they have found something concerning their children, concerning the community, which is effective for good or ill; something to be encouraged or combated as the case may be. And they are determined to destroy the evil and let the good remain. But to do this it is not sufficient to take up the question for a few weeks and carry on spasmodic agitations. Only earnest thought and persistent activity can accomplish what is desired. And there must be unity. All of us who desire to make this gigantic force a beneficial influence with young people and adults alike, must **work together and work continuously.**

EDUCATION IN VENEZUELA

VIRGINIA P. ALVAREZ

[At the request of the editor Miss Alvarez, who recently was awarded the Latin-American Fellowship of the A. C. A., prepared the following brief paper for the Journal.]

There are two universities in Venezuela, the University of Merida and the Central University of Venezuela at Caracas. The first-named is the oldest institution in my country but the second at which I took my degree of Bachelor in Arts and Science and also studied medicine, is more renowned—one of the most renowned in all South America.

The University of Caracas or Central University has more than a century of existence. It is very liberal. Its students do not pay any fees and besides that the Government of the Republic and the Municipal Government of Caracas offer six Fellowships to the best students, by means of which the winners can go to a foreign country to study for three years any medical specialty. In most instances the students winning these Fellowships have gone to France, but I am sure all this will be changed when our people know more of the wonderful advantages in the great United States. It is my intention when I return to Venezuela to write a series of articles telling the Latin-American people of the facilities offered here—the great clinics and laboratories, the high standing of the medical schools and their progress. Such information is sadly needed.

I have been, thus far, the only woman to take a course at Central University, although the university has been open to women for some time. The privileges are the same for men and women but it is true that the men do not welcome the women willingly. There are many facilities for doing the work in the university and the students find it very convenient, but there are no dormitories. All the students board outside in private homes. There are about six hundred students—an equal number in medicine and law, and about 270 in mathematics and theology.

In Central University are the Faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine and Mathematics, and the different colleges. The Medical Course is the farthest advanced of any of these. To obtain the degree of M.D. it is necessary to take a six-year course in theoretical classes, the hospital clinics and practice in the laboratories. I was the first and I am the only woman to embark upon this career. I entered the work after taking my degree of Bachelor in Arts and

Science, which degree was preceded by that of normal teacher. After the first Biennial period I won the position of Assistant and Demonstrator in the laboratory of Physiological Chemistry. It was while serving thus that I collaborated with the Professor of that Department in writing a book which fact you have kindly noted in your magazine in the issue of November.

As I have stated before in response to your request for information regarding myself, it is my intention when I return to Venezuela to found a hospital for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases of Infants. I may say that in my home Republic there are four diseases which cause the greatest number of deaths. They are tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery and tetanus neonatorum. This last, which is very prevalent, is caused by ignorant and untrained women acting as midwives, against the law. They are prosecuted very frequently but that has not been sufficient to stop the practice. The writer of this paper believes it will not stop until intelligent trained women start an energetic campaign against it. The mothers must be made to understand how greatly serious is the situation. The members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae can not realize what a field there is for just this work alone.

I think the Journal may like to know something of the general education system in Venezuela so I will add just a little paragraph about it.

Public instruction is divided into primary, secondary and normal, much as it is here. The highest instruction is in the universities, the colleges and the special institutes. Some colleges are found in the universities and there are others established by private initiative. The examinations in these colleges are held before the Board of Education and the degree of Bachelor in Science and Art is given to those who pass. The special institutes are founded for special technical purposes, such as engineering, agriculture, electrical training, etc. They are not connected with the universities.

I regret very much that time will not permit me to write better and more comprehensively, but I rely upon your kindness to receive this poor contribution to your magnificent magazine.



The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

PUBLISHED MONTHLY EXCEPT JULY AND AUGUST

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary of the Association
Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

As these words are penned comes the disquieting news of the overthrow of the temporary government in Russia under Kerensky and the apparent success of the Maximalists with its ominous possibility of a separate Russian peace. How much the kaleidoscope of this amazing war may shift, what new disintegrations and combinations may take place before this issue of the Journal reaches our readers no human intelligence can predict. Certainly at this moment the warnings of those who last April disturbed our easy-going optimism with their prophecies of a long and bitter and incredibly sanguinary struggle seem abundantly justified, and no intelligent American can face the present situation with its imminent danger of terrible disaster without a sickening fear lest our spiritual preparation may prove inadequate. For spiritual preparedness is the ultimate essential. If that fails all is lost, no matter what the material resources. So long as it holds no disaster, however appalling, can be more than temporary.

Up to the present we have as a people been subjected to no spiritual ordeal. We have been asked to produce more food and we have done it, so far as we have done it, by employing our leisure on land before uncultivated. We have been urged to conserve food and we have done it by eliminating some

small part of our enormous waste, not by reducing our actual consumption. We have been asked to give to the relief of suffering Europe, to the Red Cross, to the Y. M. C. A., to the Government,—and we have given for the most part out of our abundance. We have been asked to give our sons to the service of their country and we have sent them more or less willingly into the training camps, knowing that the ultimate sacrifice is still in the future and trusting that it may yet be escaped. Toil, hunger, privation, wholesale slaughter—none of these has the war brought us yet. We sit here so remote, so secure and comfortable, that the unspeakable horrors of this most horrible of wars seem impossible and unreal and we remain stolidly incredulous in the face of incontrovertible proof.

The soul of the nation has not yet been tried and many far-seeing men and women are asking in trepidation what our trial when it comes, as come it must, will reveal. Will our baptism of fire leave us purified and exalted, a nation single-minded as France is single-minded, or shall we wither before it and crumble into nothingness? Are our spiritual defences adequate? That is the haunting question that asks itself over and over wherever thoughtful men and women gather to discuss the issues of the war.

Everyone knows that there are scattered groups of discontented citizens—pacifist, pro-German, socialist, or just plain ignorant—sore spots in the body politic, who either fail to see or refuse to admit the necessity for the war. Probably, however, it is only those few persons whose world sends them out among the people of remote districts, spiritually and intellectually remote at least whether geographically so or not, who realize how tremendous is the task recently undertaken by the Committee on Public Information—the task of really informing the millions of persons who make up this greatest of republics as to the significance and the necessity of this war and the peril of a premature peace. As a first step toward the accomplishment of that purpose the Committee has recently created a Speaking Division whose purpose is to coordinate and make more effective the efforts of the many volunteer agencies and associations that have offered themselves for this work of patriotic education.

The A. C. A. is one of those associations. Even before the proposal to create such a Speaking Division in the Committee on Public Information had been made known the War Service

Committee of the A. C. A. had recognized the urgent need of this work and the opportunity of this Association to render a national service for which by training it is particularly well prepared. At a meeting held in Boston on October 21, knowing nothing of the plan then under discussion in the Committee on Public Information for the creation of a Division for the purpose of coordinating and assisting such movements, it had outlined a plan for organizing a wide-spread campaign for patriotic education. The following record from the much condensed minutes of that meeting reveals in large outline the plan that the War Service Committee has in mind:

"It was proposed that the A. C. A. should undertake in as many states as possible a campaign of patriotic education, explaining why we are in the war and why we must stay in until the object of the war is accomplished. The proposal was adopted and the means of making it operative were discussed. It was pointed out that it would necessitate the creation of a speakers' bureau and the collection and preparation by the committee of the printed material to be used by the speakers. It would require also the co-operation of the branches in securing the speakers and in procuring for them the opportunity to reach the public with their message through schools, community centers, moving picture theatres, and organizations of all sorts. It would necessitate further that the executive secretary should present the work personally to as many of the branches as possible in order to secure their full understanding and co-operation.

"It was arranged that the members of the committee should co-operate at once in making up a list of well known women speakers who could be recommended to the Government and the various State Councils for Defense to co-operate in the campaign for patriotic education going on under their auspices. It was proposed also that the committee should make inquiry into the possibility of bringing to this country Gilbert Murray and possibly some eminent woman speakers for a tour among the colleges to present the causes and the meaning of the war. Miss Thomas undertook to open negotiations with this end in view."

Since that meeting the Washington representative of the committee, Mrs. Morgan, president of the Washington Branch, has made direct connection with the newly created Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information and has been invited to attend the meetings of the Division. This will greatly facilitate the work that has been proposed. Some details of the plan remain to be perfected and before this reaches our readers there will have been held another meeting of the War Service Committee and the effort to enlist the cooperation of the branches will be well under way.

We are convinced that there is no other portion of the whole field of national service for which this Association is so well fitted, nor is there any more vital national need at this moment than the need of fortifying the soul of the nation for

the titanic struggle upon which it has barely entered and for which it has made as yet a hardly perceptible part of the tremendous sacrifice it will be called upon to make. This work of soul preparation is the fundamentally important national task. This is the ground out of which all material preparation must spring and without which no effective material preparation is possible. Our call is clear and imperative. Have we ears to hear?

It is very gratifying to note that a strong "drive" is being made by a number of branches this fall to increase their membership. Some have set their goal at a fixed number and expect to work with determination until that goal is reached. It is quite true that generally more can be achieved in this way. A fixed object, a definite, clear-cut thing to strive for makes a powerful appeal to wavering inclination to focus upon that one thing. And an end in view and the spirit of determination can work wonders in the way of accomplishing things.

The Association needs not only to rally its forces but constantly to recruit. If every eligible college woman would become a member of the Association its power and influence would be greatly increased, not only in the maintenance of high collegiate standards, but in the making of opportunities for college women and in service to the nation. Membership fees make possible greater national service, the establishment of more collegiate bureaus, the publication of valuable educational studies, and fellowships and scholarships to ambitious girls.

Various methods are in use to increase membership. The Boston Branch this fall has sent out an appeal to each of its members to bring in one new person, thus doubling the list without taxing time or energy. The Denver Branch is endeavoring to triple its membership. The St. Louis Branch has set as its goal every eligible woman in the city and its vicinity, while the St. Paul Branch and others have set certain definite figures to strive for. Branches other than those mentioned which have attacked the problem with unwonted energy this fall are the Columbus Branch, the New York City Branch, the Madison Branch, all the California branches, the Greencastle, Ind., Branch and the young Utah Branch formed but a few months ago. There are doubtless other branches just as energetic in this direction and the executive secretary will be glad to hear from these and to know the results of their efforts.

One letter that reached the executive secretary's desk this month contained a suggestion fraught with possibilities. The letter was from the husband of an alumna of one of the colleges recently admitted to the Association. An invitation to join, together with a membership application blank and printed leaflets setting forth the purposes and work of our organization had been sent to all the alumnae of this college. Many of them had joined. We suspect that they did so on their own responsibility and without consulting their husbands; otherwise we feel sure, so great is our faith in the appeal of our work as set forth in our circulars, that other husbands would have done as this one did. He wrote the executive secretary asking for an application blank for men and saying that he too wished to join the Association.

**Shall We
Have a Men's
Auxiliary?**

Immediately his letter raises the question, Why not? Why should we not, following the excellent example of the suffragists, provide for a men's auxiliary to this Association? Other college men who have come into contact with our work have asked why there is no similar national organization of men graduates, but this husband's inquiry approaches the question from a different angle. He does not ask for a separate organization of college men whose purposes and efforts might conceivably run counter to ours at some points; he approves our purposes and wishes to support them. Doubtless there are hundreds of eligible A. C. A. husbands and other hundreds of college men not yet A. C. A. husbands who would share his wish were the possibility suggested to them. Why not, then, a men's auxiliary to the A. C. A.

The suggestion opens long vistas of possibility. We do not venture to fill in the details too minutely. To a New York State suffragist writing on the 7th of November perhaps any proposal involving the co-operation of men and women would seem easily and immediately practicable. Possibly to our Ohio members it might wear a wholly different aspect. We lay the proposal before the members of the Association. How will you direct your executive secretary to reply to the present petitioner and to the long line of his successors whom she foresees if once the suggestion begins to permeate?

The President of the Association has received the following communication:

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee
extends congratulations to the women of the
ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE
for their patriotic achievement in the purchase
and sale of Liberty Bonds
of the Second Issue of 1917.

We extend our thanks and appreciation for your
cooperation in the work of this Committee.

The women of America are its Second Line of
Defense.

They will serve till the victory of lasting
peace is won.

Mrs. W. G. McAdoo,
Chairman.

Treasury Department, Washington,
November 10, 1917.

FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1918-1919

The Committee on Fellowships of the Association makes the following awards for the academic year 1918-1919:

(1) The A. C. A. European Fellowship (\$500) available for study at present in America or Europe.

(2) The Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship (\$1,000), a research fellowship for a woman holding the Ph.D. degree.

(3) The Latin-American Fellowship (\$500), for a Latin-American woman studying in certain lines in our universities or professional schools.

(4) The Julia C. G. Piatt Memorial Fellowship (\$320 for the year 1918-1919, but for \$640 in alternate years thereafter), a graduate fellowship for teachers.

The announcement of these fellowships will be sent on request. The applications must be received on or before January 1, 1918.

Margaret E. Maltby, Chairman,
Committee on Fellowships of the
Association of Collegiate Alumnae,
Barnard College, Columbia University,
New York City.

THE SARAH BERLINER RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FOR WOMEN

The Committee in charge of the Sarah Berliner Research Fellowship for Women Fund offers annually a fellowship of the value of one thousand dollars, available for research in physics, chemistry or biology, in either America or Europe. This fellowship is open to women holding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, or to those similarly equipped for the work of further research; it will be awarded only to those who give promise of distinction in the subject to which they are devoting themselves.

Applications for this fellowship must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee by the first of February of each year. They should state as clearly as possible the candidate's claim to the appointment, and they should contain, in particular:

- (1) Testimonials as to the value of work already done;
- (2) Copies of published contributions, or other accounts of investigations already carried out;
- (3) Evidence of thoroughly good health;
- (4) Detailed plans for the proposed use of the fellowship.

Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, Chairman,
527 Cathedral Parkway, New York City.

HOW THE ALBANY, N. Y., BRANCH IS SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM

The work of food conservation in the Albany Branch is a general activity, each one profiting by the experience of all. The members felt that they must have at their command practical methods in economy, so a woman who has long had her household on a business basis was selected as their leader. Each member sends her tested war recipes to the leader, who prepares a monthly bulletin of these recipes and arranges for practical talks on home economics.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

Ann Arbor Branch, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Our branch held its first meeting for the year on October 13. The membership committee had prepared a list of over seventy names of women who were eligible to membership. Many of these were in attendance and a number responded to the invitation to join the Branch.

The work for the coming year was discussed with much interest. Committees will be appointed to co-operate with the War Relief work already being done in the city. Besides the regular Red Cross work our Branch will assist in providing reading matter for the men in training at Camp Custer.

The Branch has taken as its special work the furnishing and equipment of Prof. Charles Vibbert's headquarters at the American University Union in Paris. The American University Union is a club for the benefit of the alumni and undergraduates of the universities which comprise its membership. Their headquarters are the Royal Palace Hotel, 6 Rue de Richelieu, Paris. The club has an accommodation of about 150 bedrooms as well as general reception and reading rooms and offices.

Prof. Vibbert has prepared a catalogue of all the University of Michigan men in military service and he plans to make the Michigan headquarters a home for those who may find themselves spending any time in Paris. He will also keep in close touch with all Michigan men in the service.

The Ann Arbor Branch has entered with much enthusiasm upon its share of this work.

Bloomington Branch, Bloomington, Ill.—The Branch held its first meeting for the year October 6. The Scholarship Committee reported that the young woman appointed to receive the benefit of our fund had resigned the benefit on receiving the offer of an uncle to pay her college expenses. No one else, at this late day, being available, the branch voted to add to the fund and buy five Liberty Loan bonds of the second issue with it.

The branch voted further to take up the matter of adopting a French orphan or orphans, and created a committee to look into the details, while the Scholarship Committee was asked to consider the question of ways and means.

The branch has voted to abandon its usual luncheons and pay the money so saved into the Scholarship Fund.

Central Illinois Branch, Champaign, Ill.—The A. C. A. co-operative house in connection with the University has been occupying the attention of our branch for some weeks, but the girls are now installed in it and everything is moving along smoothly. The girls seem very appreciative of everything we do for them. The first branch meeting took the form of a tea at the house thus giving the members a chance to inspect it and become acquainted with the girls. About seventy-five women were invited to the tea who were not members of the Association but who are eligible and whom we expect to invite to join the branch.

At our next meeting definite plans for the year will be laid out and new committees formed.

Connecticut Branch.—For the last few months the Connecticut branch has been concentrating on preparation for the task of registering the women of Connecticut. We were requested last June to take over this work by the Connecticut Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This section of the National Council, under the further title of the Committee on Woman's Activities of the State Council of Defense, is in charge of the women's end of the war measures throughout the state. Our alliance with this committee has been strengthened by the recent appointment of our branch president, Miss Margaret Corwin, as its executive secretary. Miss Corwin is to assume her secretarial duties on November first, taking up her headquarters in the Capitol at Hartford. Through this Committee the Connecticut branch is brought in touch both with the national and the state war activities in which women can be useful.

The registration is to begin with that of the women of New Haven in November. Yale University has facilitated the work by giving us the use of certain of its offices. Members of the A. C. A. have been in attendance there every day since September organizing the work ahead. Lists have been prepared of women all over the state and loaned to the subcommittees in other parts of Connecticut in order to aid them in the task of organization. One of our members is now in Chicago learning there the proper method of registration. On

her return, she will give a regular course and teach others to give it,—a course consisting of two hours' explanatory lecture on the use of the registration card followed by a two hours' practical quiz. The registration in New Haven is, it appears, to be our "trial by fire." Upon our efficiency in this case and the results we are able to obtain depend our further activities throughout the state.

In the course of cooperation with the subcommittees on Woman's Activities throughout the state the discovery has been made that there exist other branches of the A. C. A. in Connecticut besides ourselves; that is, besides the branch with headquarters in New Haven. We have always been styled "the Connecticut Branch" and the discovery is disconcerting. We hope, however, to get representatives of the other A. C. A. branches and also of the college clubs together in a conference to discuss the winter's work and to effect as complete cooperation as possible.

The Branch endorses heartily the sentiments expressed in an open letter to the October Journal by Vice President Caro C. T. Martin of the Southwest Central Section on the need for fuller cooperation between the various women's organizations with less of what might perhaps be called professional jealousy between the associations. Mrs. Martin decries the tendency to place emphasis on the A. C. A. *as such* in the war work that its members are doing. At an executive meeting the other day, the Connecticut branch went on record as desiring to cooperate as an organization or as individuals to its fullest capacity in every possible war activity—the Liberty Loan, Food Pledge, Civilian Relief, Red Cross, or other work.

California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.—Almost every member of the California Branch is planning to give some time to War Service; many who can afford it are giving all their time. Mrs. Elsie Lee Turner is representing the A. C. A. on the State Council of Defense and is doing very active work; Miss Ethel Moore on the National Food Conservation Board; Mrs. W. D. Brookings is Chairman of Food Conservation for San Francisco county, while Miss Marion Leake, executive secretary of the National League for Woman's Service, and Miss Gail Laughlin, vice-president of the County Council of Defense are keeping the Branch in touch with the vital problems and interesting our members in various phases of the work to be done.

Our war service committee is meeting weekly and co-operating with various organizations in making surveys of work already done or to be done. This committee has registered all the members of the branch for certain hours of service. In the next few weeks it expects to raise a fund of a thousand dollars for war service purposes.

The branch is cooperating with the recreation committee appointed by the mayor in providing recreation for the soldiers and sailors. Our Dramatic Committee is arranging programs to be given for the soldiers and a committee has been appointed to arrange for a dance to be given to about four hundred soldiers at Thanksgiving time.

Already conditions about the army camps make it plain that if young girls in this locality are to be properly safeguarded and saved from acts which will ruin their entire lives it will be necessary to employ a woman protective officer for this special work.

We held a special meeting for the A. C. A. national president, Mrs. Mathews, when she was here in the early fall. Her presence was an inspiration and our members were thrilled by the stirring address she gave.

A French orphan has been adopted by the branch for two years.

Liberty Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan received the special attention of the California Branch during October, when a Liberty Loan Life Membership Campaign was inaugurated by Miss Mabel Pierce, Liberty Loan chairman. Members who could do so, were urged to subscribe for a life membership, the California Branch pledging to invest the money so received in Liberty Bonds of the second Liberty Loan.

Nineteen new members joined the Branch the first month of the year, each of whom has identified herself with some special line of work.

Denver Branch, Denver, Colo.—At our first meeting of the fall plans for the year were discussed at length, especially the suggestions from the national organization. Tempting as war relief work is, we decided not to start such work this fall as an organization, for we feel our first duty is to our "babe in arms," the Bureau of Occupations opened last spring. The Bureau is doing remarkably well, continually placing an increasing number of women, but it takes a considerable amount

of money to support it. To this end and to make our own efficiency greater in any work we undertake, we have started a membership campaign. Before the fall meeting our president, Miss Howard, sent a letter to all the college women in town whom it was possible to reach. In this letter she told of our work accomplished, and what we hoped to do in the future and asked the co-operation of every woman whether she was a college graduate or not. She urged them to come to our first meeting and hear the plans discussed and she made her plea so interesting that it resulted in the acquisition of 25 or 30 new members, largely associate. We are hoping every member will bring in at least two new members this fall.

One of our first undertakings will be to raise money for the Bureau by taking one of the Drama League plays. We have asked them to give us one evening in which they will probably present two plays and we hope by selling tickets and advertising it extensively to make considerable money out of it.

Later on in the year we may be able to do some war relief work. Almost every member is actively engaged in that kind of work now with other organizations. Meanwhile we have a volunteer Social Service committee that is planning to do some work of this nature such as speaking on food conservation to different groups of women as the occasion arises.

Greencastle Branch, Greencastle, Ind.—The first regular meeting of the year was held at the home of Mrs. Frank H. Streightoff, the President of the Branch. There was a good attendance and discussion was free as to the policy and future activities of this Branch.

The President read a recent letter from the Executive Secretary of the National Association urging us to get in touch as soon as possible with other A. C. A. Branches in Indiana. It was considered advisable to arrange if possible, for a conference with members of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Lafayette Branches for the purpose of co-operation. Mrs. Nichols led a discussion on the A. C. A. bulletins published during the summer, as to the opportunities and responsibilities of A. C. A. members in war-time service.

Some time was given to a discussion of the plan originated by Mrs. Martin and outlined in the September Journal. In preparation for this meeting all members had been urged carefully to read the plan. It was voted that the President appoint

a committee which should make a study of its possibilities in this community.

In view of the fact that A. C. A. members are carrying heavy responsibilities in the Red Cross organization of Putnam county, as Vice Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Chairman of Surgical Dressings, Chairman of Membership Committee, and directors, it was deemed best for the Branch as an organization, to extend help to French Relief work for which as yet little has been done here. A committee has been appointed which will receive contributions of clothing to be sent to the suffering children in France. The Branch also voted to adopt a French orphan for one year.

Greenwich Branch, Greenwich, Conn.—In regard to the work of the National Defense in caring for the families of the soldiers sent to the camps, we are working through the Civilian Relief committee of the Red Cross, and the Relief committee of the United Workers in Greenwich. By working through these two organizations already busy, and well organized, we are saving reduplication of energy and time.

The Library has sent out an urgent appeal for books, not only to be sent to the camps, but for the 5,000 children in the town and rural schools of Greenwich. The children must have good reading to prepare them for their unusual opportunities in the period of world-reconstruction ahead of them. The College Club is very active in its interest and efforts for the public school children, and this is one form of its activity.

The Club has been exceedingly busy, individually and collectively, in the Liberty Loan Drive. The selling of bonds to the large alien population here has been entrusted to our Civic committee. The house to house campaign, the sale of bonds at the banks and post office have all been so systematized that we hope for splendid results.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.—The first meeting of the Woman's University Club of Los Angeles was a most auspicious beginning for the new organization, attended as it was by a very large part of our four hundred members, all of whom were enthusiastic and desirous of participating actively in the work for the year.

Three special kinds of war service are engaging our energies as a club:

We have organized an Auxiliary Red Cross Branch which will meet regularly twice a month. With the assistance of Mrs. Frank Gibson, member of the State Immigration and Housing Commission, we are working on the problem of Americanizing some of the many alien women in Los Angeles. At present a committee is striving to obtain the interest and cooperation of the large industrial institutions in our community. With their support very definite results will soon appear, as Dr. Shiels, the Los Angeles Superintendent of Schools, has promised able teachers for as many classes as can be organized.

Mrs. Donnell, our President, has just been appointed one of the vice-presidents of the City Council of Defense. As soon as the Liberty Loan drive is completed, the registration for service of all women in the city will be made. The club as an organization is sending one member every day to the office of the Council for any service which may be necessary.

Our November meeting is open to all the members of our sixteen affiliated clubs. Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore of the Los Angeles State Normal School will speak on a Teachers' College for Southern California. The deans of three of our colleges of Southern California will also appear on the program,—Mrs. Denver Mackey of the University of Southern California, Miss Irene Myers of Occidental and Miss Grace Berry of Pomona.

Minneapolis Branch, Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Branch is trying to cooperate with the National organization in every possible way. All the war bulletins have been considered and the suggestions acted upon wherever practicable.

Our Branch has a National Aid Committee which supplies volunteers to teach French to soldiers, nurses and doctors, and English to soldiers and foreign civilians in order to further American ideals and citizenship. It has also a group to study American ideals and institutions, especially brotherhood without respect to race and religion. This section will feature the re education of returned soldiers; will try to get women to prepare for teaching the deaf lip-reading and the blind how to read; and to learn methods of massage and corrective gymnastics for restoration of injured muscles.

We have just opened a Women's Occupational Bureau for trained women and the Branch is being drawn closely to St. Paul and Duluth college clubs through this Bureau. The manager is Miss Margaret Hutton Abels, Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

New York City Branch.—The first meeting of this branch was held at the Great Northern hotel. This was the annual luncheon. The speakers and their subjects were Miss Florence Hughes, "Our National Problem—Americanization"; Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes, "American Women's Hospitals"; Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie, president of the Federation of the Association for Cripples, "War Cripples and the Red Cross Institute"; Miss Sims who spoke for Miss Helen Davis, "Training Camp Recreation"; Mrs. J. H. Huddleston, "The Liberty Loan." Miss Gertrude Gogin who was to have spoken on "Work of the National Service Commission for the Girls of New York City" was unable to be present. The work of the branch for the winter will be the Rehabilitation of War Cripples.

Northfield Branch, Northfield, Minn.—With the opening of the college year activity in our branch has been stimulated. During the summer five new members were added and at a recent meeting four more. Each member is asked to cooperate with the membership committee to secure new names.

The loan scholarship of \$50.00 for one semester to a senior has been given to a St. Olaf student.

By way of patriotic service the branch is giving an entertainment October 23, the total proceeds of which are to be given to the local Red Cross. This entertainment will consist of the reading of the "Fortune-Hunter" by Professor Cochran, head of the Public Speaking department at Carlton.

San Jose Branch, San Jose, Cal.—At our initial meeting after the summer vacation, October 13, our President, Miss Clara H. Smith, one of the strong women of the State Normal School faculty, outlined clearly the reason for the existence of our Club and the place that we fill in the community. Miss Edith Parsons, a member of the Branch who spent the last five years in Turkey, gave an interesting and enlightening talk on war conditions there.

The activity of the San Jose Branch this fall is largely directed toward different phases of war work, a continuation of the work planned before vacation. The Americanization committee hopes for satisfactory results of its far reaching and carefully thought out plans. The food conservation committee under the leadership of Miss Maude Murchie, who is also chairman of the county committee, is doing effective work. The

committees on soldiers' periodical literature, Red Cross and other relief work, and educational legislation are all working satisfactorily. The Child welfare committee among other things is trying to work out practical and wholesome methods of recreation.

On November 10th at the annual luncheon at Hotel Vendome the Branch had as its guest of honor Mrs. Katharine Phillips Edson, a member of the State Industrial Welfare Commission. Mrs. Edson was largely instrumental in securing the legislative enactments establishing the minimum wage for women and children in this state and so was ably qualified to give a most entertaining and helpful talk along these lines, based upon her own experiences.

Individual members of the Branch have made a most creditable record in the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Sheridan Branch, Sheridan, Wyoming.—The Sheridan Branch held its first meeting on the sixth of October, and the outlook is for a very active and profitable year. Every one at the meeting was busy knitting for the soldiers. It was decided to use the regular monthly meetings primarily to work with our hands in some such way, and secondarily for informal programs along helpful lines and discussions as events develop throughout the year. The Branch also decided to give as a body Tuesday evening of each week to Red Cross activities.

The War Service activities of northern Wyoming are under the general supervision of the Red Cross of Sheridan. All the clubs and church organizations have pledged their support. Each group has its trained supervisor and its definite day or evening for work at the Red Cross headquarters. In addition there is a great deal of sewing and knitting going on in the homes of members.

St. Paul Branch, St. Paul, Minn.—We have appointed suitable committees to take care of the A. C. A. War Bulletin suggestions and other matters, as follows: First a War Bulletin Committee to explain the bulletins to the Club and assign the work to the proper committees. Second a collegiate Periodical League Committee to look after pledges and report to headquarters and third, a Red Cross Committee to take charge of all matters pertaining to the Red Cross. This Committee has engaged the Great Northern Model work-room for Wednesday

of each week and our members will pledge certain hours to sew there. I may say that we had a very good organization for the Red Cross last year—about forty members, and our work was commended.

The matter of the War Orphan suggested by Miss Humphrey, our former national president, will come up shortly.

As to membership we have set our goal at 100 and each member is interested in the endeavor to carry this through.

Toledo Branch, Toledo, Ohio.—The first full meeting of the Toledo Branch of the A. C. A. was an annual luncheon and reception for the twenty new members. During the afternoon, while the members were knitting and sewing for the French orphans, a review was given of the two new war books, "The Letters of Harold Chapin" and "Diary and Letters of Alan Seeger."

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

Atlanta Branch.—The Atlanta Branch, S. A. C. W., was requested to join the Woman's Committee for National Defense, Georgia Division, and has since cooperated in the valuable work of that division. The Branch has been engaged through its Committee on Social Service in furthering the Welfare Board which has been proposed for the City of Atlanta. The influence of the college women was earnestly invoked by the Central Council for Social Agencies in the city and their help has been of service in preparing Atlanta for this civic advance.

Agnes Scott College, which is very largely represented both by faculty and graduate members in the Atlanta Branch, has opened for the year with the largest registration in its history, so large indeed, that a waiting list has had to be established for students who were unable to find dormitory space.

Nashville Branch, Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Branch of the Southern Association of College Women has begun the year with increased attendance and prospects of an active winter. Since most of the individual members had already engaged in some form of Red Cross work, it was decided at the opening meeting to set aside one afternoon a week for systematic work

in the Red Cross rooms. This furnishes an opportunity for members to see each other and for those who have only a limited time to drop in and share in sewing and the preparation of materials.

The second drive for Liberty Loan Bonds has been aided by college women of the city who have themselves subscribed or urged others to take subscriptions, or have joined in the celebration of Liberty Loan Day. Upon the visit of Secretary McAdoo to Nashville the Southern Association of College Women was represented in the parade by a large number of its members. Other members also appeared in the Pan-Hellenic and other units.

Registration Day for women in Tennessee was aided specially in the schools and colleges by young women who spoke in explanation of the movement or assisted in actual registration. Those who spoke among the colored women had an interesting but arduous task. There was so much misconception of the purpose of the registration, and the time was so short in which to induce those who were indifferent or hostile to change their minds.

The enrollment of women in Vanderbilt University, a co-educational institution of the city, is larger than ever before, and southern college women earnestly hope that the number may be sufficient to warrant the employment after a while of a Dean of Women, and the erection of a dormitory for women.



NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Barnard College.—Barnard College, in common with the rest of Columbia University, has been much interested in the plan proposed by the University Council for closer co-operation between the faculties and the trustees in directing the educational policy of the university. At a meeting of the Council held October 16th the following resolutions were presented by the Committee of Nine, which has been at work on the question since last spring:

1. That the Council create a standing committee to be known as the Committee of Reference.

2. That any matters affecting the relation of an officer of the university to his colleagues, the president, or the trustees may be referred to this committee either through the Council or directly by the president or by any officer of the university.

3. That the 'Trustees' Committee on Education be requested, before taking action in reference to the separation from the university of any officer on the permanent teaching staff of the university, to submit to the Committee of Reference, in conference or otherwise, for consideration and report, the facts and documents regarding any specific proposal for such action; and that the Committee on Education be further requested to recommend appropriate formal action by the trustees to establish such procedure as the policy of the university.

4. That this Committee of Reference be composed of the president of the university as chairman, and six members elected by the Council from the membership of the university faculties, with power to elect two or more additional members to serve for any specific occasion; that of the first six members two shall have terms of service of one year, two of two years, and two of three years as determined by lot; and that thereafter members shall be elected for terms of three years.

These resolutions were adopted and will now be laid before the Board of Trustees.

Boston University.—From present indications the total attendance at Boston University for the year will show but a slight decrease from the figures of the previous year—3315. There have been serious losses from enlistments in the upper classes, especially in the School of Law; but with the exception

of the School of Law and the School of Theology the entering classes have been so much larger than in previous years that the deficiency will be nearly made up.

Boston University, in coöperation with the Massachusetts State Council of Girl Scouts, began on Wednesday, October 10, a series of Extension Courses in Recreation Leadership for Girls. The courses, for which a nominal fee of from one to two dollars is charged, are offered to social club workers, Girl Scout leaders, Camp Fire guardians, and all who are interested in the recreational leadership of girls. Students who are enrolled as students in colleges and other educational institutions in Greater Boston will be admitted without tuition fee.

A course in Special Hygiene for Trained Attendants has been established for women of the sophomore, junior and senior classes and special students, of the College of Liberal Arts. The course is designed to train young women to become attendants in the sick room, as the needs of the war will take many trained nurses out of the country and away from private service.

On Tuesday, October 2, a preliminary meeting of those who had registered in the course offered by the College of Business Administration to dependent wives and kinswomen of soldiers in service was held at the College.

Brown University.—This fall, several changes in the administrative staff of the Women's College went into effect. Mrs. Mary Gillman Ahlers, formerly head of Miller Hall, has been appointed director of grounds and buildings. This newly created office carries with it not only the duties of management which have been under the control of the superintendent of grounds and buildings of Brown University, but also the supervision of servants and the purchasing of supplies for the dormitories. Miss Emily S. Paddock, who was last year head of West Cottage, has been appointed director of dormitory life. Miss Elizabeth W. Whitman, of the class of 1913, is in charge of the publicity and the self-support work. She is also resident in West Cottage.

Two additions have been made to the faculty of the Women's College. Professor St. George L. Sioussat of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed Professor American History and Mr. Nelson L. Greene has been appointed instructor in Romance Languages. Mr. Greene has been instructor at Princeton University.

A second gift of \$100 has been made by the Alumnae Association of Miss Abbott's School to purchase books on art for the library.

University of Chicago.—Miss Elizabeth Wallace, Dean in the Junior Colleges, has been appointed to the staff of the Tuberculosis Mission to France. . In her absence Mrs. Edith Foster Flint will serve as Dean and also as chairman of the committee on women students' war activities.

Miss S. P. Breckenridge is director of a Red Cross Institute for training social workers which has headquarters at the School of Civics and Philanthropy. Miss Breckenridge has also been appointed a member of the Publicity Committee of the Commission in Training Camp Activities.

At the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Washington October 17-20 Miss Marion Talbot presented a report as chairman of the committee on Retail Distribution and Marketing of Foods of the Food and Drugs Section and also presented a paper on Housing and Housekeeping before the Sociological Section.

Miss Elizabeth W. Miller of the Home Economics Department is on the staff of the Food Administration in Washington. Miss Miller was given leave of absence from the University for the Autumn Quarter.

Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.—This school is the agent through which the American Red Cross is supplying its Home Service Institute in the region covered by northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The Institute which is to consist of six weeks' work, four hours of lecture and at least twenty-five hours of field work a week, to be attended by not more than twenty-five students largely selected by the Red Cross chapters in the area named, began October thirtieth. Miss Breckinridge is the Director, and Miss Elizabeth Susan Dixon, newly transferred from the office of District Superintendent in the United Charities to the office of Registrar of the School of Civics is the Supervisor. In addition to the Red Cross Institute which is to supply the needs of workers in this larger area, the School in co-operation with the Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross has organized a course in Social Service in War Time and this will be repeated. In addition to this course intended to supply volunteers for the civilian division of

the Red Cross, the school in co-operation with the Home Charities Committee of the State Council of Defense has organized an Emergency Training Course for Charity Service during the War, and in co-operation with the Home Charities Committee of the State Council of Defense and with the Chicago Federation of Settlements, a special course has been organized for volunteer settlement workers in War Time.

The Chicago Red Cross Course has thirty students enrolled, the Home Charities Course forty-five and the Settlement Course thirty. It is understood that those who take these courses follow them up with the required field work and offer their services thus trained in that one of the fields of service in which they can be of greatest use.

The registration of the School has fallen off this year as compared with other years in all departments except the "second-year" group. This group, which is largely composed of college graduates, has increased over last year by a small number. The number of colleges represented in this group is twenty-four and the list includes institutions as widely separated as Wellesley College in the east, to the University of California in the west; and the University of Minnesota to Vanderbilt University from north to south.

University of Colorado.—The University of Colorado has established this year a four-year course in Home Economics, leading to the B.S. degree. Previously there had been maintained a school of Social and Home Service, giving a two-year course intended for non-professional training and leading to a certificate, not a degree also during the past four summer sessions courses in home economics have been given. The students working for the degree may major in Domestic Science or Household Arts, but all students are privileged to register in any of the courses without credit. At present the entering class numbers sixteen, which is a matter of encouragement to the faculty as it is not generally known throughout the state that the department has been organized. The new department is under the direction of Miss Susan Blakey, an alumna of the university, who is also a graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia. She has taught two years in the department of Home Economics at Cornell, and last year was head of the department of Home Economics in the Normal School at Willimantic, Conn. Courses on the conservation of food are to be given by Miss

Blakey under the direction of the Food Conservation Committee of the Patriotic League which will be open to all students of the University. The Patriotic League is another interesting venture which originated in the University this fall. On the suggestion of ex-Governor Hadley of Missouri, now a professor in the Law School, all the students and the faculty have organized the Patriotic League of the University of Colorado. It serves as a clearing house for all the war activities of the university. Under its supervision are all organizations, working through the following committees: Red Cross, Conservation, Finance, Literature, Military Service, and Publicity. It has aroused great enthusiasm among the students and is proving a power for unity of effort and effective achievement.

There is also a new development in the Department of Physical Education for Women. The University has secured the services of Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt, who will visit the university once a week to co-operate with the Department in the supervision of the health of the women students. Dr. Pratt will take up her duties in November.

Colorado College.—The total attendance in Colorado College has been somewhat depleted this year as a result directly or indirectly of the war. The number of women however remains practically the same as heretofore.

Miss Marian Churchill, Radcliffe '06 entered upon her duties as dean of Women in April thus completing the work of the year from which Miss Ruth Loomis withdrew after more than twenty years of valuable service. In recognition of what she had contributed to the life of the College, the degree of Lit.D. was conferred upon Miss Loomis at commencement.

Miss Churchill's abilities already have been recognized not only in the college but also in the town. Her assistance has been enlisted in connection with various war relief and Red Cross organizations and with literary clubs, before one of which she gave an address on the open door for the activities of women.

A large number of the women students are doing Red Cross work under the direction of the local organization. Others, working independently, are knitting for organized agencies.

The German department has been reinforced by the addition to the faculty of Miss Mabel Dominick, Ph.D., Cornell University 1914.

An appeal to the students by the new President Dr. Clyde

A. Duniway resulted in the purchase of several hundred dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds. A number of social organizations gave up their usual formal functions for this purpose.

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.—High school, college, and then—what? For two days last month at Cornell's first Vocational Conference, girls from the Iowa schools and the women of Cornell discussed this question of the high school girl's further education and the college graduate's new occupation.

It was the first Girls' Vocational Conference ever held in Iowa and so profitable did it prove to be that it is likely to be a fixture henceforth on the Cornell calendar. The aim of the conference was to consider the fields of opportunity other than teaching which are open to college women, not those lines of work which belong inherently to men and which would cheapen women were they to attempt them, but the multiple activities which can be benefited by being treated from a woman's viewpoint. Among the speakers were Judge Bartleme, Miss Helen M. Bennett, Miss Alice R. Betts, Miss Mary Gaston and Miss Jeannette Lewis, all of whom gave inspiring addresses.

DePauw University.—Considering the unprecedented conditions in the country, DePauw University has opened the year under very auspicious circumstances. Although there has been a large number of junior and senior men who have enlisted in some field of national service, the enrollment of the college has not decreased and the entering freshmen class is larger than last year. There are about five hundred women in college and for the first time DePauw is able to house all of the non-resident women in college or student houses. The oldest hall of residence, Woman's Hall, has been completely remodeled and improved and accommodates one hundred and sixteen students.

The new hall of residence, Rector Hall, was dedicated on the sixteenth day of October. This beautiful building is the gift of Mr. Edward Rector of Chicago and has been built and furnished by him at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. It accommodates one hundred and twenty-six young women.

Fifteen young women with a chaperon live in the Campus Cottage which gives an opportunity for the quieter group life. The rest of the non-resident women live in sorority houses, but these houses are organized and maintained with close relation to the university.

DePauw is fortunate this year in having a college infirmary with a resident university nurse. An attractive house belonging to the university has been given over for this purpose.

Last spring about a third of the young women were enrolled in some of the Red Cross classes. This year we are having courses in dietetics, surgical dressing, first aid, hygiene and home nursing, military training, radio-activity, and industrial chemistry.

Elmira College.—The Chemung Chapter of the D. A. R. through its Regent, Miss Harriet Leach Gates, presented a flag to the college on September 29th.

Miss Margaret L. Best has been made dietitian and director of the Fassett Commons.

"The Sibyl" has been changed to a quarterly and will be literary in character. In connection with it will be published *The Elmira College Weekly*. The first issue of the *Weekly* came out on Wednesday, October 17 and was received with enthusiastic approval. It is strictly a news paper, dealing with college interests and activities.

President Shaw attended the Regent's Convocation in Albany, October 18 and 19. He took with him an exhibition showing the summer activities and college courses given here to aid the war. Interesting facts gleaned from the charts are that 32% of the faculty are supporting war orphans; 50% of the faculty and 35% of the students own Liberty Bonds; over 3750 Red Cross garments were made in the summer in addition to all the knitting done; emergency classes in foods have been formed; a 20 cent supper club is managed by college students for a club of working girls and all sewing classes are working on Red Cross garments. Also Professor Norton has placed over 300 men in army Y. M. C. A. work this summer. About two-thirds of the student body have made bandages and have completed a First Aid course.

Goucher College.—War conditions seem to have made no difference in the enrollment of students unless it be in the direction of increase. The students are being urged to ask their parents for regular rather than intermittent and variable allowances and to keep strict account of their expenditures, planning on the personal budget system, as far in advance as possible. All student organizations are adopting the budget plan and paring down appropriations and expenses as far as possible.

The Liberty Bond campaign in Baltimore was eloquently presented to the college in a chapel address, and 300 students in cap and gown bearing banners with appropriate rubrics participated in a huge Liberty parade on the evening of October 24th, marching in the Red Cross division. The senior class has presented a \$100 bond to the college.

Plans are being made for special Red Cross work by students and faculty during the winter. On October 22nd Mr. David R. Porter, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A. addressed the students with a view to rousing interest in the campaign for the \$1,000,000 fund to aid in the war service of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. in the European prison camps. The college Y. W. C. A. is organizing a campaign among the students to raise Goucher's share in the Maryland quota.

The appeal for the war Library Fund to supply reading matter to the men in the camps and trenches yielded about \$600.

The entry of women into industries which formerly employed only men has affected Goucher graduates, especially those who have scientific training. Five graduates are employed by the Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore, one of the largest sulphuric acid plants in the world; and several are at work in the laboratories of the Naval Station at Annapolis.

Mount Holyoke College.—Mount Holyoke College celebrated Founder's Day on Tuesday, October twenty-third, with a large attendance of alumnae and guests and a program of special interest. The day was given added significance by the fact that no celebration was held last year because of the strict quarantine imposed on account of infantile paralysis. The observance has usually been held in November, but this year the day was advanced nearly three weeks and the pleasant warm weather made the wisdom of the change apparent. The orator of the day was President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College.

The movement for a College Liberty Loan Campaign was started in the class in "Corporations" in the Economics department. Mr. Vining of Springfield delegated by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to assist the City of Holyoke in its campaign, spoke in chapel one morning, explaining the nature of the bonds, and arousing enthusiasm for the campaign. Bonds have been sold to the members of the faculty and staff and to the students, and the results to date, October 24th, are as follows: Sold to members of the faculty, staff, and students bonds

amounting to \$15,150; taken by the Board of Trustees, \$25,000; total, \$40,150. There are still two more days left for the sale at the College and it is thought that the total sales will be even greater.

Leave of absence for the remainder of this year has been granted to Dr. Margaret S. Morris, Associate Professor of History and Political Science, that she may go to France to assist in the Young Women's Christian Association camps. Her post is being filled by Miss Lily Frances Trevvett, who received her Bachelor's Degree from Richmond College and her Master's Degree from Johns Hopkins. Miss Trevvett has done graduate work at Johns Hopkins University and Bryn Mawr College.

Indiana University.—In support of President Bryan's offer of all the resources of the University, of every kind, to the State for the defense of our country various departments and members of the faculty are endeavoring to make the entire University organization an effective ally of all agencies engaged in preparation for and prosecution of the war. The Alumni Secretary is now making an effort to collect detailed information, for the purpose of making a permanent war record, of the faculty members, undergraduates, alumni and former students who have already enlisted in various branches of the service.

The enrollment this semester shows a decrease of twenty percent mainly from the upper classes. The freshman class shows little decrease, possibly because of the publicity campaign carried on by the University during the summer among last year's high school graduates.

In response to the call from the War Department the Physics Department is offering two courses in telegraphy, one for line work, the other for higher positions, and radio-work; Political Science has a new course in problems of American Foreign policy and one in international relations; the Botany department is working on the diseases of economic plants and methods of combating them; and the Department of Romance Language offers a course in Military French.

Dean Ruby E. C. Mason has been interested in seeing that the young men of the University who have enlisted in various branches of the service have been provided with additional conveniences and comforts. Under her leadership a mess fund was raised for Battery F. This fund and flags for the Indiana University Ambulance Unit were presented at a patriotic service held before the department of Battery F. Dean Mason now is

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Leave of absence for the summer granted in Dr. Alexander's history and Political Science and in the Young Women's Association is being filled by Miss. Bachelor's Degree from Indiana Degree from Johns Hopkins work at Johns Hopkins University.

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arranging that every Indiana student in service shall receive a Christmas box from the women of the University.

The new courses offered and the various lines of war activities have not displaced the regular work of the University. They are additional—a loyal expression of the University's desire to serve.

Iowa State College.—Miss Ethelwyne Miller formerly Associate Professor of Household Arts in the University of Chicago has been appointed head of the Domestic Art department of this college. Courses were rearranged last spring to permit the women students to take the following war emergency work: Canning Demonstrations, Red Cross Training, Automobile Repair Work and a course in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick.

The new women's dormitory which is the fourth to be built for the women of the college is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy next semester.

Jackson College (Tufts).—In common with the other eastern colleges for women, Jackson has not suffered a decrease in enrollment, but shows rather the largest registration in its history.

As a result of increased numbers, a fifth dormitory has been opened. This is to be a cooperative house restricted to upper-class students who under supervision act as hostesses, housekeepers, cooks or buyers. Inasmuch as this form of dormitory life is new at Jackson, it will be interesting to watch its development and test its economy for students who desire to be in some degree self-supporting.

Especially since we are testing this system, are we fortunate to have as house-mistress at one of the dormitories, Miss Katherine E. Dolbear A.M., who spent the past summer in the demonstration laboratory of the Food Administration in Washington. Mrs. Caroline M. Robinson, a Vassar graduate, is head of Metcalf Hall, the main dormitory in which is located the dining-room for all students.

To supplement the "Big Flag," 19' x 27', made and presented in June by the All Around Club of Jackson to Tufts College, the girls are asked to make a service flag bearing a star for each man who has gone from Tufts to serve in the various branches of the army or navy, or in the college ambulance unit.

A faculty ruling to raise the standard of English written by upper class students, was recently adopted. By this rule students in any department writing English particularly bad in spelling, grammar or construction, are required to pass additional work in English composition before receiving a degree.

Knox College.—The following changes have taken place in the faculty of Knox College:

Dr. Thos. McClelland, after seventeen years of splendid service as President of the college, resigned his position last June. It is expected that his successor will be appointed sometime during the current year. In the meantime, the work of the President's office is being carried jointly by Dean Simonds and Mr. Kellogg D. McClelland, executive secretary of the college.

The enrollment in the department of French and Spanish has almost doubled and Miss Mary Droke of the University of Arkansas has been added to the teaching staff. She holds her master's degree from the University of Chicago and has spent a year in study in France.

Miss Marguerite L. Allen, a graduate of the Sargent School of Physical Training, Boston, succeeds Mrs. Catherine Paine Middlebush as director of physical training for women.

Miss Grace A. Stayt, dean of women, and Miss Jessie R. Holmes, librarian, who were on leave of absence during the second semester of last year, have resumed their duties this fall.

Miss Alice Willard, who was assistant in the department of French last year and acting dean of women during the second semester, is in charge of the department of chemistry at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon.

University of Michigan.—Owing to the large number of undergraduates who are in the service of the country the enrollment of the University of Michigan is about 1500 less than last year. The number of women students is practically unchanged.

The new dormitory for women purchased and equipped by the alumnae of the university has undergone extensive repairs and is practically ready for occupancy. Eventually it is hoped that this may be a cooperative house in which the work may be done by self-supporting girls—but for the present year this is not possible. Miss Sarah Hollands, the social director, is a

graduate of Mt. Holyoke and was a graduate student at Michigan last year. It is thought the building will be called Alumnae House. The large dining room is to be furnished by the Alumnae of Pasadena, Cal. Other gifts of furnishings have been made by the Grand Rapids Alumnae and the Alumnae of 1916 and 1917. The house will accommodate sixteen girls.

Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt, '04, who has been in charge of the Health Service for Women has resigned her position and returned to Denver to resume her former practice there. Much credit is due to Dr. Pratt for her untiring effort to raise the standard of health among the women of the University. Dr. Eloise M. Walker, '93 and '96 has succeeded Dr. Pratt. Dr. Walker has for the past eleven years been physician at the Binghampton State Hospital in New York.

Miss Grace Greenwood who for several years has been at the head of Whittier Hall, Barnard College, has been appointed Social Director of Martha Cook Dormitory to succeed Miss Gertrude Beggs, who now holds the position of Dean of Women in the University of Minnesota.

Miss Louise Potter, '16, has been appointed Secretary to Dean Myra B. Jordan. Miss Potter succeeds Miss Miriam Gerlach who assisted Dean Jordan last year.

McGill University, Montreal, Canada.—The McGill Alumnae Society has since 1914 added some distinctly new features to its usual activities. Its literary and social interests, even those of the University Settlement, have become secondary to the object of securing funds for patriotic purposes. In pursuit of this aim a series of public lectures under the auspices of the Society has been arranged for each college session. With such well-known lecturers as Dr. Stephen Leacock and Dr. C. W. Colby of the McGill staff and Senator J. S. McLennan of the Military Hospitals Commission among the many who have given their services, it has not been difficult to secure large audiences, and a substantial sum of money has been raised. The Canadian Red Cross (Prisoners' Fund), the McGill Hospital in France, and the South of France Relief Association have been among the organizations which have benefited by donations from the Society.

Within twelve months of the outbreak of war Canada found herself faced with many problems connected with the return of wounded soldiers from the Front. The Alumnae Society has

taken part in this work by establishing libraries in the two larger of the military convalescent hospitals of Montreal. So popular have these libraries become that at the request of the military authorities the work will be still further extended. The books are secured by donation and by a special arrangement with the McGill University Library. A measure of the success of the undertaking has been due to the efforts of trained librarians, members of the Society, who have been doing voluntary work in this connection.

It is worth noting that Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, whose splendid work at the Head Office of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Montreal has received such wide recognition, is one of the senior members of the McGill Alumnae Society.

Miami University.—Miami University makes its first bow in print as a member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. With all the enthusiasm of the new recruit we hope to take our place in line with the splendid organization that has for so long a time been setting a pace for us in the matter of college ideals and standards of education. The college has opened this year with entering classes larger than usual, but with gaps in the ranks of upperclassmen that indicate that many have gone into the national service. The women students are planning a service flag that will show by its 188 stars our men who are now in France and in the training camps of our own country and we shall soon have on our chapel walls this great flag that will commemorate the service of those who last year were a part of our campus and college life.

Miami has a daily chapel service attended by her faculty and students, 900 in number, and the occasion gives opportunity for the presentation of any matter of general interest. On October 24 a group of girls conceived the idea of taking charge of the chapel service for the purpose of urging the women of the college to buy Liberty Bonds. The money was collected on the same day by a uniform assessment and a bond was bought that is to be the possession of the Women's Loan Fund.

The University of Minnesota.—The University of Minnesota has taken a new and unusual step in creating a vocational advisership for women. In creating the office the Board of Regents defined the scope of the work as follows:

"1. To make a study of vocations open to college

women, the qualifications required, the opportunities, the remuneration, the conditions of work, etc.

2. To study the qualifications, interest, and preparation of women students upon entering, and during their course in the University.

3. To confer personally with students about their plans and to advise them in their choice of studies in preparation for their vocations.

4. In every way possible, (by lectures, public conferences, and otherwise), to promote among women students seriousness of purpose and an intelligent appreciation of their duties and responsibilities as University graduates."

Miss Katharine F. Ball has been appointed to the position. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, and has done graduate work in the University of California and at Teachers College, Columbia University. In the latter institution she received her master's degree and a professional diploma as Adviser to Women. She has taught High School in Plainfield, N. J.

Miss Gertrude Beggs formerly head of Martha Cook Dormitory, Ann Arbor, has been appointed Dean of Women.

University of Missouri.—The war has caused a decreased attendance of both men and women at the University of Missouri. During April and May of last year 583 men and 23 women were excused for national service. This year there is a decrease of 22.1 percent in the total enrollment.

Dr. Louise Stanley, Chairman of the Department of Home Economics has been appointed Home Economics Director of the State under the Hoover Administration. Twenty-five women are working in the Emergency Extension work throughout the State. An effort is being made to organize all the women of the State who are trained in Home Economics.

Professor F. Louise Nardin has been appointed on the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Missouri Division. Last summer Dr. Nardin wrote the book of a patriotic pageant called *The Progress of Liberty* and directed the first presentation of the pageant, which was given on the Missouri campus by students of the summer session on July 28, the day on which the women of Missouri were registering for food conservation and other national service. This pageant has recently been adopted by the Missouri Division of the

Council of National Defense as a means of deepening patriotic feeling, and is now being presented in different counties and towns, under the direction of the Woman's Committee.

Oberlin College.—With the opening of college, the Woman's League, an organization of all the women in college, has resumed the War Relief work which was started last year. In order that the work might be done as effectively as possible, it has been divided among five committees. These take charge of financial matters, work for the French war orphans, for the French soldiers, the American soldiers and the Red Cross.

The Financial Committee has the task of raising the funds needed for general war work and this is being accomplished by many and ingenious methods. On certain days the women serve brown and rye bread sandwiches in the recitation halls in the period between classes. A lunch committee has charge of providing lunches at a nominal cost for picnics and for students leaving on the trains at vacation time. A series of short after-dinner plays are being given from time to time and the admittance fee, though small, helps to swell the coffers of the relief work. Ample opportunity is given, also, for free will contribution and last year although the work was not fully organized a sufficient sum was obtained by these methods to encourage their continuation.

The French work is in charge of two committees. The committee for French orphans is enlisting each boarding hall and dormitory for the adoption of one or more French war orphans according to the number of students in each. The work for the French soldiers is divided up among groups of girls who knit for and write letters to a number of men at the front. In most cases these letters have been written in French thus lending a double interest to the work.

Our American soldiers are by no means neglected. Through the efforts of the Christmas Committee every Oberlin man in the national service will receive letters and gifts on Christmas day. By placing the Christmas work under the supervision of a committee all the men are remembered, not alone the most popular and best-known. The student body has loyally supported the Red Cross work, and this too is under student leadership so that each stroke can be made to count. A great deal is being accomplished in the way of knitting and making of surgical dressings.

Just before war was declared, the Woman's League had

launched a vigorous campaign for a Woman's Building, but when the larger need presented itself, the League at a mass meeting voted to suspend this work and devote its energies to war relief. The money which had been already raised for the Woman's Building is now invested in Liberty Bonds.

The College Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. recently conducted a two-day campaign to raise their annual budget and the first twenty-four hours brought a subscription from students of over \$2000.

Radcliffe College.—During the week of October 15 the Radcliffe students put aside all non-academic activities to leave the time clear for the Liberty Loan campaign and the first of the special war courses. To open the campaign Mr. Philip Pliny Jewell, of Coffin & Burr, Boston, spoke at a mass meeting on Monday, October 15, at noon, in the theatre of Agassiz House. The mistresses and students of the four halls of residence have given a fifty dollar bond to the College.

In the afternoons of the same week, Professor Lawrence Henderson addressed the College on "Food," dealing with the subject from the standpoint of patriotism rather than of science. The five lectures given were: "America's Task;" "What is Food?"; "Maintenance, Growth and Repair"; "Economy Principles"; "Economy: Needs of the Moment."

A special war course in Civilian Relief is being given free to the students. It consists of sixteen one-hour lectures, followed by half-hour periods for discussion. The membership is limited to twenty. The first lecture, under Mr. William C. Pear of the Provident Relief Fund and Mr. Henry Brigham, head of the Cambridge branch of the Red Cross, was on "The American Red Cross; Its Organization and Aims." Among other lecturers are Miss Birtwell, general secretary of the Cambridge Associated Charities, Mrs. Chesley, Secretary of the Paine Fund, Professor Doten, of the Civilian Relief, Miss Ida M. Carmon, head of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Mrs. Ada E. Sheffield, and Dr. Michael Davis, of the Boston Dispensary.

Professor George C. Whipple is this year giving a course on the Administration of the Physical City. The course will prepare for work in connection with civic administration and the Chamber of Commerce, and will be of benefit to all interested in municipal government and good citizenship.

Professor William M. Cole is giving a new course in advanced accounting.

Professor Charles Cestre, exchange professor to Harvard from the University of Bordeaux, is giving a half course in the English romantic poets, in place of one formerly given by Professor William Allan Neilson, now president of Smith College. Professor Cestre also gives a half course, open to the public, on the influence of the French Revolution on English literature.

By the death of an annuitant, under the will of Mrs. James Barnard, \$5,000 has been added to the "Anna Parsons Scholarship Fund." The new scholarship has become available this year.

Smith College.—The war relief work of the college was put on a sound financial basis in October. Over \$5,000 was pledged toward the support of the Smith College unit in France, now at work in Grécourt, the heart of the devastated district. The French Government has co-operated most cordially in assigning and preparing quarters for the unit and the people have welcomed the college women warmly. They are trying to minister in all possible ways to the needs of the old and the children, all women between fifteen and fifty having been deported. The people have to be aroused from their apathy to the necessary work and the children have to be taught to play again. On the physical side they must be clothed. The students have undertaken to make children's garments as have alumnae clubs in various parts of the country. A dispensary under the two doctors has also been opened.

The college has pledged \$1,264 a month for the college year for the support of the College Red Cross Chapter. The Alumnae office sent out in October an appeal for life memberships to be invested in the Liberty Loan. More than \$10,000 came in. It acted as agent also in receiving many subscriptions from individual groups, students, and class organizations for the loan.

In answer to a call from the government for a list of women eligible for service in the war department, a letter was promptly sent out to a list of graduates with the scientific or business equipment. Some replied that they would offer themselves at once to the war department. In the Library of the Food Conservation Department at Washington Miss Margaret Norton, on leave of absence from the Smith Library for the purpose, is reference librarian.

An advanced class in sociology is working out some problems from the data at the Bureau of Municipal Research in Springfield. In this department Miss M. Chase Going, from McGill and Chicago Universities, and John Donaldson, Ph. D., from Johns Hopkins, are additional instructors. Among other appointments are Miss Alice Hubbard, A. M., who has had a fellowship at Bryn Mawr and spent last year at the University of Madrid, Howard M. P. Parshley, who comes to the Zoology department from Harvard, and Ralph Oesper, Ph. D., from the Universities of Cincinnati and New York, to the chemistry department. Mlle. Marguerite Billard has had her advanced studies in French, in Germany and England.

The inauguration of the new president, William Allan Neilson, will take place the week before Commencement. It is to be a very simple affair, as is fitting in war times.

Smith College, with Radcliffe and Barnard, has joined Vassar, Wellesley, and Mount Holyoke in plans for wider inter-collegiate debating. Smith's first debates will be in March with Wellesley at Northampton and with Vassar at Poughkeepsie.

Stanford University.—Stanford University opened on October 1st under the four quarter plan: autumn quarter, October 1st to December 21st; winter quarter, January 2d to March 22d, spring quarter, April 1st to June 17th; summer quarter, June 18th to August 31st.

Owing to the war, the registration on October 1st was approximately 1,500 as compared with the 2,000 limit usually reached. The decrease is in men students, since the full quota of women students is in attendance. Many members of the faculty are on leave for war service, their places being filled by new appointees or by those remaining in the various departments.

Among the curriculum changes in effect this year are the Pre-nursing course announced by the Medical School, and the regulation regarding compulsory physical training. The Pre-nursing course consists of three years of University work at Stanford, prescribed with a view to the following two years in nursing at the University Hospital in San Francisco. Three months' probationary training period as nurse is to be taken during a summer quarter early in the Stanford course. The whole course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Graduate Nurse.

The compulsory training regulation requires of every entering student gymnastics, sports or (for men) military training three times a week for two years.

Owing to delays in the delivery of construction materials the new hall for girls will not be ready before the summer quarter.

Swarthmore College.—The personnel of the teaching and administrative forces of the College has undergone decided changes this year. Dr. Bird T. Baldwin, for five years head of the Psychology and Education Department, has resigned to become Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Iowa and Director of the Experimental Research Station there. Another marked change in personnel is occasioned by the leave of absence of Dr. Paul M. Pearson, head of the Public Speaking Department. The national Y. M. C. A. War Council has appointed Dr. Pearson the Manager of its Entertainment Bureau, organized for American Soldiers in the camps of this country.

Captain Amos J. Peaslee, Swarthmore, '07, is in the federalized National Guard of New York, and will have charge of taking the soldier vote in France for this coming election.

An interesting reflection of the war on courses of study is shown by the fact that enrollment in elementary German has shrunk this year, and that Spanish has won sudden popularity, the classes having tripled in enrollment.

Professor George A. Hoadley, who was for twenty-six years head of the department of physics at Swarthmore and vice president from 1892 to 1914, has recently accepted the position of acting secretary of the Franklin Institute, which maintains the most complete scientific library in the city of Philadelphia.

The extent of the recent research work done by the Sproul Observatory of Swarthmore College is shown in Sproul Observatory Publications No. 4, issued this summer. The Royal Astronomer of Ireland, the Royal Astronomer of England, and the Royal Astronomer of Sweden have all made congratulatory comments upon the publication, and observers all over the United States are sending in expressions of commendation to Professor Miller, the head of the Department of Astronomy. Regardless of the war, an interest in scientific research still remains in many corners of the European countries. This is clearly shown by the fact that fully a dozen European observa-

tories, having read the fourth report of Sproul Observatory, immediately sent requests to Professor Miller for the former reports issued by the observatory here.

Syracuse University.—The Intercollegiate Student Government convention meeting at Syracuse University November 15th to 17th, brought together eighty delegates from more than thirty-five colleges in the northeast district. The discussion covered the relation of faculty and students; the effect of public opinion upon rules, social life, honor system, etc.; the relation of student government association to the college organizations. At the final meeting, which was open to all students, the discussion was upon war relief work as an opportunity for the college woman to serve her country.

A sub-station of Red Cross has been established at the university for the distribution of working supplies to the college women. A war emergency committee, under whose supervision all the relief work done by students is to be unified, has been created by the Young Women's Christian Association. Classes have been formed in knitting, and groups meet daily for making comfort bags and trench candles, as well as for knitting the various Red Cross articles required. The classes in First Aid and Home Nursing at the University Hospital of the Good Shepherd, which registered sixty women last spring, will be organized again the second semester of this year.

The University designated October 23d as Liberty Loan Day and through the treasurer sold bonds of the second issue to students and faculty.

An Appointment Bureau, with Miss Winifred Hughes, '14, as Secretary, has been established. This bureau serves both graduate and undergraduate men and women.

The Margaret Oliva Slocum Teachers' College has added to its curriculum a course in Physical Education. The work covers a period of two years and leads to a certificate. The Joseph Slocum College of Agriculture has added a course in Domestic Science, covering four years and leading to the degree of B. S. The John Dustin Archbold College of Liberal Arts has added courses in Accounting and Stenography and Typewriting in its Department of Economics.

Vassar College.—When our country declared war, Vassar students immediately met, abolished their dances and other

entertainments that made too great demands upon time and funds, and applied the saving to war courses for the balance of the college year, with the expectation that these courses would be experimental, and out of them would grow a plan for this year's work. Various forms of individual effort also added to Vassar's contribution to the nation's resources. One undergraduate, Miss Jeannette M. Francis, started the Inter-collegiate Periodical League, which has spread rapidly to other colleges, and is furnishing great quantities of reading matter to our soldiers' camps.

Classes in "preparedness" have been organized and are now in "full swing." These include Personal Hygiene, Shorthand and Typewriting, Training for Work with Aliens, and Home Economics. No freshman has been permitted to elect more than one of these courses, nor any student whose work is not up to the regular standard. These preparedness classes at Vassar do not invade the hours of the regular classes. They are given in the hours formerly devoted to leisure. Nor do they draw upon the maintenance funds of the College. Special instructors have been employed, and equipment and other expenses connected with them provided by the students out of class funds, saved by the abolishing of "Junior Promenade," Class Day expenses, and various "frills and fripperies."

A committee of Vassar students co-operating with the College in what might be called household management has produced most satisfactory results. The shortage of maids in the dining rooms has been met by student volunteers, who receive no pay, and who lighten the task by relaying each other. Diners are served as quickly and efficiently as before, the only change being the fact that the accustomed uniform of college waitresses is varied by the everyday costume of the students. In order to insure the success of the experiment girls who have received the highest student honors volunteered for this work. Captains of teams and officers of student organizations are among the waitresses. A squad of students is also serving under the director of grounds and helping out the shortage of labor due to the calling of men employees to the colors.

Washington State College.—The State College of Washington has been re-organized by the Board of Regents and President E. V. Holland. The institution has been divided into ten divisions, consisting of five Colleges:—Agriculture, Me-

chanic Arts and Engineering, Science and Arts, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine. Four schools:—Mines, Education, Music and Applied Design and Pharmacy. One department:—Elementary Science. This is the system used in Ames, Iowa and similar institutions.

The State College has procured Col. W. P. May, formerly of the 15th infantry, and Maj. P. P. Acland, formerly with the Canadian contingent to take charge of the Cadet Corps this year.

A new course of Household Administration has been added in the College of Home Economics. Miss Marcella Dodge has been appointed dietitian and has complete supervision of the dining rooms of both residence halls on the campus.

The Students' Friendship War Fund had two speakers on the campus during the week of October 21-27. Miss Helen Fulton and Miss Ethel Scribner addressed the students on the subject of raising money for the Christian Associations in the war zones.

Wellesley College.—The college is offering this year nine courses under the title of War Emergency Courses. These are a course in First Aid to the Injured to be followed if desired by a course in Home Nursing; a course in Statistics and Filing; a course in Stenography, Typewriting and Bookkeeping; a course of lectures in History, giving the causes of the war; a course in Household Economics; a course in Gardening; a course in Wireless Telegraphy and a course in Field Geology. Five of these courses are arranged for only one appointment a week so that an undue amount of time is not taken from academic work. Only two of the courses, Wireless Telegraphy and Field Geology, have any academic credit. These are regularly given by the departments of Physics and Geology and need only a slight change to make them of practical value. All students who are electing these courses are very carefully considered and none is admitted who is not in good standing. No freshmen are allowed to take the courses and health and outside activities are very carefully considered before any permissions are given. Some three hundred students have been admitted to these courses.

During this week, October twenty-fifth, the drive for the second Liberty Loan is in full progress at Wellesley College. We have been specially addressed by a member of the com-

mittee in Wellesley who has this loan in charge and every afternoon from two to five our reception room is occupied by an agent who answers all questions. The results are at present very satisfactory and we expect to have at least twenty-five thousand dollars in Liberty Bonds.

Wesleyan University.—The women of Ohio Wesleyan University have pledged about \$600 to the support of Miss Masa Powers, '16, who is their representative at the Nagasaki Women's College, in Japan. This college is the sister college of Ohio Wesleyan in the Orient.

The faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University, assisted by students, recently presented an original allegorical play by Professor Chas. M. Newcomb of the department of oratory, for the benefit of the local Red Cross. The play was entitled "War" and brought out very effectively the conditions of the present war and suggested remedies.

Dean William E. Smyser delivered a lecture on "Modern Tendencies in English Literature" before the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual meeting in Fort Wayne on October 24. He is giving an entire course at Lima, Ohio, for the women's clubs at that place.

Ohio Wesleyan University has just launched its campaign for a million dollars for new buildings and increased endowment. The amount will be raised to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the institution. The intensive campaign will close December 20. The first building to be erected will be a women's gymnasium.

Seventy women at Ohio Wesleyan University are knitting for the Red Cross. Miss Josephine Jones, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. is head of the auxiliary which is allied with the Delaware Chapter of the Red Cross.

Western Reserve University.—The College for Women of Western Reserve University is preparing for extensive Red Cross work. Mrs. James A. Garfield, who has charge of the Red Cross warehouses of the eastern states, is organizing the student body.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays Red Cross teachers will conduct regular classes for students who have volunteered to become trained workers. After seven lessons these trained workers will be in charge of other organized classes.

War economy is being practiced at Flora Mather House. Wheatless and meatless days are so skillfully planned that the girls enjoy delicious substitutes without realizing a war recipe is being used.

The meals are planned by an expert dietitian of the household administration department so that the calories are properly distributed.

The Alumnae of the College for Women and friends of Western Reserve University will be given an opportunity to assist in war relief work now being carried on in France by Miss Grace Stone Zorbaugh, a graduate of the College for Women in the class of 1898, and a sister of Rev. Charles L. Zorbaugh, of Cleveland.

Miss Zorbaugh and an associate, Miss Liddall, have been active leaders in the work of the "Secours American pour les Victimes de la Guerre." An *ouvroir* or workshop for refugee women has been opened at Amiens. The "Secours" supplies food, fuel, clothing and employment to French and Belgian refugee women. The organization worked for some time through the American Relief Clearing House and has recently been amalgamated with the American Red Cross.

University of Wisconsin.—Women Students' War Work under the auspices of the Student Government Association is occupying the thought and attention of the University women. The organization for the work makes a division of five branches:

1. **Red Cross.**—Leisure hours are now measured in terms of sweaters, helmets, socks, pinafores for Belgian babies, bandages, and other hospital material by many women students of the University of Wisconsin. A large sewing room is maintained at Lathrop hall, women's building, and volunteers spend whatever time they can each day on war sewing. Directors are there to supervise, and women with Red Cross certificates direct bandage making. Certain women teach knitting of war supplies, and others superintend sewing for relief.

2. **Committee of student expenditures** to induce more simple entertainment, more care in personal expenditures, especially amusement money.

3. **Y. W. C. A. Social Service Committee.** Through this is being conducted a "Big Sister" movement among Italian

children and work with a neighborhood house in the Jewish quarter.

4. Committee to encourage athletic living.

5. Committee to work under direction of State Council of Defense.

All of these committees are doing practical work and are achieving results.

At this point it is worthy of note that the Junior Promenade has already been abandoned for this academic year by vote of the class and a Liberty Bond Ball is to be substituted at the usual time in February.

From the Home Economics Department Miss Daniels reports experiments in the use of barley flour exclusively. Former experiments were in mixtures of flours. An important bulletin has been published by this department on "Other kinds of Bread." Miss Daniels and Miss Nichols have also published an article on the "Nutritive Value of Soy Beans."

No Chain Letter Approved

The American Red Cross reiterates that no chain-letter project has its approval. While some of these schemes may have been started in good faith, mention of the Red Cross is not warranted. Red Cross members, and the public in general, are warned that there is no assurance that donations in response to any chain letters will reach the Red Cross treasury, and are urged to pay no attention to such appeals, whose sincerity is always open to doubt.

Aid to the Red Cross should always be furnished through recognized channels, if the donor wishes to be assured that his gift is to reach the object intended.

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. III

DECEMBER, 1917

No. 10

APPOINTMENT BUREAU, WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

Nearness to Camp Devens has brought the Appointment Bureau face to face with the problem of employment for the wives of men stationed at Ayer. In many cases it is occupation rather than financial assistance that is needed. Naturally, where the financial question is not pressing, work in connection with war activities is preferred at a low salary to more money from a purely commercial concern. Some of our inquirers have found an opportunity for useful service with relief agencies, the salaries being nominal. In these cases the Bureau has felt it a duty to explain to the employer that the position is being filled at the figure offered as a gift to War Relief. It seems most important that the standard of women's work should be upheld in these days of shortcut courses.

The Bureau has had some requests from colleges offering war courses for information that would help them in deciding what courses to offer.

Believing, as we all do, that it is the first duty of the Bureaus to do educational work, we have this year started two clubs for the Junior workers, that they may meet for informal professional discussions. The Junior Social Workers Club meets at the Union once

a month for an informal luncheon. The organization of secretaries meets once a month in the evening. The inaugural meeting owed much of its success to the presence of Miss S. Eugenia Wallace of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who addressed the meeting.

The joint A. C. A. and Union Vocational Committee is making plans for a fifth season of Professional Opportunities lectures to be given probably in February and March. The Union Conference of Committees meeting, of which the Bureau has charge, will be held on January fourteenth with the topic "War and the Employment of Women."

The Director is going to the Middle West in March and will speak at a number of colleges. During November she will pay visits to Mount Holyoke, Smith, Radcliffe and Tufts.

The following figures from the annual report, October, 1916, to October, 1917, were presented at the meeting of the Advisory Committee held October twenty-seventh: Orders received, 1,006; orders filled, 626; percentage of orders filled to that received, 62.23%; college registrations, 361; non-college, 661; total, 1022. Mrs. Healy gave her report on the investigation made during the summer on the possible demand in Boston for women to fill the positions of men who have left for war duty. This report will appear in a later copy of the Journal. It is interesting to note the similarity in experiences of the Bureaus as expressed in the October Journal.

The Director is giving an hour each week to the younger members of the staff for the discussion of educational problems relating to employment. A student at Simmons who is interested in employment work has asked permission to be present. The Simmons seniors are coming as last year for secretarial practice.

Two of the staff (Miss Curtis and Miss Davidson) went to New Bedford to the meetings of the State Conference of Charities.

The Boston Bureau reads with the greatest interest the reports in the Journal from the other Bureaus and frequently finds excellent suggestions which it tries out. The report from Pittsburgh of the placing of a woman to read over office correspondence and note clerical errors has been particularly interesting. Has any other Bureau tried this?

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

The "war orders" received by the Philadelphia Bureau have been as follows: Organizers and registrars for war work committees; stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers for industries increased by war needs; office assistants to take the place of men drafted; tracers and draftswomen for public utilities concerns and railroads; laboratory technicians for hospitals; extra nurses for factories working on government orders; assistants (college graduates) in correspondence, Quartermaster's School, War Department; housekeeper for factory boarding houses for women; knitter, demonstrator and saleswoman for wool.

There have also been a number of requests for work from women whose husbands have enlisted. Some of these women are prepared for positions and are able to return to the occupations held before marriage but in many cases the women must take training or accept positions as untrained workers at low salaries. Those wishing social work have undertaken volunteer service with philanthropic organizations to assist with civic conditions and emergencies caused by the war and at the same time are receiving training with agencies of high standard.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

17 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The fifth annual meeting of the Chicago Bureau was held on Saturday, October 20, and the reports of the president and the manager showed by far the largest and the most varied business in the history of the Bureau. Not only had the work in the office shown a marked increase in calls, placements, registrations and receipts, but the number of outside lecture engagements and conferences with colleges had grown satisfactorily. Among the colleges where the manager had spoken during the last fiscal year, or had attended conferences were the University of Chicago, University of Illinois, University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, University of Iowa, University of Indiana, University of Colorado, University of Montana, University of Denver, DePauw University, Beloit College, Colorado College, Coe, Lawrence, James Millikin, Rockford, Ripon, Grinnell, Cornell, and Milwaukee Downer Colleges; Bradley Polytechnic, State Teachers College, Greeley, Colo., State

Normal School, Valley City, North Dak., and the Normal Schools at Milwaukee, and Whitewater, Wis.

The department of information by mail also has grown. Aside from letters to registered candidates letters have been written to every part of the country and almost every state in the union giving information about schools and training for social secretarial and art work, library work, architecture, horticulture, agriculture and out of door occupations for women to whom such work is a necessity. Inquiries also have been answered concerning the following occupations: secretarial work, chemical work, the use of languages outside the teaching field, biological work, theology, sewing, public school music, lunchroom work, summer camp opportunities, physical training, advertising, dietetics, library work, journalism, vocational work, dancing, architecture, greenhouse work for women, home work, horticulture, pageantry, buying, business (meaning many different kinds of commercial opportunities,) designing, medical social service, applied art, work with child-caring institutions, playground work and banking. We have recommended speakers, given information to girls coming to the city about suitable living quarters, reported on what colleges are doing for the health of their women students, and given various other diversified bits of information. This department is of course absolutely free, bringing in no financial return whatever to the Bureau. During the last year we have interviewed and kept records of 1663 candidates whom we did not register. Our callers for the year amounted to 12,565.

Among the interesting recent placements are these: Chemical artists, the Vocational Adviser at the University of Michigan, a psychologist in connection with the juvenile court of one of the large eastern cities, several interior decorators, commercial chemists, commun-

ity secretaries, one of whom goes to so frontier-like a community that a house is to be specially built for her occupancy; the director of the Junior Red Cross, young women to work on ciphers, Spanish translators, young women in executive openings with the Western Union, Hart Schaffner and Marx, Montgomery and Ward, which firms desired college women who were willing to grow into executive work.

In actual war service since last spring, we have sent young women to France with medical units, and have placed several score with the Red Cross, the Woman's Division of the Council of National Defense, the Citizens War Board, the Officers' Reserve, the British Recruiting Station, the Navy League, and the American Shop for the French Wounded.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

409 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

THEODOSIA E. RAINES, SECRETARY

The Collegiate Bureau of Occupations opened in Denver last March started as an experiment. We are pleased to announce in this issue that its trial period is over. The results of its seven months' work was so encouraging, that at the first meeting of the A. C. A. it was decided expedient to continue the work and to keep the office open all day. Consequently our hours now are from 9 to 5 and we are confidently expecting business to increase correspondingly.

Just at present we are in the throes of reorganization. So long as the Bureau was an experiment, we used the most inexpensive forms for keeping office records. Now we are installing a new card system of registration,

closely based upon that used by the other Bureaus. Having several hundred records to transfer, will keep us busy for weeks to come.

We have at last proved to the newspaper world that we have something of interest to the public, so were recently given a story in the Sunday edition of one of our best papers. It is rather interesting to note that all the registrants applying at the office during the next two days, came as a result of that one article. Some of them had heard of the Bureau previous to this article's appearance and "had thought of coming in some day," but it was this write-up that focused their interest, with the result of their immediate registration with us.

A rather peculiar experience has come to us lately. We find that a number of the best business firms in the city are objecting to our three per cent commission on the basis that it is not fair to the registrants. We are wondering if any of the other Bureaus has had to combat this. Thinking that the objectors do not realize the scope of our work and in order to bring this and the three-fold purpose of our Bureau before them, we are preparing a prospectus.

That the Bureau is growing is evidenced by the fact of the steadily increasing volume of calls from employers and the consequent number of placements. During the month of September, for two weeks the manager was unable to get into the field. As a result the statistics for that month show a decided decrease. For instance calls from employers for August were 25; for September, 14: placements for August were 7; for September, 3. Realizing more fully from the above experience the value of field work, we are organizing a new system of volunteers for the office that more of the manager's time may be spent in outside work.

The month of October has opened

with a "bang." So far we have made eight placements and have several candidates in the field for other positions. A large concern that has been employing college men for certain work in its factory offices, asked the Bureau for one worker. They so liked the three we sent that they engaged all of them immediately and have promised to let us fill other vacancies as they occur. The American Red Cross called upon us for paid workers as private secretary, stenographer and chapter organizers. We responded by sending one person for each of the positions, and all were promptly accepted.

Like the other Bureaus our crying need at present is not calls from employers but registrants. How to obtain these is our most serious problem today.

COLLEGE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

209 Congress Building, Detroit, Mich.

HELEN C. MUNROE, MANAGER

Demands for the trained woman in many lines of endeavor are increasing steadily. The woman with scientific training finds plenty of opportunities, and calls come constantly for women with alert brains and mathematical training.

One of the interesting positions of the month was that of chemist with a drug manufacturing company. The precedent and prejudice of the company was in favor of a man for the position, but our candidate had better training and experience for the research work to be done than any man that could be located.

One insurance firm, with which we have placed three college graduates with no business training, has come back for three more of the same calibre.

These young women are doing high-grade clerical work at a beginning salary of \$75 per month. Another firm with which a young woman was placed at writing instructions to employees, has come for another to supplement the work of the first. These are the best evidences that the Bureau fills a needed place in Detroit.

Stenographers have found that there is a great lull in number of positions in this city. This is due in part to a great influx of women who have heard of the prosperity of Detroit.

Before this is printed the Bureau expects to have completed arrangements for a benefit performance in one of the local theatres for this winter, following the example of our sister Bureau in Pittsburgh, which has been very generous in giving us the results of its former experience. Arrangements also have been made for an open meeting in one of the High School auditoriums for the afternoon of Nov. 7. Miss Helen Bennett of Chicago will speak on "Vocational Training."

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

19 West 44th St., N. Y. City

EMILIE J. HUTCHINSON, MANAGER

The effect of the war upon employment conditions continues to be a subject of vital interest. At the present writing the two most prominent features of the situation are the more exacting demand on the part of employers for candidates worth the increased salaries that are offered, and the number of older women, many of them college graduates, who are seeking paid work for the first time in their lives.

In common with other collegiate employment bureaus we are finding that

the typical call from the employer is not for someone to fill a position of importance made vacant by the draft. Such positions are being filled apparently by promotions within the establishment where they occur. But there continues to be a steady demand for college women with experience or special training, at good salaries. Occasionally a woman with exceptional personality will be accepted even without experience. We have placed one candidate of this type at an initial salary of \$25 a week. But such cases are very rare. On the contrary we find that employers are under the pressure of increased business and increased costs so that they are unwilling to take the time to train a beginner. In short, training and experience are demanded as never before. The opportunity for advancement is a matter for speculation. Will the higher positions be more generally attainable by women? Will women take a long look at their occupational careers and settle down with firmer determination to achieve advancement?

The tremendous loss in the nation's productive power entailed by the present war will probably force not only the increased employment of women for the duration of the war but for many years afterward. This makes of the vocational training of women a question of far-reaching importance. A great deal has been said to encourage college undergraduates to complete the academic course. It is no less imperative that the quality of the training should be constantly scrutinized and the student be sent out a more efficient worker than her predecessors have been.

Perhaps no more difficult problem has arisen than that of the mature woman without any special training who finds herself forced to self-support, wholly or in part. Such women are coming to us almost every day. Some of them, we are convinced might hold posi-

tions of responsibility if employers could be persuaded to give them a chance. But employers are prone to require training in their particular line of work for such positions. Others in this group have practically nothing to recommend them for the kind of employment the Bureau has to offer.

In the fall the Bureau had an unusual demand for publicity secretaries and organizers. This was due to the fact that there were going on at the same time campaigns for suffrage, the United States Food Administration, the Liberty Loan and the municipal elections.

A special appeal has come to us, as it doubtless has to other Bureaus, to send candidates for various kinds of clerical work in the Government service at Washington. Many of these positions have duties of responsibility and demand technical training. The supply of satisfactory candidates for them is deplorably small.

The call for employment managers has been most conspicuously made by a large manufacturing concern employing over one thousand women. The position is being created in this establishment, as it is likely to be in many others, as the attention of employers is more constantly forced to consider the questions of labor turnover and labor shortage.

The demand for draftwomen was reflected in a position that we filled with a large public service corporation. That the position was offered for the duration of the war does not argue, we hope, that the opportunity for this type of work which many women are embracing is definitely limited by the exigencies of the present international situation.

The work of the Bureau continues to be heavy and there is no indication of the abatement of a varied opportunity for the woman who has something definitely serviceable to offer.

VIRGINIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONS

6-8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.

O. L. HATCHER, DIRECTOR

DOROTHY SAGE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The opening in October of three schools for professional or semi-professional training in Richmond,—the School of Social Economy, the Art School and the Secretarial School, marks the fulfillment of the desire and the efforts of the Bureau of Vocations for the past two years. Each of these schools is in charge of highly trained persons and is opening with gratifying results, the School of Social Economy having the largest registration, as there are no schools of lower rank to compete with it. Lectures are given by the faculties of the Medical College of Virginia and of Richmond College and by specialists in social work, and are supplemented by field work in local philanthropic organizations. The Secretarial School is established as a feature of a local business college, and is in charge of a graduate of Simmons College, which has assisted in working out the standards and courses. The curriculum includes two courses, one adapted to high school graduates and the other to college graduates, classes being provided in business administration, economics, history, Spanish and advertising as well as the more usual business branches. The Art School, which is under the auspices of the Richmond Art Club, offers instruction in illustration and design, interior decoration, historical needlework, etc. With the rich background afforded by Virginian history and traditions, applied art has especially interesting possibilities of development here.

A series of informal conferences last spring, for older women without technical training, aroused much interest and

we hope to follow them this year by more practical courses. A two-day conference on professions and the higher callings of the non-professional sort is to be held after Christmas, and we have promises of addresses from various distinguished speakers. Besides women from a distance and many successful women in Virginia, it is our plan to invite home as far as possible all Virginia women who are achieving very striking success outside the state, and to make the occasion a significant one in showing Virginia women the many new opportunities open to them.

One feature of our educational work is our library of clippings and files of catalogues. Our office wainscoting is hung for a depth of about two feet with a shifting collection of material from newspapers and magazines, dealing with the achievements of women in all lines of activity, with the demand for one or another of the higher forms of work, etc. The material of permanent interest is filed when taken down. A special war bulletin board is now, of course, the central feature of the exhibit. We are this year adding to our resources of this kind the weeklies of all the better colleges of the East and South, in order to keep in touch with undergraduate tendencies

and interests, and also to help in developing a reading room where interest in college education as well as in vocational pursuits may be fostered.

In connection with our work among the colleges, we have had a request from the vocational committee of one college to send the college librarian a list of books to be purchased with a \$50 appropriation, and in another college an instructor in English composition is planning to have the sophomores draw material during one semester from subjects dealing with vocations for women.

It is gratifying to report that although our present experimental abolition of all fees tends to deplete our income, we have had, through the mayor's permission to secure contributions on a certain day, the gift of about one thousand dollars from the city. Also, in view of the necessity of changing our quarters, we have received offers both from city officials and from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to provide quarters for us without attempting to control our policy. Just now we are hoping that in connection with establishing ourselves in new quarters we may bring about the opening of a professional building for women. But in any event this plan can not be realized before next year.



BOOK REVIEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

HOW TO GET AHEAD.

By Albert W. Atwood, writer, lecturer on finance at New York University. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company.

Believing that the practice of economy is far more difficult than the actual earning of money and advice upon the subject much more needed, Mr. Atwood has written this book to tell young people of average earning capacity how to save and invest money. In a series of chapters he discusses money and its uses, personal finance, family finance, saving on small wages, how to buy a home and other practical subjects, going into the matter with a thoroughness born of wide knowledge and long experience.

"Don't pretend to despise money," says Mr. Atwood. "Because if you do people will not listen. Ninety-nine of them out of a hundred are striving for it and they know you are. Even the minister who preaches the gospel of self-sacrifice is moved to take his message elsewhere by the offer of a larger salary. Why? Because money is the only thing that will procure for

him the necessities and many of the higher things of life."

"It is both wise and necessary to get enjoyment out of life as we go along. Nothing so stunts growth as to say we cannot afford wise and desirable things. But there is a tremendous difference between liberal intelligent expenditure and foolish extravagance. Misers almost never grow rich because they concentrate too much energy on saving a penny. The lesson to learn is to say No to extravagance; Yes to worthwhile things. Skinflint economy is really the most wasteful extravagance."

Mr. Atwood believes that the three best investments one can make are a savings-bank account, an insurance policy and one's own home. He goes into great detail regarding all three, marshalling an array of convincing facts for the reader's benefit. The chapter on how to own your own home is especially fertile in suggestion and opens up a mine of possibilities to people who still have before them the fascinating adventure of searching for a permanent place to live.

THE MODERN HIGH SCHOOL.

A series of papers edited by Charles Hughes Johnston, professor of education in the University of Illinois. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Twenty-six specialists in the teaching profession have collaborated with Prof. Johnston in this comprehensive and important book. It is not, however, a compilation of articles written by different authors with different aims in mind, but is, as the editor explains in his preface "a clear agreement as to the one dominant purpose in view, the socializing work of our high schools." The bringing together of such a set of considerations by experts gives unusual weight to the work as a whole and a freshness of content not found in a work dictated by any one mind.

Without doubt the social idea is slowly changing our high schools but we who are not actually engaged in school work know too little about the movement. We are too prone to think of the high school as merely the stepping stone to college and do not give it the consideration it deserves as an intrinsic part of society itself. It is a sort of middle station not so important as the beginning or the end of the educational journey. We do not realize if we ever stop to ponder the matter at all

that so-called secondary education is the last along systematic lines that the majority of our boys and girls will ever receive and that it therefore behooves our high schools to have in view the development of manhood and womanhood.

How the home and society generally can cooperate in this important work forms the subject of a number of these papers, some of which are direct responses to the crying need of the day for help in the solution of vexing problems.

The book is divided into four parts. The papers grouped under the first and second headings are concerned chiefly with institutional and particularised relationships. Among the contributors are Homer W. Josselyn, associate professor of school administration in the University of Kansas who presents a wealth of sound advice on the high school as a business enterprise; Dora Williams, teacher of physiology and hygiene in the Boston Normal School, who sets before the reader the actual process of socialization of a set of students in her classes; Alfred L. Hall-Quest, assistant in education in the University of Illinois, who has a very timely article on the direction of study as the chief aim of the high school and William Wiener, principal of the Central Com-

mercial and Manual Training High school of Newark, N. J., whose interesting article on school study versus home study is in line with the modern movement to minimize study at home. By the plan given the child is permitted after school hours to read and make other forms of research; time is afforded for the impress of home and family influences; for the aesthetic influence of music, the theatre and the lecture hall. The dread that the child will find his way to the street this author believes to be groundless and stupid in the great majority of cases.

The third part of the book, which is concerned with definite internal expressions of the social nature and socializing function of the high school, has a chapter on "The Improvement of High School Teachers in Service" by Mr. Johnston; an exceptionally well thought out and suggestive article on high school journalism by Merle Thorp of the University of Kansas and a paper by Jesse B. Davis, principal of the Central High School at Grand Rapids, on "The Administration of Social Activities of High School Students."

The last quarter of the book, so to speak, is more miscellaneous in character. Its varied articles include "The Socializing Function of the High School Library" by Florence M. Hopkins

of the Detroit Central High School, every page of which is illustrative; "The High School as a Social Centre" by Clarence Arthur Perry, department of recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation who presents a study of educational evolution, and "The High School as the Art Centre of the Community" by Ella Bond Johnston, chairman of the art department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The caption of this chapter is unique in the history of education. It is a story and an extremely interesting one of sixteen years' work in establishing an art movement in connection with the public high school at Richmond, Ind. It tells how one high school grew to be a recognized art centre in the community and sets forth one by one all the steps taken to enable it to reach this pinnacle.

Also under the fourth part are included valuable chapters on vocational and avocational guidance by well known educators and a chapter on the importance of cooperation in teaching English that deserves a wide reading, for it is true, as stated herein, that the professor of English often finds himself sadly handicapped in his task by the lack of a uniform standard of English in the school. "There can be," says James Fleming Hosac of the Chicago Normal College, author of the paper,

"no progress in cooperating in English teaching so long as some departments support by example or at best tolerate, language which others condemn, or—what is equally destructive—offer no positive stimulus to accurate and adequate expression in speech and in writing. It may be that the teacher of English is over-precise; it may be that the teacher of science has scant respect for good usage. It is at any rate more than likely that each goes his own way, quite unfamiliar with the attitude of the other, while the pupil finds it easy to choose the path of least resistance.

Space will not permit further mention of these valuable papers. The book, it may be said, has solid and lasting educational value and is perhaps the most useful in the series of three put out by Prof. Johnston.

WOMEN AS MUNITIONS MAKERS.

By Amy Hewes, professor of Economics at Mount Holyoke, and Henriette Walters of the Russell Sage Foundation staff. New York: The Russell Sage Foundation. Price 75 cents.

Miss Hewes' studies of conditions in Bridgeport, Conn., occupy the first part of this concise, well-arranged little volume. She was sent to that city last year by the Russell Sage Foundation in cooperation with the

Survey and a good deal of the matter appearing here was published in the Survey soon after she returned. Her information was obtained chiefly from women workers in their homes and the social and civic authorities in Bridgeport, for the factories were unwilling to give out data and would not allow the pay-rolls to be examined.

Some of the facts gleaned from this survey are illuminating. The men in the factories are gathered from all parts of the world, but the women are mainly Bridgeport women who have left less remunerative tasks for this work. More than half of them are foreigners and about one-half of the 118 persons interviewed were between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. The majority of them were not averse to talking freely of their work and the conditions surrounding it, the surety of their positions and the fact that they could not easily be replaced, having bred a certain independence in them. Miss Hewes found that the eight-hour day, supposed to obtain generally in the factories, was by no means enforced; that three women out of every ten worked ten hours and that 34 per cent of them had but fifteen minutes at the luncheon hour. Speeding up was practiced until the machines were so injured that they could not turn out the nor-



FERRY HALL FOR GIRLS



IMAGINE a wooded campus on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, a park of twelve acres of picturesque ravines and brooks, with fine bracing air blowing through the trees. Place this campus in a residential center known for its homes of wealth and culture, twenty-eight miles from Chicago. Then you can get a suggestion of the superb location of Ferry Hall, the school for girls and young women at Lake Forest, Illinois.

Here is a mid-western institution with the scholastic standing of the best Eastern schools—considered so by the strongest Eastern women's colleges, which give it certificate privileges. The mental life of the school calls for that self-mastery of a girl's mind which commands concentration on the immediate task. Once she has gained this there is no need to worry about the quality of her intellectual fibre.

The curriculum embraces four years of high-school work and college preparation, two years of junior-college work, and special courses in music, expression, domestic arts and science. The proximity to Chicago enables the girls to take advantage of the cultural opportunities of that city.

Ferry Hall stands for a vital type of practical Christianity that gives a peculiar tone to the school, easily recognized by visitors and acknowledged by the hundreds of purposeful women scattered among its alumnae in practically all the important cities of the United States.

The beauty and extent of the campus lure the girls to an active outdoor life. A well-equipped gymnasium, with a large modern swimming pool, furnishes opportunity for supervised exercise. The physical director and a trained nurse have constant oversight of the girls' physical condition. An artesian well guarantees the purity of the water.

Ferry Hall is a splendid school for the girl who wants the intellectual training of the Eastern schools plus the advantages of an ideal mid-western location.

A word of inquiry will bring details. Address

THE PRINCIPAL, Box E, Lake Forest, Ill.



mal amount and the continual stoppages made big inroads on the workers' earning time. The management also appeared to be engaged in a general policy of reducing rates of pay.

"The results of good pay are seldom questioned, especially by the people who receive it, but in the case of the women munition workers of Bridgeport serious issues have come up along with the high rate of wages. In an attempt to fill the large war orders as fast as possible women have been induced to work long hours and at night and have been put to work near or with explosives in ways which sometimes mean accident, industrial poisoning or other illness."

"It must not be forgotten," says Miss Hewes, "that along with the good luck of the workers strong enough to meet new demands for speed in industry may go increased distress for those members of the community unable to compete with the young and the vigorous" and she quotes from the annual report of the Board of Charities of Bridgeport this paragraph: "While a general increase in wages resulted from boom conditions, yet the widowed, the physically handicapped and the inefficient suffered. In the rush the poor were institutionalized, while the border line cases were submerged."

In the several chapters the status of the women workers is discussed from every angle. "Cartridge-making and Its Dangers" is the subject of a very valuable chapter and "The Woman at Home" must give us pause as we realize that the living conditions in munitions centers are a matter of concern for the whole country at present. It is gratifying, however, to know that the city of Bridgeport has gone to work in earnest to improve the housing conditions for the industrial army within her gates, already with a large measure of success.

Miss Walters' summary of conditions in England and France presents many interesting facts. Many of these have found their way into the newspapers and will be familiar to readers of this magazine. In considering England Miss Walters emphasizes the Sunday problem, overtime work and industrial fatigue caused by long hours. For all these the Newman committee, organized to look after the health of workers, has offered at least a part solution, and special attention is now given in the munitions factories to guarding against cramped posture at work, excessive muscular strain and exposure to poisons. England has paid bitterly for the mistakes she made at the beginning of the war, and

is only now awake to a realization of the importance of her women in the future life of the country. "Night work for women has been revived after almost a century of disuse and employment of married women and of young girls has of course increased. Hence it is of great importance to safeguard their period of employment. The Committee realized that in an emergency night work was inevitable but has urged that its evils be mitigated by careful supervision, by the provision of sufficient pauses for rest and meals and, where desirable, by periodic change to the day-shift." The questions of housing and transit are also receiving attention from the Newman committee.

In France the same general schedule of hours for munitions plants prevails. The conditions under which the women work aside from the pay are not as good as in England and America however. For the most part sanitary conditions are found in the shops, but not so many safeguards from accident. French women, however, are not complaining. Their spirit of devotion precludes any great thought of self. Their great desire is to produce and still produce to bring the war to a successful issue. For, with both the men and women of France, patriotic enthusiasm is exalted

above every other consideration.

BETWEEN OURSELVES AND
OTHER SHORT STORIES.

By Nora B. Kinsley (Blanche Aron), vice-president of the North Rocky Mountain Section. New York: The Fifth Avenue Publishing Company.

This little book is as refreshing to the tired mind as a rose-bush in bloom in the winter-time or a burst of sunlight on a sombre day. It is a western book full of typical character sketches, and impressionistic pictures of nature painted with firm, sure strokes. Only one who has sensed the freedom of vast spaces and has known the comradeship of rock and plain and forest could have written "Old Pals" and "The Canon." The reader can get an idea of the "beauty and rest and quiet" of the canon from the picture on the cover by the author—dim woods, a fairy glen and foaming waterfall, but the word-picture is even better than the camera presentment.

The story that gives the book its title tells how a young minister from the east who settled in Wyoming to preach is cured of homesickness by a sprightly and mischievous college girl, who, with her brother, sets about to amuse and interest the stranger. The friendly and kind cordiality of the west is revealed

in all their doings while the sister's pranks furnish the element of excitement and keep the reader guessing as to what her next move may be. It is a pleasant little tale full of suggestions for the self-centred and informing to one who has never known Western hospitality.

USEFUL GOVERNMENT BULLETINS FOR THE ASKING

The U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., will send on application any one of the following bulletins:

Nos.

- 34. Meats, Composition and Cooking;
- 121. Beans, Peas, etc., as Food;
- 139. Emmer: Grain for Semi-arid Regions;
- 142. Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food;
- 203. Canned Fruits, Preserves, and Jellies;
- 232. Okra: Its Culture and Uses;
- 256. Preparation of Vegetables for the Table;
- 270. Conveniences for the Farm Home;
- 293. Uses of Fruit as Food;
- 295. Potatoes and Other Root Crops as Food;
- 298. Food Value of Corn and Corn Products;
- 375. Care of Food in the Home;
- 391. Economical Use of Meat in the Home;
- 413. Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home;
- 414. Corn Cultivation;
- 487. Cheese: Economical Uses in the Diet;
- 526. Mutton and Its Value in the Diet;
- 535. Sugar and Its Value as Food;
- 559. Use of Corn, Kaffir and Cowpeas in the Home;
- 565. Corn Meal as a Food: Ways of Using It;
- 607. The Farm Kitchen as a Workshop;
- 563. Honey and Its Use in the Home;
- 712. School Lunches;
- 717. Food for Young Children;
- 771. Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use;
- 807. Bread and Bread Making;
- 808. How to Select Foods. I. What the Body Needs;
- 817. How to Select Food. II. Cereal Foods;
- 837. How to Select Food. III. Protein (in press);
- 841. Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home;
- 853. Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables. (Southern States).

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Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN FINANCE

ELIZABETH ELLSWORTH COOK

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain, Wall St., New York City

"For the present, we take all labor for our province" is the bold legend on the banner Olive Schreiner holds aloft in "Woman and Labor." It will, she asserts, take a few centuries of free women to determine whether or not there are special kinds of work for which women are peculiarly adapted or whether talents are distributed quite without regard to sex.

Certainly with the first generation of "bond women" still at their desks it is too soon to say whether finance is a promising or a barren field. Since, however, women are just entering the profession they might as well choose those phases of the work which are pleasantest. These I shall endeavor to point out, warning you right at the start that my work and associations have been so uncommonly happy that the whole realm of Wall Street seems to me a joyous, sunlit world.

Finance, as a general term covering the handling of money, has many ramifications. My experience does not qualify me to speak about any of them except insurance, expert accounting, and banking, and of the last only in any detail.

Insurance comes home to us in the person of the life insurance agent, that dreaded, persistent, unanswerable person who shames us into doing the duty we would rather neglect. His is the hardest kind of salesmanship—no samples to show, no profits to offer, no appeal except to those neglected triplets, thrift, prudence and unselfishness. And yet the field is overcrowded due to the independence of the work and to the fact that as yet no training is required, much as it is needed. This is a kind of work which can be fitted into the chinks of a married woman's other duties and in the hands of a dignified, tactful woman it is a thoroughly dignified profession.

Insurance companies are legion, their business covering every type of risk whether of death, accident, illness, business failure, mishaps to automobiles, ships, freight, timber, etc. They employ thousands of women chiefly in clerical positions. They have been able to draw into their service men of the highest calibre and whenever women get ready to struggle up in this business there are plenty of positions worth striving for all the way up the line. A few women have striven and arrived. One of them, Victoria Searle, is assistant to the President of the Great Eastern Casualty Company.

From my limited knowledge I should say that expert accounting is a fascinating study but a hideous profession for any one with less than half gypsy blood. The resentment of each successive set of employees, the extreme accuracy required, the continual traveling, the overtime, make the average auditor about as nomadic as the gas man and as welcome as the dentist. Many of the larger banks and commercial concerns have permanent auditors or efficiency managers. Such positions are worth a woman's while but like heaven are not gained at a single bound.

The happiest expert accountant I know is Harriet B. Lowenstein. She is Felix M. Warburg's almoner responsible for investigating the numerous philanthropies to which he contributes and charged with finding more and better outlets for his generosity.

Banking, finance in the more exact sense of providing money for enterprises, is carried on chiefly by commercial banks, investment house and stock exchange houses. Their functions often overlap but generalizing roughly banks lend money for ninety days or less. Investment houses purchase whole issues of bonds or stocks and retail them to investors who thus become the real lenders. Stock exchange houses execute orders to buy or sell such stocks and bonds as are listed on the exchanges, thus supplementing the work of the investment houses by maintaining a public market for the most popular of their issues.

Once you penetrate beyond the stately door-keeper of any Wall Street office you will see that the actual work rests on a multitude of details or in other words provides a great number of positions. Let us see what they are like.

In the banks the officers have a way of monopolizing the most interesting work and the pleasantest salaries. They are the executives. There are not many women bank officers in New York but the country as a whole can boast of a very fair number.

If you want to be sure of being spoken to deferentially at

all times and reverentially when money is tight, be the loan clerk of a bank. You will then, over the telephone, in a cold and haughty voice say "Yes", "No", "Only 75 per cent," etc. as various stocks and bonds are tendered as collateral for the precious credit entry you are about to authorize or refuse.

You know that solemn hymn "The bells of hell go ting-a-ling-a-ling for you but not for me?" Well, that's just the way it is with bank loans. They are made only to the elect. It is the credit department of the bank which collects the information and makes the investigations upon which the final decision often rests. In at least one instance a woman is next to the top in the credit department not of a bank but of one of the largest steel companies in the country where also the relations with customers are important and confidential. Beneath the officers (perhaps sustained chiefly by the knowledge that most officers rise from the ranks) the noble army of bank clerks receives, pays out and counts money, records loans and substitutions of collateral, sends out statements and does the bookkeeping. This work although of vital importance to the institution is rather deadly. It is done standing, involves a great deal of overtime, requires extreme accuracy and yet, being so routine as to leave little scope for initiative, is proverbially underpaid.

An investment house divides roughly into the banking, the buying and the sales departments. The banking department besides covering most of the work of a commercial bank, records all purchases and sales of securities, delivers securities by messenger and mail and keeps card records of all customers and prospective customers. The work of the delivery cage is open to that same fatal objection of being done standing—from tradition rather than necessity as far as I have been able to observe.

The recording of purchases and sales is a special kind of bookkeeping not requiring previous training but demanding legible handwriting and absolute accuracy. Detached portions of the work can be done by rather stupid persons but the head of the department must have a real mind. The disposition of a saint, martyr and angel is a valuable adjunct. I have known in this capacity two women, Jane Lyng and her predecessor, both of them with a mastery of detail little short of marvellous.

This work like that of the card records is already done chiefly by women. With the more flexible arrangements, part time, etc., which the increasing number of married women in business seems likely to bring about, these two phases of banking

work ought to offer very fair opportunities to women whose home duties represent the career in which they wish to excel and yet leave them leisure to earn their share of the family income.

Picture to yourself a group of scholarly pessimists, unwilling to believe anything without documentary proof and trusting few besides themselves to compile the documents, always analyzing, always making allowance for a dark future, and you have the buying department. Very expert and very few in number the buyers are. Women with engineering training and those who have shown originality in research in chemistry, geology, economics or law might fitly apply for work in this department.

The circulars, the printed descriptions of its issues, come from the buying department of the house. This is high grade, technical editorial work for which not the editor of the college paper but the woman who can make her thesis interesting to the lay mind is the more suitable applicant.

The statistical department, information department or library, as it is variously called, is another branch of the buying department. Here are kept not only books, but financial manuals, periodicals, reports of corporations, files of clippings, circulars of other houses and whatever else either the buying or sales department is likely to need for quick reference.

Many houses use the statistical department as the training school for their most promising young men. Women too will generally find it the best door by which to enter as well as the least obstructed. Library training is not necessary. The work is valuable as giving a comprehensive view of the business along with the best preparation for more specialized buying or selling work.

The first big statistical department in the financial district was organized by Miss M. Louise Erwin and was so well done that, when a change in the policies of the house ended its original use, the University of Princeton gratefully accepted the whole collection as a most valuable addition to its economics library.

Men have often made their first reputation from clever statistical work and women will undoubtedly do the same. In fact I see around me several, poised and flapping their wings in a most promising manner. Eleanor Kerr (of Cornell) has already made two or three successful trial flights.

If enthusiasm is the keynote of your nature, if when you believe you burn to convert, then selling is your side of the business. Investment bonds and stocks are sold chiefly by personal

interviews. The outlying districts are generally covered by assigning each salesman certain cities or counties but here in New York the young hopefuls are frequently turned out on the world without a single name. Personality (which someone has defined as good character plus good health), a knowledge of the business, persistence and tact, are the assets which have enabled many young men and a very creditable number of women to surmount the really great difficulties and discouragements of the work.

A good deal of selling is done by letter. Since "the written word remaineth" it is quite important to the house that the writer be accurate and conservative in his statements. Discrimination between the needs of difficult types of customers is necessary to results for here personality is eliminated and the letter triumphs by sheer force of fitness or not at all. Some houses have a painstaking system of following up salesmen's calls by letters and of keeping in constant touch with each man, sending him every night bits of office gossip, records of the days' best sales, market comment and information on new issues.

The trading department buys from and sells to other houses. The work is done over the telephone and at very high speed. It requires not only a knowledge of prices and of the specialties of each different house but tranquil nerves and an unusual amount of endurance. There are some excellent women traders.

The main business of a stock exchange house is to transmit to its representative on the floor of the exchange customers' orders to buy or sell. The banking and delivery departments are well developed but unless investment customers also are sought such a house has no buying or sales department.

The customers' room is the distinctive feature. Here each sale as it occurs on the exchange is reported by the ticker and is frequently copied on black boards and charts, while the news tickers grind out all day long every rumor and fact, political, commercial or financial, that might conceivably send any stock up or down. The customers' man, as he is called, must know quotations, what the present trend of the market is and why, and the price record of the popular issues. Kathleen Taylor who holds such a position renders her customers further service by keeping herself well informed as to earnings, prospects, etc. of a large number of companies.

Now about getting a position. First of all let me say in capital letters **DON'T LEARN STENOGRAPHY** if you have any ambition to go beyond it. Stenographers, because of the

noise of their machines, are generally kept together in a sort of harem remote from the pulse of the business. Their work is too mechanical to teach them much. They are too busy to study and too well paid to break away into other departments most of which pay less for the first few years.

In finding and filling your first position special training in law, economics, finance and statistics is helpful but not necessary. You do not need higher mathematics. The essentials in finance are the qualities that make for success everywhere—good health, very good health, good breeding, tact, perseverance, self-confidence and the ability to speak and write your mother tongue. Will you find a great wall of prejudice raised up against you? No, just a little fleecy cloud of it lingering here and there. Like American men everywhere bankers are friendly, tolerant, not much prejudiced against women but somewhat afraid that other men are.

If you decide to come down town get someone who knows the district to give you a list of good houses. Apply by letter and in person and apply and apply and apply. Just beat on the gates till they let you in. Then work like the dickens to make good.

There are still so few women in finance that each one stands as typical of her whole sex to a large group of men. It is of the utmost importance that each acquit herself creditably lest she be a stumbling block to those stronger, freer, better women who are to come. We catch the spirit from Havelock Ellis: "We are ourselves the light-bearers. For a brief space it is granted us, if we will, to enlighten the darkness that surrounds our path. As in the ancient torch-race, which seemed to Lucretius to be the symbol of all life, we press forward torch in hand along the course. Soon from behind comes the runner who will outpace us. All our skill lies in giving into his hand the living torch, bright and unflickering, as we ourselves disappear in the darkness."

WHAT IS A LIBRARIAN?

ISABELLA M. COOPER

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As a very appreciative and admiring colleague of Miss Hasse's I would state that I do not disagree with her attitude toward what, in the October number of the *Journal*, she terms the

professional service of the librarian. There is no more important work upon which the college woman can enter and which opens up more interesting and absorbing lines of public service than that described by the Chief of the Economics division who stands preeminently well proven to be its champion and indefatigable promoter. May I, however, sound a note of warning before the academic graduate rushes headlong to destruction in the intricate entanglements of seeking to guide without knowing how and finding herself in a no-man's-land abandoned there by merciless antagonists, infuriated at the weakling inefficiency of the untrained worker. She would be in quite as unpopular a position as the assistant who cleared away the student's accumulation of three years' standing in the Economics division. One of the greatest drawbacks to the schools in the matter of producing real librarians is the large proportion of weak material with which they are obliged to struggle because of the gross misunderstanding of what the profession includes in its field and the lack of sufficient inducement in remuneration to make it possible for the well adapted applicant to spend the time and energy struggling toward the standing which may yield a comfortable living.

The position which I wish to maintain in this discussion is that both the part of the work which Miss Hasse designates as professional, and the technical should come under the broad term Library Profession. The doctor of medicine while engaged in research which will give to the world a great blessing and a saving of innumerable lives is no more a professional worker at that time than when cataloguing his sources and tabulating his results so that they shall be available for his own or others' future reference. The librarian who does not know how to use wisdom, in technical detail, and has no vision as to the need of records for reference is worthless as a professional worker, for the reason that when she is absent from her department or goes to another position or dies her wonderful power of aiding others dies with her. If she does not attend to the detail herself she must know exactly what is required and how it should be done by her corps of efficient technical workers who should have in them the inherent possibilities of the research worker. The "careful person with ordinary natural faculties" cannot—and I repeat it—cannot be trained into a cataloguer of any value whatever if she has not a broad basic knowledge of general academic information or a profound special knowledge of an individual subject, and an experience in dealing with the people who use the material which she catalogues. She may not use the typewriter herself. That it is to be hoped may be assigned to a clerical worker; but she must know how to direct her assistants to prepare such work for the final printing. If this ability does not permeate the entire cataloguing force we might all better strive to be Justin Winsors never forgetting anything, than to relegate the material to the impenetrable and useless mass of

card catalogues and indexes in expensive furniture taking up valuable space. Cataloguers should not sit forever in one room and professional or reference workers in another, scarcely ever seeing each other, often never cooperating in any way whatever.

There is no need to change the title of "an employee qualified to assist every officer and executive in the performance of his duties" as Mr. Matthew C. Brush thinks necessary. The necessity is for making plain to all people what the title librarian means in all its intricate phases and developing the calling into a profession of recognized standing.

This discussion is not based on theory but on a very strong conviction developed through experience in many phases of library work, including the specialized reference department, four different types of schools either as student or instructor, and circulation routine which in many instances resolves itself into the management of a large office force. This last phase is particularly dependent upon both the so-called technical departments and the reference divisions; and times without number is seriously handicapped and rendered helplessly foolish for lack of adequate cooperation between all departments. Organization, cooperation, interdependence, inter-department commerce should be the watchword, the aim and ambition of all assistants, chiefs and administrators.

The administration is bound and hampered by all sorts of restrictions of contracts and lack of funds; misunderstandings as to the proper functionings of a library withhold the patronage which would enable the institution to unloose its resources and organize its avenues of research for the appreciative members of the community who feel that a great deal is being unfairly withheld from them. It is true that only a very small part of the service which might be rendered is being given but in a great measure it is due to inhibitive traditions, inability to pay for as much excellent service as is needed, and to lack of available trained workers of the valuable type who have also the up-to-the-minute best possible business sense added to their general or specialized knowledge backed by technical skill in methods and tools.

This discussion could go on for pages concerning the personnel of staffs for various types of the work, but that is not its purpose. The sole aim is to show that the separation of the technical and professional is impossible; that the professional is helpless without the technical and that the technical has no use for existing without the professional. Every profession has both phases and no vocation can become a profession until the two are indissolubly fused and made a useful whole.

To college women I would say come, many of you, we need you. We need your ability for trained thinking, we need your spirit of co-working, we need your foundation knowledge, general or special. Come and try yourselves out in the training schools which are gradually developing toward a more special-

ized standard. New York should offer you the greatest laboratory in the world for your clinic work in every possible kind of library, from a deposit station of the great traveling libraries system to the intimate research work of the highly specialized department or library; from the cataloguing of a private collection to the organizing of the intricate records of a great financial business house. Libraries, libraries, libraries all over this huge metropolis; but of very little use if the trained worker with tools and possessed of adequate knowledge is not there.

Lastly just a few figures to show that the New York Public Library is doing its bit to serve a public whose interests are as varied as its nationalities. No one appreciates more keenly than the writer how far from adequate the service is because unfortunately she was born not made one of those professional reference workers and is very often in despair at her inability to do justice to information seekers because of discouraging conditions. At such times one is borne up by realizing the size of the institution, its enormous clientele with its insatiable thirst for endless variety of material, and that some small number must be receiving benefit somewhere. In the Report for 1916 a few of the totals are as follows: the total number of readers served for the year ending Decemehr, 1916, in the Reference Departments of the main building was 842,976, and the total number of volumes consulted 2,321,303. To the majority of those not using the library for serious work this does not mean much more than passing books over a counter. To the trained worker it means hours upon hours of searching for exactly the material required, and being greatly delayed in reaching it if the technical aids are not in the best of order and have not been intelligently and thoroughly prepared.

The total number of volumes given out by the branch libraries for "home use" for the year ending December, 1916, was 10,128,682. Again to the uninitiated this means no more than taking a book from a shelf and handing it over a desk. But the trained worker knows that a great deal of manual labor, clerical work and technical skill has been employed to make that volume available; and that a very great deal more absolutely accurate recording work must be gone through with to keep track of that book in its safe conduct from the library and back again. Moreover the branch library which does not couple with this business office routine keen, quick, intelligent, adequate information service, professional reference service, is lost.

Figures mean very little. If the college woman will investigate through seeking professional training she will find an interesting and absorbing field where she may exercise her technical, business and research bents to the limit of her professional ability.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE

CAROLINE HUNT

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On May 8, 1914, at a time of great popular excitement over threatened international difficulties, Congress passed a bill of great importance in its bearing on rural life, and particularly on rural home conditions. The passage of this measure, which had been fathered in the House by Congressman Lever of South Carolina and in the Senate by Senator Smith of Georgia, and which was therefore known as the Smith-Lever bill made available large sums of money for extension teaching in agriculture and home economics in the various states. The payment of this money by the Federal Government in sums which were to increase in amount yearly up to the stipulated maximum was conditioned in the case of every state upon the appropriation of a corresponding sum by the state itself. It was stipulated also in the bill that the instruction be not so much by means of the printed page or formal lecture as by direct personal contact and practical demonstrations in the farm communities of efficient methods in agriculture and home making.

Because of the peculiar circumstances under which the bill was passed, its full significance and importance were realized only by the few who had been specially instrumental in advocating it. As time went on, however, it became apparent that it represented an important step in the slow progress which we, as a people, are making toward industrial democracy; toward a condition of society in which all will work to produce the great sum total of wealth from which all must necessarily draw the materials with which to clothe, to feed, and to house ourselves, and from which we must obtain the means of education, amusement, recreation, entertainment and aesthetic satisfaction; a state of society in which every worker will be considered worthy of his share of the product and in which work of every kind, providing it is socially valuable and really productive, will be preceded by adequate educational preparation; a state of society in which no individual and no group of individuals will be especially dependent upon the good-will of any other individual or group of individuals for the rewards of labor.

This measure followed logically upon that other important step toward industrial democracy which led to the establishment of colleges of agriculture and home economics in the various states. It simply extended the work of these institutions by carrying the bene-

fits of training to those who were already at work, and were therefore unable to attend school for any long period of time during the year. Its great significance lay in the fact that it reached out to the farm woman who from the nature and circumstances of her work has been peculiarly isolated, and it offered her this opportunity for education in her particular field.

Administration of the Smith-Lever funds was entrusted to the United States Department of Agriculture, and for this reason a certain amount of re-organization of that department became necessary. This re-organization went into effect on the 1st of July following the passage of the bill. In order to understand its character, and also the development of the work made possible by the increased funds, it is necessary to look backward, first, to the establishment of the system of co-operation which already existed between the United States Department of Agriculture and the various state colleges; second, to the beginnings of that particular form of education that is carried on by personal contact and practical demonstration, and third, to the beginnings of that research work which gives to the Department of Agriculture important information to carry out to the states.

In the year 1862, Congress offered to every state a grant of certain lands on condition that the resulting income be used for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural colleges. In 1887 the Hatch Act appropriated funds of the federal government for the support and encouragement of research in the agricultural experiment stations in the various states. As the result of this and other acts money has been given to the various states on condition that they carry on certain lines of educational and investigational work, and the supervision of this work has been entrusted to the United States Department of Agriculture. Thus, long before the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, co-operative work had made necessary an efficient system of intercommunication, and had been the means of establishing friendly relations between the agricultural colleges and state experiment station on the one hand, and the United States Department of Agriculture on the other.

In certain of the northern states the network of communication between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and isolated farming communities had been made more nearly complete by the establishment of extension divisions in the state agriculture colleges. In most of the states, however, the funds available for this work had been very limited and the work itself had, therefore, been of a more or less intermittent character, taking the form of

occasional lectures. Imperfect though it was, however, the machinery for carrying it out served in many places to complete the channel of communication between the farm home and the national government.

After the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, it was agreed that funds should be given only to those states which had established extension divisions in their agricultural colleges, and the Director of Extension was placed in direct charge of the co-operative work.

While the machinery for communication between remote country districts and the U. S. Department of Agriculture was more nearly perfect in the North than in the South, it is to the South that we must look for the beginnings of that new form of education which is being promoted by the Smith-Lever funds. Farm demonstration work was first carried on by Dr. Seaman Knapp, who was long connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The occasion was an attempted removal of the boll weevil scourge. Dr. Knapp saw that the means of checking this scourge were thoroughly understood by investigators in the Department. He saw also that in many districts of the South farmers were helpless before the scourge and were allowing the crops on which they depended for a living to be destroyed. He saw, on the one hand, information available, and on the other, people sorely in need of the information. He realized, therefore, that in some way the gap must be covered. He decided to abandon for a time the effort to instruct by writing and by lectures and instead sent workers into farming communities and got into communication with farmers who were either already employing the methods recommended by the Department or were willing to try them. He then entered into an agreement with such farmers whereby they were to allow their farms to serve as models for neighboring agriculturalists.

This case serves, of course, simply to illustrate the way in which it is possible to teach improved methods of agriculture by practical demonstration. So valuable did the work become, however, that Dr. Knapp was soon able to get large appropriations of money from private organizations, notably the General Education Board.

In connection with the farm demonstration work there sprang up the Girl's Canning Club work in which the instruction takes the same personal and practical form. The results of this work are too well known to need description here. At the time of the passage of the Smith-Lever act all of this work was being sup-

ported by the Federal government in connection with the states. The act simply put it on a firmer and better foundation.

But in order to understand thoroughly the significance of the Smith-Lever act we must look back to the beginnings of research in home economics. That the U. S. Department of Agriculture is a treasure house of information concerning scientific agriculture, goes without saying; that it is a treasure house also of facts connected with home economics is not, perhaps, so clearly understood.

In the summer of 1914, there had been in existence for many years an Office of Nutrition Investigations, whose first director was Dr. W. O. Atwater. Under Dr. Atwater's supervision the first respiration calorimeter built in this country was put into operation and important investigations on the food requirements of human beings were made. Under his direction also the fuel value of all American food materials was determined and the results published. Studies in the digestibility of various food materials were also made. It is no exaggeration to say that it is quite impossible to open any book on food or nutrition, whether published for the use of university students or of teachers in primary schools without finding Dr. Atwater's work referred to. Furthermore it is almost impossible to read of any modern investigations of nutrition that are not based upon his studies. Thus, as the result of the establishment of co-operative enterprises between the states and the federal government, of the development of a new form of education, and of the storing up of valuable information about food and nutrition, a solid foundation has been laid for the new work in home economics.

As a result of the reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the States Relations Service was organized. Under this service were put the Office of Extension Work in the Southern States, the Office of Farm and Home Demonstration in the North and West, the Office of Experiment Stations, the Office of Agricultural Education, and finally the Office of Home Economics. This last mentioned was the outgrowth of the Office of Nutritional Investigations, and it therefore came into the possession of a precious heritage of information bearing directly upon the problems of home economics.

The States Relations Service, of which Dr. A. C. True is Director, has general oversight and direction of the co-operative work with the states. It is in the states, however, that all projects are made. If these projects meet the approval of the States Relations Service and the required amount of money is raised by

the state, the funds are forthcoming from the Department. At the present time half of all the counties in the United States are organized for men's work or for practical demonstrations of efficient methods of farming. Over four hundred counties in the fifteen Southern states and about twenty counties in the Northern states are organized for women's work. When the work is fully established there should be in every county a woman who will give her entire time to practical demonstrations in cooking, sewing, home-making, and in the care of health. If this work can be done in the same way that the farm demonstration work is carried on, it will have special value. It is a difficult matter, however, to have a home on exhibition as a practical illustration of efficiency. In most places, therefore, the county agent herself is severely handicapped unless she is supported and encouraged in her work by a voluntary organization of women. As the work goes on, these voluntary organizations will doubtless in some cases be those which already exist, Women's Clubs or Home Economics Clubs or branches of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. In other cases they will be associations formed for the express purpose of co-operating with the county agent. I especially mention the necessity of support on the county agent as suggesting a possible line of work for the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

As the work has gone on, women have taken the advantage of instruction not only in home economics but in gardening, poultry raising, bee culture and other lighter forms of farm work. The result has been unexpected economic independence for farm women and girls and an unexpected step toward industrial democracy as the result of extension education.

The impetus given to farm work this summer has helped the cause of the woman on the farm tremendously. It has become a popular as well as an important thing to plant and weed and hoe and make the work pay. All classes of people are seeing its advantages. From several colleges this fall comes the announcement of girls, who had their first experience this summer, embarking upon farm work as a career, while the purchase of small farms by women to be run by women marks a long step forward in economic independence for women in the country.

It is hoped that with this new value attached to farm life, women whose natural home is the farm will return from the crowded cities, whither they have gone in such overwhelming numbers, and will devote their energies to making money under circumstances which favor better and more normal development.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN IN BOSTON FOLLOWING THE DRAFT

MARY TENNEY HEALY

Investigator for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

During the summer and autumn the Appointment Bureau of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston has been conducting an investigation to find out just what opportunities have developed for women in industry as the result of the wide-spread removal from labor of young men on account of the draft. There were so many hazy rumors afloat concerning wonderful chances for women, such a golden harvest of positions to be had for the asking, that it seemed wise to look into the matter closely and get a clear-sighted view of the general situation. We desired to be able to estimate with a fair degree of accuracy just what new openings we could offer to the expectant girls and women who were sure to be coming in pursuit of these alluring opportunities—these fat salaries as heads of departments or as managers of establishments. For of course such positions were simply waiting for the rare prize each registrant imagined she must truly be.

This survey includes only a selected, representative list of firms, chosen mainly from the central business district of Boston, and does not profess to be exhaustive. The aim has been to ascertain from these business houses how the military draft has affected them and whether they are filling the places of the employees they have lost by older and younger men or by women. We tried to lay emphasis upon both sides of the question in making our investigations, i. e., to look for openings for women and at the same time to be of service to the firms we were visiting. Our list of business men included architects, bacteriologists, chemists, druggists, opticians, drygoods merchants, publishers, music-dealers, bankers and brokers, real estate and insurance men and many engaged in miscellaneous commercial and manufacturing industries.

The investigation was carried on by a group of women nearly all of whom have had college training and some of whom were fresh from the test of canvassing which the Food Campaign entailed. We met once a week to discuss details and to record the results of our interviews with each employer or manager. It was found that some of us had developed an unexpected ability for putting employers in a responsive mood and causing them to give us the kind of criticism of women in industry that would prove most valuable for us. Canvassers of this type naturally gained much more than the bare facts they were sent to procure. None of the unpleasantnesses we had anticipated were met with but whether this was due because of adroitness on the part of the investigators or to the fact that the men realized we were performing a service for them which should not be frowned upon is uncertain. The attitude of those interviewed was uniformly

courteous, sometimes gracious. Several men gave a good share of their noon hour to discussing at length the opportunities for women in their particular lines of business and where criticism was offered it was almost always in a kindly spirit.

Some of the definite results of this survey may have a value for those interested in the actual changes the draft is bringing. We canvassed 270 firms, and of these 135 (exactly one-half) were found to be affected by the draft. Of this number eighty-nine already were putting women in the place of men or were willing to do so if suitable candidates could be found.

That only half of the firms we visited were affected seems a low percentage, but in explanation there are several facts to be taken into consideration. Our first visits were made early in July before the full effect of the draft had been felt. Some business houses at that time did not know how they stood regarding the matter; others were employing boys and older men in subordinate positions, and still others were already in the hands of women. The investigation gave us not only a number of cases not touched by conscription for the time being but some that were permanently exempt from its influence.

We proved the variability of the first class by revisiting our list of banks four months later. In November we found a significant change in their attitude; the draft had produced a marked difference in their personnel and women employees were wanted in greatly increased numbers.

Now let us consider the 135 firms upon whom the draft had produced an impression. Among these some were going out of business because war conditions had "hit them so hard"; others were combining departments for the same reason, pushing up from below the youngest men. Because the volume of their trade had diminished so seriously, these two classes of employers obviously had no occasion to employ women. A third class was found in appreciable numbers—concerns that had lost porters, teamsters and men who had been employed to do heavy or dirty work. In this class for the present at least, women were not called upon to serve. The finding therefore of eighty-nine firms among the 135 affected who were ready to take women, does not seem a bad showing.

It is true that the draft is laying open ample opportunities for women as this cross-cut through Boston business houses reveals; but what of the types of positions offered? As common sense and past experience would lead us to suspect, these jobs are not the cream of employment offerings. As soon as readjustments became necessary those already in service who were efficient were promoted and newcomers were put in line for training. Consequently we found the banks anxious to take on high school girls (in fact they are enrolling them twenty at a time) sometimes without any training but generally those who have had some clerical experience and who have a knowledge of adding machines. In most cases experience outweighed school

training with the bankers but some managers admitted to us that the right sort of college girl with her superior education ought to be able to push ahead more rapidly; to make fifteen hundred dollars a year perhaps and even to work up to a window position.

At a college of pharmacy we were told that there were good chances for women as drug clerks and that there was a general move among druggists to use them, but that not half enough candidates were available. Also a question of alteration and rearrangement of drugstores would arise incidental to the employment of women as clerks, as women clerks would not put up with the scanty and unhygienic accommodations accorded to male clerks. One large drug house in Boston already is equipping its departments with women wherever possible.

Owing to the usefulness of their work to the government, young chemists are being called into the federal service and the industry as a whole seems to be largely in the hands of the older men.

Opticians interviewed discussed the probability of using women to grind lenses in the near future, since this operation requires a delicacy of adjustment for which women would be well fitted.

A large milk concern expected soon to add women to its bacteriological staff, requiring however that they wear garments adapted to the machinery in the midst of which they would have to work.

In the department stores girls are, of course, always in the majority. We found however that women mailing clerks and elevator girls are being added to the force. There still seemed to be a sentiment in favor of men clerks to sell goods by the yard, those trained in Great Britain being preferred. One firm asked us if we could furnish them with a window-dresser, a situation not yet entered by women it appears, but certainly one in which they should excel. The present Massachusetts laws concerning female labor might interfere with this, it being a night job, but there is no reason why windows could not be dressed in the early morning hours.

In the leather business several good offers were available. One manager was losing four or five commercial artists and was perfectly willing to take women in their places. Several salesmen and a manager were wanted by other firms. The question of taking women "on the road" is not viewed with favor.

Among real estate dealers the outlook was promising. Two proprietors were going into government service themselves and were desirous either to sell out to women or to leave them as managers during the period of the war. Several proprietors recognized the value of women as agents to rent apartments but were doubtful about sending them to show houses to prospective tenants. From one real estate concern, already in full

charge of women, we learned that paper-hanging had been successfully tried by Canadian women and this was suggested as a good field for the women of New England.

The insurance business however presented the most attractive future. One firm wanted college graduates particularly. It employed one college woman at the time and wished to organize a woman's department that would take on others. One establishment after another confirmed our belief in the possibilities lying ahead for trained women in this field. They are being engaged in increasing numbers and comparatively large salaries are already paid to them. One firm is now employing 500 women in the United States, forty of whom are in Boston offices. The type of woman to succeed in this business was much dwelt upon by the employer. She must not only have integrity of character, but must be of good presence and magnetic personality. Personality counts for much more than training, it was vouchsafed. Chief criticism passed upon women in this work was lack of persistence and inability to stand abuse. From wide experience with women as agents in other lines of business, some of us might see reason for challenging this statement.

From the general criticism offered by employers during our survey, however, we have gained evidence of a lack of certain qualities in working girls to which it is the part of wisdom for those interested in their training to give heed. We have already mentioned the emphasis laid upon a want of persistence and unwillingness to stand abuse. We were told also that girls could not work as fast as boys at a stand-up job; that more girls than men were needed to do a certain amount of work in banks, because the nervous strain tells on women more quickly; and again it was pointed out to us that girls bear up well under normal conditions, but that under pressure they lose self control and poise and "go all to pieces."

No one who has had experience with large numbers of girls under conditions which tend to put them on their mettle will for a minute admit that these criticisms reveal in women an inherent difficulty, an insuperable obstacle in the way of extended coöperation in the present industrial need. But to make girls invulnerable to such criticism they must be given better physical development in the early school years. To the making of stronger muscles and steadier nerves must be added attention to the forces which go to build up character, and which create a public opinion among young people of both sexes in favor of the girl who can meet situations just as her brother does, whether it be a snake in the path or an alarm of fire in a factory, or some complicated change in orders from her employer. Back of the necessary courses in stenography, drafting, or other technical branches our survey tells us must lie this very necessary physical and moral equipment.

The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has sent out a circular with a suggestive outline for study in women's clubs and has asked that in consideration of our country's need of a better understanding of war conditions, ordinary club programs be laid aside and some of these topics be used in their stead.

A Program Suggestion

The topics included in the compilation, which was arranged by Miss Harriet N. Bircholdt of the state university of Indiana, are Political Issues of the War, Constructive Patriotism, War Psychology, National Efficiency, Home Problems, Social Problems, War, Military Establishment, Business and Finance and Reconstruction. Suggestions for any of these topics may be obtained by addressing Mrs. Catt, Chairman Department of Education, Woman's Committee National Council of Defense, 1814 N street, Washington, D. C.

It is fitting that at this critical time the attention of clubs and associations should be centered on such subjects as are here outlined, for in this way an enlightened opinion will be created which will have a direct influence upon the community to which the club belongs. The executive secretary hopes that insofar as is practicable the branches of the Association will consider substituting some of these topics for those appearing upon their winter schedules which may not be related to national or other highly important matters, and that they will urge all clubs with which they come in contact to do likewise.

We have received this week from the chairman of the national Committee on Vocational Opportunities for Women a copy of a letter sent by her to the chairmen of the branch vocational committees, which shows that she is thoroughly alive to the situation as engendered by the present crisis and also that she is taking very seriously her responsibility as head of this committee.

"There has" says the letter "probably never been a time in the history of the Vocational Committee when there has been so definite a call for usefulness. New industries for women must be studied, adequate training must be provided, those admitted to these courses must be carefully chosen and when possible their vocational fitness must be studied. There is no room for mistakes and no time for ill-considered choices. Every committee should acquaint itself not only with the national demands but also with those of its own locality. The college women of the country must stand for adequate training, adequate financial remuneration and adequate working conditions."

Then follow important notices from the federal government regarding examinations, suggestions regarding books, and a number of excerpts from branch committee reports, some of which are exceedingly interesting.

The chairman of the vocational committee of the Kansas branch writes as follows:

"The vocational committee of the Lawrence A.C.A. has three parts to its program for the winter. First it expects to cooperate as usual with the Vocational Bureau of the Kansas City Branch. Second, it intends as has been its custom for years to arrange a course of lectures on vocational subjects for the women of the University of Kansas; and third, it is undertaking a new venture in the shape of a canvass of the freshman women of the university. A questionnaire has been submitted to them through the advisers of freshmen in which they—the students—are asked to state what occupation they have in mind to prepare for and whether they wish further advice. We intend then to keep in touch with certain of these girls and give help in choice of vocation during their college course. This canvass will we hope be a step in the direction of a more definite usefulness and a wider scope than our vocational work has attained to before."

Omaha proudly points to the work of the vocation bureau as the work of its vocational committee. The director Miss Myrtle Fitz Roberts has been giving full time for a year. Since September her salary has been paid by the School Board which

the committee justly thinks is a big step toward having the Bureau taken over entirely by that organization. Miss Roberts is now in charge of giving out the work permits which brings her in contact with a large number of young people who need the help the bureau has to offer them. The Committee has published an interesting summary of work for 1916 which includes statements in regard to vocational lectures in various schools, interviews with parents and relatives of boys and girls, and material supplied to the library. The leaflet will be of interest to all vocational chairmen.

The Vocational Committee of the Columbus Ohio Branch is planning to cooperate with the Ohio branch, Council of National Defense, Labor Division in providing for the registration of trained women, and reports that this is to be done under the direction of Miss Elsie Evans a member of the committee who has been doing vocational work for the trained women in the Division Free Employment Office for a time. The plan includes not only the registration of the women but also the suggestion of the further training which would fit the women to take government positions as the need arises. The Columbus Branch has voted a sum of money to assist in the work.

The executive secretary would like to receive detailed reports of this kind from all the national committees, showing their interest in and cooperation with the branch committees for in this way only can she keep thoroughly in touch with the national chairmen and through them with the branch committees to which they are related and whose efficacy they are seeking to promote.

There has come to the editor's desk a card bearing the imprint of the college buildings of Saint Teresa, Winona, Minn., and a message to former students and "all young persons who have ever come within range of the influence of Saint Teresa's" asking what they are doing to help win the war. "You are drafted" it says "to rally with us to promote The Liberty Loan, Red Cross Work, Food Conservation, Patriotism; and here are some of the things that it states are being done at the college to further the work of the government along those lines:

True We have invested every cent of our Alumnae Association's Scholarship Fund in Liberty Bonds.

Patriotism We have mortgaged all student financial activities for the next two years to buy additional bonds.

We have an authorized auxiliary Red Cross Chapter established among the students.

A total of 300 hours a week is at present given to work on surgical dressings and hospital supplies.

All inter-class social activities have been retrenched for the year.

Extra curricular academic activities as for example the annual Shakespeare play, will be omitted so that every possible minute may be devoted to some form of war defense.

St. Terasa's is a high-grade Catholic college whose teachings from the first have been marked by broad-mindedness, the spirit of progress, high educational ideals and sincere and unswerving patriotism. It is not surprising, therefore, that it should have rallied its forces and made sacrifices in the new call to duty, but the almost complete surrender of its resources and its pleasures as set forth on this "liberty card" is surely the high-water mark of service.



IN THE INTEREST OF ECONOMY

All members, branch and general, are once more reminded that no receipts will be sent by the national treasurer except upon special request. The receipt of the Journal indicates that dues have been paid.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

OPEN LETTERS

[The following letters were omitted from the December Journal owing to lack of space.]

To the Editor of the Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae:—

May I call your attention to Miss Hasse's article in the October number of your Journal, entitled, "Women in Libraries," which conveys an entirely erroneous idea of library school graduates, and of library work as a whole, to the readers of this magazine?

In the opening paragraph, Miss Hasse says, "My convictions do not happen to coincide with those of the majority of my colleagues,"—which is very true, and I will not argue this point with her.

Next, the writer states, "The graduates of the library schools of today, I maintain, stop learning when they leave school. I am speaking of the average, of course. To attend lectures, even to pass an examination does not necessarily imply the possession of a learning mind. But a learning mind is what every library worker should have." Such remarks only further tend to make our profession quite misunderstood, and certainly there is already plenty of misunderstanding of it on the part of the layman. These remarks are not fair to librarians in general. To say that the average librarian stops learning when she leaves library school, is perfectly preposterous. There are exceptions, of course, and these Miss Hasse must be thinking of, but I heartily disagree with her when she says the average. For most modern librarians realize that unless they are constantly learning, their libraries will not be giving the right kind of service, neither will they be taking their rightful places in the community. And from a purely selfish standpoint, in a profession that is constantly being added to by clever, capable library school graduates (and others who are not) most librarians realize that unless they are on the alert to learn, unless they have constantly the open mind, they will very quickly be superseded.

Miss Hasse lauds the Government reports and seems to think that Uncle Sam gets every cent's worth of his money invested there, and that the taxpayers of the public library do not. She states that the administration of the Navy Department in the year 1915 cost the government but \$867,715 while the salary roll of the New York Public Library for 1915 was \$844,458. "Why is it," she asks, "that the same amount of money which produces such tremendous

results in the Government Bureaus produces such pitifully negligible results when spent for public libraries?" Now I venture to assert that the work accomplished by the New York Public Library in 1915, while it did not compare in quality with the work of the Navy Department, more than held its own in quantity.

Quoting from the article again, "The inspirational reaction is almost entirely absent. With one or two exceptions, I do not remember any unusual work being done by library school graduates. But it is difficult to see how an occupation sought by the great majority of those engaged in it as a refuge rather than as a career, could be other than the grave it is." Miss Hasse is evidently not familiar with library work and workers in the Middle West (and I do not feel that I am getting personal when I speak of the Middle West, for I have been here but a short time) where there are many very much alert library school graduates that have been for several years making their libraries a real and vital force in their communities. Moreover, they are doing unusual work, and the inspirational reaction is not by any means, absent.

The library schools of the day should not be criticized for not preparing specialists instead of general public library workers. They do not claim to do this; the making of specialists is an after development, and probably some day in the future a graduate school for the training of specialists will be established.

In the meantime I hold a brief for the library school graduate of today,—that the average *are* of a learning mind, constantly on the alert, and constantly progressing and making their work and their libraries of real and effective service to the people.

Almira R. Wilcox,
Librarian Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library,
Dubuque, Iowa.

Editor of the Journal:

Miss Hasse's articles always stimulate me immensely although they come at too infrequent intervals, but this week I have had the pleasure of reading two with only a three-day interval—one in the *Library Journal* for October and the other in the *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae*. These articles have struck strong chords of response in me and my enthusiasm cannot longer be repressed. I want to thank Miss Hasse for expressing with such vigor and clarity what I have

been passionately but dumbly feeling for many months. I agree thoroughly with the stand taken by this brave capable woman on a question of such importance and urgency to our libraries.

I am a librarian in the federal department of Agriculture and am filled with a deep appreciation of the possibilities of the work and an abounding joy in its performance in so far as my ability goes. If the attitude of one's mind is right one cannot do reference work and not grow and so long as one is growing one is living fully. Every reference question is really a quest after the unknown; it is pioneer work in a sense full of the best sort of compensation.

I thank Miss Hasse from the depths of my heart and mind for those articles.

Mary G. Lacy.

To the Editor:

I have read Miss Hasse's article in the October number of the *Journal* and am rejoiced to find that she is condemning the wooden library system prevailing so commonly. It has been some years since I was in a public library and my reason for this has been a realization of the inability of the libraries to adapt themselves to public methods.

Frederic Burk, State Normal School, San Francisco.

From the Paris Headquarters of the Red Cross has come a request for well-pumps. When the Germans retreated from certain districts they left the wells filled with rubbish and in many cases they destroyed the pumps. Those families who have gone back to their devastated homes to try to restore them dare not drink from the wells until they know they are safe. After a well has been cleaned and purified the people flock to it for miles around to get the pure water. The gift of pumps will it is said be a real contribution to the work of reconstruction.



AMONG THE BRANCHES

Ann Arbor Branch, Ann Arbor, Mich.—The chief interest of the Ann Arbor branch of the Association centers around the work it has undertaken in connection with the university union in Europe. At the last meeting a most interesting letter from Prof. Charles Vibbert, Michigan's representative in Paris, was read. Prof. Vibbert told of the change of location of the Paris headquarters to the Royal Palace Hotel, Place du Theatre, a much more central point than the Hotel de Jena, which was first chosen. The eighty bedrooms are already filled and rooms have had to be secured for the overflow. Prof. Vibbert said that his headquarters would be named in honor of our branch of Collegiate Alumnae.

The Ann Arbor Branch was pleased to have as its guest at an informal supper on November 23d, Dean Lois K. Matthews National President of the Association.

Dr. Mary Thompson Stevens of Detroit who has been chosen to succeed Mrs. George H. Noyes as vice president of the N. E. Central Section, is a graduate of the academic department of the University of Michigan of the class of '85 and of the Homeopathic Medical College of the class of '88. Besides being a most competent homemaker Dr. Stevens has carried on a successful practice and has given much of her time and executive ability to suffrage and reform movements.

Boston Branch, Boston, Mass.—When the Boston Branch had its last meeting in the spring, a committee was appointed the chairman of which was Mrs. Percy G. Bolster, to organize homes or clubhouses near camp sites and home ports. The committee was at work all summer, and now in the fall has two projects to report. The first is the establishment of a clubhouse in Provincetown, where are stationed several coast patrol boats and other naval craft, whose men are in the harbor about 400 at a time, in shifts of perhaps two weeks. A furnished house has been hired, the summer home of an artist, where opportunities for reading, letter-writing, music, and games will be offered and suppers will be served at a reasonable rate, and where two college graduates will be in residence. Invitations will be sent "to all men in uniform" who are stationed at Provincetown.

The second plan of the committee on war work is the providing of chaperons for the Camp Devens club-house in Ayer, which is to be opened in December. The committee was invited to undertake this work by the Camp Devens Recreation Committee. An appropriation of \$50 was made for the committee by the Branch and gifts or pledges of money and offers of service are now asked for from the individual members.

In response to a suggestion in one of the Association's war

bulletins the Branch has voted to adopt a French orphan for this year.

A joint committee of the Boston Branch and the College Club have made plans for two meetings at the College Club in which the organizations shall unite in the hope that there may come to be a closer connection between these bodies of college women.

California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.—As the war goes on, demands for service multiply and become more insistent. That the A. C. A. may do its part in responding to these calls there must be a fund for war service work. It was voted at the last meeting of the Branch that, instead of making special appeals for money for special purposes as occasions arise, a general fund of \$1000.00 for war service work be raised, the money to be expended by the Board of Directors after investigation by the War Service Committee.

Work along the following lines has been undertaken or planned:

Adoption of French Orphan.

By vote of the Board of Directors a French orphan has already been adopted by the Branch, at an expense of \$72.00.

Recreation for Soldiers.

The Board of Directors has voted to give a dance for enlisted men. Estimated expense, \$50.00 and up. Later, there will be other definite work to be done in this line.

Protection of Girls.

Already conditions about the army camps make it plain that if young girls in this locality are to be properly safeguarded and saved from acts which will ruin their entire lives, it will be necessary to employ a woman protective officer for this special work, the money for such purpose to come through organizations interested in this work.

Relief Work.

The need for money for relief work among our allies is greater than it has ever been, and funds are urgently needed for the relief of the Belgians, Armenians, Poles and Serbians.

Chicago Branch, Chicago.—The Chicago Branch felt that the present emergency demanded that a patriotic committee be added to its list of committees, and last spring one was organized. The first work of this committee was to support the local social service agencies during the vacation season, and a letter was sent out, setting forth their needs and offering to place volunteers where they could be useful. Members of the A. C. A. themselves were already absorbed in various branches of patriotic work. Miss Susan Peabody was chairman of the Red Cross unit of the Chicago College Club, and had associated with her Mrs. Archibald Cattell, chairman of the knitting; Mrs. A. W. Hobson, chairman of surgical dressings, and Mrs. Harry S. Gradle, our treasurer, who is also treasurer of this unit, while many members are workers in it. Mrs. W. G. Hale has acted as chairman of a group working for the American Fund for the French Wounded, which has worked every morning and two

afternoons a week for over two years. Miss Dora Wells organized the Red Cross work in the Lucy Flower Technical High School so well that she was asked to become the general organizer of the whole system in the city high schools.

It is the intention of the committee to bring to the notice of the members of the Branch opportunities for service, rather than to undertake a special work for the Branch itself. In pursuance of this idea Mrs. Albert T. Martin, President of the Daughters of the Flag, was brought before the Branch at its last meeting, to tell of the organization of the girl factory workers into patriotic clubs under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and to ask for leaders for these clubs after more of them are organized.

Our energy and our desire to serve have been increased by Mrs. Mathews' visit to our branch in October. Our national president has indeed strengthened us for continuance in well-doing.

Eugene Branch, Eugene, Oregon.—Our first meeting was held in October. It is always a luncheon. This year we welcomed to membership the new Oregon University alumnae. We listened to a report of the national A. C. A. conference from our new president, Miss Mary H. Perkins. Miss Perkins went as our delegate to the A. C. A. conference at Washington and is therefore fresh from contact with the national association and this, combined with her position on the faculty of the University of Oregon and her own forceful personality promises well for the success of our work this year.

We purchased \$150 worth of Liberty Bonds with our fund for the Women's Building of the University and a committee has been appointed to decide just what form our war work as an association will take.

Greencastle Branch, Greencastle, Ind.—Our committees are actively engaged in carrying along the work decided upon at our first meeting of the season.

The French Orphan Committee adopted the younger sister of a nine-year-old boy already adopted by the Woman's Club of Greencastle. Having learned that this club was preparing a Christmas box for the boy, our committee promptly assembled and enclosed some gifts for the little A. C. A. girl.

Our French Relief Committee is well organized and in co-operation with the Putnam County Chapter of the Red Cross and with similar committees in other local clubs, has a receiving station in the public library for French relief materials. One of our members has charge of classes of school girls making French relief garments. One member of our vocational guidance committee has rendered valuable assistance in the re-organization of the Boy Scout Troops here, has procured a Western Union official as an instructor for eighteen scouts who wished to learn telegraphy.

We have also a committee engaged in arranging for a conference of the four Indiana Branches in preparation for the much anticipated visit of our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, in January.

Our members who are officials in the Red Cross are preparing for the great membership drive before the holidays.

Hawaiian Branch, Honolulu, T. H.—The members of the Hawaiian Branch are very busy with war work. Many spend several days of the week with Red Cross work. Our branch put \$500 into a Liberty Bond. This money had been in the savings bank as accumulated interest on a fund set aside for tuberculosis work, which on account of various circumstances had not been drawn upon for some time. Our whole community subscribed eight million dollars instead of the three million allotted to it.

We have organized a war council of women in Honolulu and our branch is represented on it. Early in November we organized a branch of the Council of Defense and a representative of our branch will serve on that also.

Our branch has adopted a French orphan for one year. We have voted to serve no refreshments at our monthly meetings and were the first club to take this step.

Laramie Chapter, Wyoming Branch.—The Laramie Chapter of the Wyoming Branch has taken up its work this fall with renewed energy and enthusiasm.

The plan for the year is this: The monthly meeting shall be held in the local Red Cross rooms, and shall be devoted to the making of hospital supplies, work in city sanitation, and investigations regarding the labor of women and children.

Apart from their work in the Chapter, many members have made most generous response to the nation's appeals. One or two have done public speaking in the interests of the campaign for food conservation; several are now cooperating with the Faculty of the High School to provide instruction in French and in stenography; and a group of three or four has collected and sorted several hundred magazines which were distributed to troop trains passing through.

We are deeply regretting the loss of Mrs. Duniway, former vice-president of our section to whose zeal we owe our organization. She left us to go to Colorado Springs, where Dr. Duniway was called to the presidency of Colorado College.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.—All of the members of the Women's University Club, individually and collect-

ively, are busily engaged in one or several phases of the war work already undertaken by the club.

Two weeks ago representatives from each of our sixteen affiliated clubs met with the Board of Directors, as they are to do once or twice a year. The purpose of these meetings is to become more familiar, each organization with the others, and thus coöperate more perfectly. Eight of these clubs maintain scholarships in addition to which there is the one supported by the Women's University Club. Each group is doing its own war work as well as assisting with that of the larger body.

The Board of Directors is working at present to bring about a meeting of delegates from every branch of the A. C. A. in California in the early spring to be held in Los Angeles. Such a meeting will be most beneficial to all of us and we hope that as a result of the inspiration gained many new branches may be started in our state.

Madison Branch, Madison Wis.—The branch will raise one hundred dollars for a scholarship to be given to an upper-class woman at the University of Wisconsin. Aside from this, the interest centers in war work. Our first aim was to raise our membership to one hundred which would entitle us to a delegate to the County Council of Defense. This number has been reached and passed. The members have all indicated their preferences in the various kinds of war work, such as library work, educational work among foreigners, and the more direct relief work. We are trying as far as possible to work with the organizations now in existence.

At our last Branch meeting Mrs. Julia Taft Bayne gave a delightful talk on Washington at the time of President Lincoln. This bit of experience dating back to a by-gone crisis was an interesting counterpart to a talk by Miss Campbell on the present needs and the plans of the twentieth-century woman to meet these needs.

Montana Branch, Missoula, Mont.—The Montana Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has pledged itself to support one French orphan during the present year. If the benefit tea to be given during this month succeeds as is expected, the organization may be able to adopt twins!

Northfield Branch, Northfield, Minn.—The Northfield Branch has considered the subject of religious education in its relation to the public schools especially in the light of revelations of the present war and has adopted a resolution embodying the convictions of the Branch which will be presented at the next conference of Northwest Central section.

North Dakota Branch, University, N. Dak.—The matter of French fatherless children was considered at an early meeting of

this year, and the enthusiasm which was probably rather mild at first except in the minds of the executive committee, suddenly grew to such a point that instead of adopting a single child, arrangements were made for nine children. At the present time it seems that even a tenth orphan will be arranged for by the branch. Originally as suggested in the A. C. A. war bulletin we were asked to take "a little daughter of the branch" but we now have five "daughters" and four "sons" and it is a fifth son we are contemplating taking. As the active members of our branch number only thirty-five, the showing is rather a commendable one.

The other work undertaken by our branch has been in line with the various activities in which women of the city are working. No separate and distinct work has thus far been undertaken by the branch as a body.

Salt Lake City Branch, Salt Lake City.—Many of our members helped in the campaign for the Second Liberty Loan.

We have taken up the work of vocational guidance and a committee was appointed to look into the matter and report at the next meeting. At that meeting we intend to form a canteen unit, the duty of which is to be on hand when the soldiers pass through the city and to serve them refreshments and to do anything and everything for them to make them feel at home while they are here. We also intend to spread a little Christmas cheer among the poor and needy; the soldiers are being taken care of by so many organizations that we shall not make them our special objects of care at that time.

We expect a great addition to our membership at the next meeting.

Spokane Branch, Spokane, Wash.—The members of Spokane Branch of the A. C. A. are devoting the winter to Red Cross and Social Service work. Almost every woman is engaged in Red Cross work of some kind, knitting, sewing, making surgical supplies, etc. More than one hundred Christmas bags were sent in by A. C. A. members, and no estimate can be placed upon their other contributions either of time, labor or money.

Our branch has heartily adopted Food Conservation methods. Pledge cards hang in all our windows and war food recipes and ideas for saving the great staples are accepted topics of conversation.

Our University of Washington scholarship has been named the Lottie Milay Scholarship, in honor of the brave girl who used it last year. Her college course was a continued struggle with poverty and her weakened body failed her a few months after graduation. But during those months she worked and

managed to save the amount of the loan and left directions for its return. How we wish we had known this in time!

Southern Association of College Women.—All our branches have helped in the Second Liberty Loan. One branch at Columbus, Mississippi, sold bonds to the amount of \$40,000.

College women have taken an active part in securing money for the Friendship War Fund to be applied to relief of conditions in the prison camps. The girls of one of the junior colleges responded with \$3500.00.

Some of the branches, as at Lexington, Kentucky, have not been content with helping in the sale of bonds, but have purchased some in the name of the branch.

The Central Kentucky Branch at Lexington has other interesting items on its budget besides the purchase of bonds. Many college workers know about Pine Mountain and the settlement work being done through the school there. Now the Central Kentucky Branch reports that it has had the joy of contributing to a road which will open Pine Mountain to the world. From Pine Mountain to Belgium is a long way, but that is the stretch covered by the interest of Lexington college women who care for one of the Belgian orphans.

The Raleigh Branch of the S. A. C. W. has entered upon a most promising year of work. Mrs. Warren H. Booker is president of the branch. The program that has been adopted for the year is mainly a study of conditions as affected by the war.

The Branch has been active this fall in the sale of Liberty Bonds, Red Cross work, and particularly in securing suitable literature to send to the soldiers in camp. Miss Alice Harsh gave a lecture to the city high school boys and girls on the subject of buying Liberty Bonds. The Branch appointed committees to collect magazines and papers through the various schools and colleges in the city for the soldiers.

“Neither the War Department nor the Woman’s Committee of the Council of National Defence is furnishing names of soldiers to those who wish to act as godmothers” is a statement recently made by Mrs. Philip North Moore, chairman of the health and recreation department of the woman’s committee. She further states that experience in France and England shows that the plan is working more harm than good and that General Siebert has recently issued a statement to this effect. “We receive so many requests for names of soldiers” says Mrs. Moore “that the press generally is asked to say that we are not endorsing the ‘god-mother’ plan.”

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.—Doubtless war conditions have wrought differences in every college. They have given us, for the first time in history, an enrollment of women almost equal in numbers to that of men. They have instilled in our minds the necessity of sacrifice which is expressing itself in our giving up about all of our social affairs even to the traditional Hulings Hall Thanksgiving party.

This is the initial year of our college Senate. For this advance in college efficiency we are grateful to the class of '17, who worked so tirelessly over the petty details of constitution-forming and who finally organized college support for it. The last work of this new Senate has been the purchasing and sending of gifts of tobacco, stationery, and subscriptions to "The Campus" to every Allegheny man now in service.

The national appeal of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in their campaign for a million dollars from American colleges, reached us just two weeks ago and in a whirlwind campaign we raised \$2,000 as Allegheny's share.

Red Cross work is being remembered too. Every girl is knitting. We are also petitioning for an auxiliary on our campus, in the hope that odd minutes of time could thus be utilized that would be lost to the work downtown. And with all of this we are doing "concentrated" college work. Our college year is shortened six weeks; our vacations are cut down or out; each student is carrying two extra hours a term to get full credit for the rest of his work.

Beloit College.—It would seem that an enterprise which absorbs as much human energy and interest as home-making and which so conditions human happiness and efficiency, should receive some definite attention in the curriculum of even those institutions that do not offer special courses in Home Economics. Having no department of Home Economics, Beloit College has undertaken to give a synthetic course in which the various departments presenting material basal to home-welfare will consciously assemble the most pertinent and significant things they have in this connection and present it to the Junior and Senior women who desire it. Prof. T. A. Galloway of the department of zoology is responsible for the plan of the course. The departments of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Psychology, Economics, and Art are to contribute.

It is felt that this work is in no sense a substitute either for technical courses in the special departments, or for particular Domestic Economy courses. It is deliberate propaganda for efficient, healthful, pure, sane, and happy homes, and insists that the mental, temperamental, moral, and ideal elements are quite as important in securing this end as are the physiological and material elements.

Boston University.—In spite of many losses from the upper classes, due to enrollment in the national service, the total enrollment in the University is 2845 this year; 320 more students than at this time last year. This is due to the unusually large entering classes.

The Boston University Women Graduates' Club has issued its calendar for the coming year.

A striking feature of the four hundredth anniversary of the posting of Luther's theses was a pageant, "The Spreading Light," which was written by Dr. Mary Alice Emerson, of the department of English, and given in Tremont Temple in connection with a public meeting at which the chief address was given by Dean Charles R. Brown of the School of Religion of Yale University. Many professors and students of the University participated in the various episodes of the pageant.

An important addition to the faculty of the Department of Religious Education is Miss Laura A. Knott, who will next year give instruction in the English Bible. Miss Knott has tendered her resignation as principal of Bradford Academy, and will leave that institution August first of next year to begin her new work in the University.

Brown University.—To meet the demand for information concerning the problems of the present social and political situation the following courses are being offered this year: Social Work in Times of War; Elementary Course in Political Science; Principles of International Law; English History since 1603, and History of Germany since 1648.

The War Emergency Committee has voted to hold itself in readiness to cooperate with local and national organizations in meeting emergencies. During the recent Food Pledge Card Campaign volunteer workers from the student body canvassed one of the largest wards of the city. The Social Room in Sayles Gymnasium will be used on two afternoons each week as a place where students may meet to prepare Red Cross supplies. Evelyn Chase, Class of 1919, has been appointed chairman of a committee to carry on this work.

A new system of advising freshmen was adopted this year. Advisers from the two upper classes are selected by a board composed of two members of the staff and three seniors. Freshmen are assigned to these advisers by lot. At the first meeting of the advisers the chairman of the board, a senior, outlined the work they are expected to do in influencing freshmen along six lines: college spirit, attitude, study, conduct, class spirit and health.

Bryn Mawr College.—The service flag that hangs on Taylor Tower has three stars for Professors Savage, Crenshaw and Carpenter who are serving in the National Army.

The Bryn Mawr College farm at West Chester, Pa., which

was worked last summer by students, alumni and members of the staff proved to be a great success. A great part of the food which the college will use this winter was raised, canned or preserved by the band of patriots who spent their vacation in putting into practice Mr. Hoover's advice. Three members of the Faculty, Professors Huff, Barton and Wheeler cultivated two acres on the campus and raised bumper crops of corn, beans and other vegetables. Professor and Mrs. William Roy Smith and three members of the class of 1819 planted and cultivated four acres of vegetable garden at Paris, Maine, and on July 15th opened the Colburn Garden Cannery, a community cannery, operating at cost.

The Liberty Loan drive proved of absorbing interest. The College subscription amounted to \$197,300, which included 511 personal subscriptions.

All College activities connected with the war have been centered in the War Council of Bryn Mawr College, a board of 22 members including representatives from each class, the graduate club, Faculty, Staff, Alumnae and the Undergraduate club and associations. Miss Virginia Kneeland, 1918, and President of the Undergraduate Association is chairman. It holds bi-monthly meetings, and a small executive committee meets every week. The seven committees organized under the council are: Registration, the Maintenance of Existing Organizations, Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Allied Relief, Education with two sub-committees on Public Speakers and Speakers' Bureau, Food Conservation and Food Production. The Council in consultation with a committee of the Alumnae is studying all forms of war work with the intention of devoting these main energies to one special piece of work.

Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.—The Civilian Relief Course and the Home Charities Course noted in our news letter of last month have now been completed, and the next enterprise of the School for the training of volunteer workers for emergency work contemplates a course for those interested in protective work for girls. This course will last three weeks beginning December 3 and ending December 21 and will be given without fee. It will be limited to those who pledge themselves to devote twenty-five hours a week during the three weeks of the course, and if called upon, fifteen hours a week during the following year to work of this general character.

* A second enterprise looks towards the training in occupational therapy and constructive recreation. This course will begin January 2 and will be given in co-operation with the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene. The course contemplates eight lectures a week at the School and from fifteen to twenty hours of field work done under the direction of Mrs. Slagle of the Henry B. Favill School of Occupations (for Handicapped People), and Miss Neva L. Boyd of the staff of the School of Civics.

Colorado College.—The half-million general endowment fund for the College was completed last June. The securing of this fund was in large measure the work of the retiring president, Dr. William S. Slocum.

Dr. Clyde Augustus Duniway, the new president of Colorado College was graduated from Cornell University in 1892. He received from Harvard University the A. M. degree in 1894 and the Ph. D. degree in 1897. In 1914 he received the degree of L. L. D. from the University of Colorado, and from the University of Denver. He has been a teacher of History at Harvard University, Radcliffe College and at the Leland Stanford Jr. University where he was Associate Professor of history from 1899-1908. In 1908 he became president of the University of Montana, in 1912 president of the University of Wyoming, whence he was called to Colorado College in 1917.

The college is deeply affected by the resignation of the Registrar, Miss Marianna Brown, who has been here for the past fifteen years. She has been a power in the college, consulted by the faculty and students alike who relied on her sound judgment and appreciated her passion for a high standard of scholarship and character.

The Harvard Exchange Professor at Colorado College this year will be William Morris Davis, Sturgis-Hooper Professor of Geology. The Exchange Professor at Harvard will be Elwood Terry, Professor of Forestry.

The women's residence halls are filled to their capacity, and many applicants could not be received.

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.—In the recent Y. M. C. A. Campaign for Soldiers' Fund, Cornell subscribed \$5578.00 making an average of \$11.26 for each member.

The war activities among the girls are taking the form of knitting, and surgical dressings. One group of girls from the Y. W. C. A. has made and sent a complete box of supplies for Belgian babies.

Miss Ruby Sia, '10, writes from Foochow, China:

"My heart is always full of gratitude for what Cornell has done for me, and during these years of hard work I have tried to prove myself worthy of the opportunities given me. I have been five years Director of Music and instructor in one or two other subjects in the Woman's College of Foochow. In our college there are 120 girls taking high school education and 55 of these take vocal and instrumental music also. Since last year I have also been district superintendent of the primary school, and to visit each of them once requires an aggregate of three weeks in time and two hundred miles of travel (you must know we have no railroad carriages. We go in sedan chairs.)"

De Pauw University.—With the academic year well under way the college is increasingly conscious of the war and the

opportunity of having a share in the work of the nation. The young women have packed and sent Christmas boxes to all of the De Pauw men who are in service either in France or America; the campaign for the raising of the money for the Young Men's Christian Association was most successful and the sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was pledged by the faculty and students in the two days given for the purpose; the Red Cross classes are at work and after Christmas the young women are expecting to take up definite work for the French relief. Beside these specific services, there is a very general movement among the students to help by economizing in every possible way, especially by making all social events very simple and inexpensive.

For two years the women of the college have sent four hundred dollars annually to our sister college at Madras, India. The committee among the students is just beginning to work for the third year and expects to send the same amount in the spring.

De Pauw has been particularly fortunate this year in the completion of two much needed buildings, Rector Hall, the beautiful hall of residence for women and the new administration building given by the Studebakers.

Earlham College.—The new president of the college is David M. Edwards, who comes from Penn College, Iowa. President Edwards stands for close fellowship and hearty co-operation between faculty and students. In his first talk in chapel he set forth two plans that met with instant approval. The first was that Earlham must have a new gymnasium in the near future and the second that the endowment fund of the college must be increased to one million dollars within ten years.

In spite of the conditions caused by the war, the enrollment in college is about normal. There are about 300 students, 191 of whom are women.

Elmira College.—About one hundred and twenty-five non-resident alumnae were entertained by the college as house guests during Alumnae Week, November 30, to December 3. On Friday evening the alumnae and former students were entertained by the senior class who presented two plays. At the Alumnae meeting on Saturday the members voted to place a bronze tablet at the side of the entrance to Alumnae Hall. Several gifts were announced, among them that of a scholarship of \$1,000, given by Mrs. S. J. Life of Rye Seminary. Mr. William M. Collins of New York City gave a \$500 scholarship in memory of his mother, Mrs. Birdena Benedict Collins who was a former

student. The sophomore class has recently given a Liberty Bond to the college and the senior class gave \$300 as a class memorial.

Dr. Arthur Norton, vice-president of the college and head of the department of mathematics has been granted a leave of absence for the remainder of the year. He sailed for France on December 6th where he is to have charge of a Y. M. C. A. base camp.

The Red Cross Branch recently organized at the college is growing rapidly and is accomplishing much work. Several classes are already organized and many articles have been shipped.

The sons of Elizabeth C. McCorkindale Doty of the class of '77 have given a memorial gateway to be erected at the entrance to the grounds of Alumnae Hall.

Mrs. W. E. Brown of Ithaca and sisters, Mrs. J. W. Alexander of Trenton, N. J. and Mrs. W. J. Bates of Ithaca have given a memorial window to Elmira College. The window is given in memory of their mother Mrs. Annie Royall Ryon who entered Elmira College from Monroeton, Penna. with the class of 1859.

Goucher College.—The College has recently received additions to its endowment amounting to forty thousand dollars (\$40,000). It has organized its Red Cross and War Relief work with special reference to interesting the freshmen and setting them to work in a practical way. All knitters in College have been divided into three classes: 1, experts, who are qualified to knit without supervision and to teach beginners; 2, fair knitters, authorized to use Red Cross wool under constant supervision; 3, beginners, taught individually by members of class 1. Wool for one hundred sweaters has been donated through a member of the Navy League, and a special order for Camp Meade, Maryland, is being filled.

The students inaugurated an enthusiastic campaign for the Student Friendship Fund, sending representatives of the College Y. W. C. A. to the Harrisburg Conference and subsequently arranging to have Mr. Daniel Porter, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A. speak to the students on the objects of the Fund. As a result a rapid campaign netted a contribution of \$2007:00.

The Junior class proposed to suspend publication of the year-book and after conference with the seniors determined to put the question before the student body with the suggestion that the price of subscription for this year's issue be turned by every subscriber to the War Fund. The proposition was carried by the Student Organization.

The History Club has adopted a new plan this year, substituting the systematic study of current events for the special study of a particular country, the plan adopted during the past

two years. This change was made in response to a general demand on the part of the students since the war movements have become so complex. The membership in the Club was thrown open to all students genuinely interested in history and the response was so prompt that the Club has been obliged to find larger quarters for its meetings.

Students in the social science classes are doing volunteer work, chiefly friendly visiting, for the Federated Charities of Baltimore.

A Press Club for the purpose of placing interesting and suitable college news in the Baltimore dailies and in representative newspapers elsewhere is being organized under the supervision of the department of English, more especially in connection with the courses in journalism. Membership in the Club will be considered a college honor and will involve special aptitude for journalistic writing or keenness in collecting copy.

Among the notable speakers who have addressed the College recently are Dean Charles Reynolds Brown of the Yale School of Religions who lectured on "Four Hundred Years of Protestantism," and President Lyman Powell of Hobart and William Smith Colleges, who brought the educational implications of the war vividly before the students by relating his recent experiences and observations in Europe as an accredited observer of war situations. He read interesting letters from some of the French girls who have come to this country to pursue their education under the more favorable conditions now afforded by American colleges for women, and appealed to the college women of America to make it possible for more of these intelligent and eager French girls to enter our best colleges.

Grinnell College.—While the number of men enrolled this year is reduced by war conditions, the number of women students is materially increased.

In addition to the units of the Women's Quadrangle, three large dwellings have been bought by the College. Each houses about twenty students with a faculty residence.

The young women have organized for relief work. They knit and make garments for Red Cross, Belgian Relief and other departments of the work. A class in first aid and bandage-making is under the direction of Mrs. Bessie Williamson, nurse in the Women's Quadrangle. Last spring the young women planted a garden, which was cared for during the summer by Professor Conard of the department of Botany; in October these students gathered and housed potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips and cabbages from this garden. They have also made money contributions to the Red Cross and other relief funds.

Mount Holyoke College.—A general mass meeting of the Faculty, students, staff and all the assistants of the College was held Wednesday evening, November twenty-first, in Mary

Lyon Chapel to hear the returns of the amount subscribed by the College to the Red Triangle Campaign, which had been conducted enthusiastically during the previous week culminating in an address at chapel that morning by Sherwood Eddy of New York who told of his experiences in France, representing the Y. M. C. A. Pledges toward the fund were accepted only on the final day and the total amount pledged by the College was \$13,000, representing an over-subscription of \$5,000.

Doctor Amy Hewes, head of the department of Economics and Sociology has been granted leave of absence from the College in order to serve as executive secretary of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, with headquarters in Washington.

The contest for the Anna C. Edwards debating prize took place on the evening of November tenth. The subject for the debate was "Resolved, that the war emergency courses as given at Mount Holyoke College should be credited toward an A. B. degree at Mount Holyoke College. The judges deciding in the affirmative awarded the prize, \$40, to Miss Ruth Buddington of the class of 1918.

There have been many lectures and among those of especial interest are the following: Mr. William W. Ellsworth, formerly President of the Century Publishing Company, lectured on October twenty-sixth, on "Forty Years of Publishing." On November seventh Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumer's League, spoke on "Wage Earning Women and Girls in War Time." On November eighth Miss Florence Jackson, director of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, spoke on "Opportunities for Women in Secretarial Work and in Business." On November twenty-first Doctor George Sarton, D. Sc., Ghent, Laureate of the Four Belgian Universities, formerly editor of *Isis*, lecturer on History and Philosophy of Science at Harvard University, lectured on "The New Humanism." Doctor Sarton also gave an informal talk the following day on "Progress in Physics, Chemistry and Geology at the Time of Leonardo da Vinci."

Indiana University.—Under the supervision of Dean Ruby C. Mason 320 Christmas boxes for Indiana University soldiers overseas were mailed in November. Each box contained greetings from the University, a pound of rock candy, a pound of fruit cake, and a candle, and along with these gifts, which were the same in each box, the girls packed their own personal gifts—socks, sweaters, helmets, comfort-kits, etc. The first week in December 300 similar boxes were sent to Indiana University boys in service in the United States.

Indiana University was selected as head of the Association of American Universities for the ensuing year at the nineteenth annual meeting recently held at Iowa City.

In the recent Y. M. C. A. national drive Indiana University students and faculty contributed \$11,200.

Iowa State College.—A new four-year combined Agriculture and Home Economics course was offered for the first time at Iowa State College this fall. This course was necessitated by the increasing number of women who are becoming farm owners and managers. There are now in Iowa 16,000 women who own or directly manage farms. These women, a year ago at the Ames winter short course, organized under the name, "The Farm Women's Association." The new course will also help to fill the demand for women to teach Agriculture and Home Economics and for home demonstration agents or county advisors. Miss Catherine McKay, Dean of the Home Economics division, has been appointed Home Economics Director of the State of Iowa.

Jackson College.—A series of lectures on topics relative to the war is being given before the students at the close of the chapel hour on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The speakers include members of the faculty and men of prominence in the outside world. Attendance is required and credit offered, if a satisfactory synopsis of each lecture is submitted and a creditable examination on the series passed.

In view of the fact that so many girls upon leaving college are desirous of entering other fields than teaching, the College is offering a series of Vocational Guidance lectures by Miss Florence Jackson of the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

The regular course in Hygiene given yearly for the Freshmen includes this season talks upon Food Conservation as well as the usual lectures upon Food and Digestion by recognised graduates of Tufts Medical School.

University of Kansas.—Thirty-five students, three of whom are women, are enrolled in courses in wireless which were organized early in the semester. The department has two complete sets of wireless apparatus. Next semester stations will be made at various points near Lawrence and the students will do some actual wireless work. These courses prepare students for government examinations.

The alumni of Kansas colleges are organizing to co-operate in the campaign for the Permanent Income Amendment which will be submitted to the voters of the state at the next election.

The women of the department of home economics and of the Women's Student Government Association sent twelve gallons of mince meat to Camp Doniphan for the dessert for Company M's Thanksgiving dinner. Company M is made up of K. U. men and has been adopted by the women of the University. The mince meat was prepared by classes in home economics as a part of their regular class work.

A plan to collect the war schemes and ideas of all the colleges and universities of the country is being promoted by Dean Olin Templin and other officials of the University. The scheme if effected will take the form of a War League of American Colleges and its purpose will be to syndicate the ideas, ideals and strength of academic America for the good of the colleges and the nation. Dean Templin will lay the plans before the government at Washington soon.

The University has just pledged its full quota for the Students' Friendship War Fund. Of the \$44,000 to be raised by the students of all the institutions of Kansas, the amount allotted to the University was \$11,000.

University of Michigan.—A very successful Vocational Conference for Women was held in Ann Arbor November 8th and 9th.

The Liberty Loan campaign in the University of Michigan exceeded its quota to a considerable extent. The amount allotted was \$200,000 and over \$325,000 was subscribed. A gratifying amount came from the student body for many of whom the subscription means a very real sacrifice.

The same is true in the Student Friendship War Fund campaign now being brought to a successful conclusion by the Y. M. C. A. At this time less than \$900 remains to be raised to complete the University's quota of \$25,000. In addition to this the city has over subscribed its quota of \$10,000.

A conference of summer school executives from various universities was held in Ann Arbor November 23d and 24th.

Oberlin College.—The college classes, individual students and many of the dormitories of Oberlin bought liberty bonds. The interest on those purchased by the dormitories is to go to the relief work for French orphans. The Oberlin Chapter of the Red Cross which enrolls many hundred students is busy at its work rooms on East College street and has recently completed a large number of articles.

In order to meet the increasing demands for funds students are giving up Thanksgiving parties, and all social events. Many have decided not to go home at Christmas, giving the money saved in this way. One girl sold her favorite riding horse; many have borrowed money from the local banks and have arranged to work during the Christmas holidays to pay it back. Girls in the Conservatory of Music have given up their graduation recital gowns, contributing the money saved in this way. A great spirit of sacrifice has swept through the entire student body and the giving is little short of phenomenal.

The Federal Government at Washington has appointed Professor J. F. Alderfer of the Organ Department in the Oberlin Conservatory of Music as Secretary of the University Union for the Western College Section in France. Professor Alderfer's

work will be answering inquiries about men from America, keeping those interested in as close touch as possible; making trips to the trenches, visiting the hospitals, etc. He will represent all of the colleges and universities of the Middle West. The appointment was made through Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of the Yale Faculty.

Ohio Wesleyan University.—A service flag bearing at present 325 stars is flying in Gray Chapel at Ohio Wesleyan University as a tribute to the men who have entered the service of their country. There is room for 500 stars in the white field. Among the stars are many which represent officers and men rendering distinguished service and there are nearly a hundred stars for the men who left last year to enter the 147th Field Hospital, under the command of Major Floyd Miller,—a distinctive Ohio Wesleyan Unit.

On the service flag is a star for Col. Elbert E. Persons, '91, who is in command of all the ambulance work for the United States army. He has trained thousands of college men for this kind of service at Allentown, Pa. Another star is for Col. R. H. Van Deman, ex-'87, who is a member of the general staff of the regular army, and another is for Major John R. Murlin, '97, who is connected with the Surgeon General's staff and who dictates what each soldier shall have to eat in all the cantonments of the armies both at home and abroad.

Professor Chas. Newcomb's play "War," which was presented in Delaware three times by the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University for the benefit of the local chapter of the Red Cross is to be taken over by the national Red Cross for campaign purposes. The play is a masque in three acts. Each act is accompanied by a tableau and speech on some phase of national service.

Over \$5,055 was the amount subscribed to the Army "Y" Fund by the students and faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University last week. It took only about fifteen minutes to raise this sum.

University of Oregon.—Last month saw the sixth observance of what the University calls "Pledge Day," at Oregon. Upon that day the entire student body gathers at Assembly and pledges itself anew to the state to which it is indebted for its education.

For the first time in the history of the University, women find themselves in the majority. This is only one of the innumerable reminders of the changes the war has wrought. The women's activities all center about war work. There is a Red Cross auxiliary on the campus meeting on Mondays and Thursdays, and the girls go in numbers to the city headquarters also. Every woman's fraternity bought one or more Liberty Bonds, and one house has "adopted" a French baby. The University subscribed \$2600 for the Y. M. C. A. war fund, and is now

planning to bring it up to \$3000—a good quota for a University of 950 students and about 100 faculty members.

Last spring the women pledged themselves to “come back with their old suits,” the expenses allowed for “rush week” are next cut in half, and this fall the social life is all of the simplest and most informal kind.

One fine new women’s dormitory, holding over 100 women will be open for the new term in January.

Radcliffe.—To open the campaign for raising money for the Students’ Friendship Fund of the Y. M. C. A. Miss Kyle Adams spoke at a meeting of the Radcliffe Guild and Mrs. Sherwood Eddy spoke at a mass meeting. In the first week \$1756 was raised in cash and pledges.

The 47 workshop, which produces plays written in Professor Baker’s courses at Harvard and Radcliffe, has repeated its first program for the benefit of the Radcliffe Red Cross. The plays presented were: *The Simms-bane Incident*, an adaptation by I. E. Pillot from a story by R. W. Child; *Three Pills in a Bottle*, a fantasy by Rachel Field; and *The Good Men Do*, by Hubert Osborne, holder of the Macdowell Fellowship for 1917-1918.

Among the “war courses” offered by Radcliffe but not counting toward the degree, is one in Dietetics, given by Dr. Alice Blood, director of the school of Household Economics at Simmons College.

The Radcliffe Alumnae Association and the Radcliffe Union are uniting under a committee, of which Mrs. George P. Baker is chairman, to raise money for war work. The alumnae of Wellesley are now preparing to equip and send a unit to France, to assist in the reconstruction of the devastated areas. By their courtesy, one of the eight members sent will be a representative of Radcliffe. To send her, former students of Radcliffe will contribute \$4000 toward the necessary expenses of equipment for one year.

A new system of honors in connection with gymnasium work and athletics has been inaugurated. Students will be graded on health, posture, attendance, proficiency in their major sports, proficiency in gymnastics or dancing, strength tests, and lung capacity. Blue chevrons, red chevrons, and stars will be awarded to those winning a sufficient number of points. Permanent honors are won by those students who win twenty or more points in not more than three semesters.

Reed College.—Since President Foster returned from France late in October, he has been giving a series of lectures on “France at War.” Several hundred pictures of conditions on and near the firing lines have added to the interest of his story already profoundly interesting in its abundance of personal experiences and testimony. Many of the pictures have not been shown anywhere else in this country. Those of the battlefields

are particularly interesting since they are views taken either from aeroplanes or observation points very close to the scenes of action.

This month the college community has been taking part in the "Hooverizing" and Y. M. C. A. campaigns. About ninety women assisted in distributing Hoover cards to the houses in a large district of Portland, and within two days Reed's apportionment of \$500 for the Y. M. C. A. fund was more than tripled—over \$1600 being pledged. Community parties are being planned for the entertainment of soldiers from the barracks in Vancouver, Washington.

University of Rochester.—The women of the University of Rochester are doing war work with renewed interest this year. They are concentrating their efforts on the making of surgical dressings for the Relief of the French Wounded. A branch of the Patriotic League has been established under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Economy and simplicity have characterized all the social activities of the year, and were especially noticeable in the Students' Association banquet. This has demanded, heretofore, a dollar and a half from every girl, with help from the college treasury to make up the deficit. This year, expenses were covered by a contribution of fifty cents from each person attending. Instead of the elaborate menu of former years, a simple luncheon was cooked and served by the girls themselves.

The influence of the war has been felt in all other college activities. Social events no longer need an entertainment committee. Red Cross knitting or compresses to be folded are in the hands of every girl. Even college dramatics has a bigger ideal than usual, this year. The proceeds from the Senior plays will go to the war fund. This fund is, at present, the biggest fact of college life. Two thousand dollars is the goal. Every girl in college is attempting to earn, by sacrifice and work, enough money to oversubscribe the amount by January of the new year.

Syracuse University.—The Annual Conference of the Woman's Intercollegiate Association for Student Government was held at Syracuse University November 15th, 16th and 17th. The officers of the conference were: President, Alice Kenyon, Syracuse; Vice-Pres. and Treas., Elizabeth Davy, Wells; Sec'y, Mary Scheffelin, Elmira. The Conference district covered the eastern part of the United States, including thirty-eight colleges. The delegates, numbering seventy-two, were entertained at the dormitories and chapter houses. Entertainment included a presentation of three short plays by Boar's Head, the college dramatic society; a banquet given by the Young Women's Christian Association with an after-reception to which the men of the university were invited; a tea by Miss Day at the

Chancellor's residence and the Syracuse-Colgate football game.

The two closed sessions were devoted to discussion of college problems, with addresses from Chancellor Day and the Dean of Women Miss Jean Marie Richards. The Conference voted \$250 to the Student Friendship War Fund. At the open meeting, attended by all the women of the university as well as the delegates, the presidents of the various college associations reported on the war relief work being carried on by the girls of their colleges.

Officers of the conference for the following year were elected as follows: President to be the president of the association at Wilson College for next year; secretary to be elected from Bryn Mawr next year; treasurer to be elected from Goucher College next year.

The conference next year is to be held at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

The women of the university, organized under the Dean of Women and working through the Branch Red Cross at the University and the War Emergency Committee of the Y.W.C.A., sent out twenty-one boxes to the Syracuse University Ambulance Unit in France.

Teachers College, Columbia University.—The very newest, as well as one of the largest and most aggressive of the College clubs, is the recently organized Women's Club of Teachers College. A need has been felt for some sort of "home" to which all the women of the College might come for fellowship and to exchange experiences. Accordingly, more than one hundred and twenty-five of the women of the Schools of Education and of Practical Arts, together with faculty women and the wives of students and student instructors, have come together and organized. The "home" idea has taken form in the equipment of club-rooms in an apartment at the Fairholm, 505 West 121 Street, opposite the College, at which tea is served five afternoons in the week, and to which members and their guests are very welcome. Further, as a good beginning to a long future program of social usefulness, the club has purchased a Liberty Bond, which is to be turned over to the Norsworthy Fund.

Teachers College students and faculty had up to noon of Saturday (November 17) raised over \$17,200.00 as their contribution to the \$35,000,000.00 Y. M. C. A. war fund. This \$17,200 was contributed by 1281 persons and represented the gifts of but three and a half days. To this should be added the sum of \$10,000.00 contributed by Mr. V. Everit Macy, chairman of the board of trustees. The grand total of \$27,200.00 is considerably more than twice the amount originally allotted to the College in this drive.

The Department of Foods and Cookery gave an exhibit of various kinds of war breads at Teachers College on Saturday, November 24. Breads were shown made of different combina-

tions of flours with a minimum of wheat flour. The aim is to arrive at a standard loaf with ingredients other than wheat in various combinations. Among the breads shown were those made of rolled oats and wheat, rolled oats and rye, rolled oats and cornmeal, rye and entire wheat, rye and cornmeal, rye and graham, and cornmeal and wheat.

Vassar College.—During the fall the activities of the students at Vassar College centered chiefly in war work. The first campaign undertaken was to raise a fund to carry on the Red Cross work of the semester and \$3,000 was raised for this purpose, an amount adequate for the purchase of supplies during the first half of the year. So many students volunteered for Red Cross work that units of 100 have been organized to work five afternoons a week and two evenings, and on the sixth afternoon, a group of Faculty women use the Red Cross work-room.

The War Service Committees of Students and Faculty decided that war work for the rest of the semester should concentrate on the National Students' Fund of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. To interest the college in this fund a mass meeting was addressed by Mr. Francis Sayre and Miss Margaret Burton and after that in a campaign of two days, the college raised over \$15,600 to give to this fund.

In Liberty Loan Week, Professor Herbert E. Mills of the Department of Economics addressed the whole college on the subject of Liberty Loans and brief speeches were also made on two different days by Professor Mills and Professor Burges Johnson. The result of this publicity was that \$51,800 was subscribed in the college to the Second Liberty Loan.

In spite of the fact that the college had no funds this year for lectures and concerts, through the generosity of individuals this side of the college life has not been curtailed, and the students have enjoyed a lecture on "Irish Poetry" by Padraic Colum; a Reading of Scenes from Shakespeare by Edith Wynne Matthison and a considerable number of departmental lectures.

University of Washington.—When the committee in charge of the Student Friendship fund was informed that \$6000 was the quota that was expected of the students of the University of Washington, its members were glad to respond. But as returns came from other universities and colleges, this committee saw that others were far outreaching the contributions that had been apportioned to them, and voluntarily it pledged itself to raise \$10,000. For a week the work went on. Students were approached with the question: "Are you doing your share?" The result was what it would naturally be in any institution of patriotic young citizens. When the campaign ended \$13,700 was pledged to the fund, twice the amount that had been originally asked for.

The Women's League is trying to provide the university boys who are in service with sweaters. To accomplish this a so-

called Medley Show is being staged. It is the usual vaudeville, but they hope to make it of unusual excellence.

Wellesley College.—A meeting of the delegates from four women's colleges, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley, was held at Wellesley College November seventeenth. President Woolley, Miss Carr and Miss Neilson from Mount Holyoke, President Neilson, Dean Comstock and Professor Wood from Smith, President MacCracken, Dean McCaleb and Miss Thompson from Vassar were the guests of the college. The working of the new plan of admission was discussed and further uniformity of action was voted with regard to students who failed under the examinations in one college and applied for admission to another of these four colleges. Questions of students entering on advanced standing were discussed and the action of the four colleges with regard to courses called for by the present war emergency.

On November twenty-second Major Beith (Ian Hay) gave a lecture before the college on the situation as he had seen it in Flanders in the summer of 1917 with interesting pictures of the actual situation in the trenches and the activities of the tanks. Major Beith was listened to by a large and enthusiastic audience and his lecture formed a fitting preliminary to the Allied Bazaar held Saturday afternoon and evening, November twenty-fourth. The profits of this Bazaar are to go, a half for work of war relief and a half for the students who are supporting themselves in college. Many dolls in engaging costumes and all kinds of fancy work were on sale and a particularly interesting collection of toys carved from wood and painted by crippled French soldiers. All these articles found a ready sale. A band from the Radio School played inspiring music and there was dancing, with many soldier and sailor guests.

A course of four lectures is being given by the department of Economics on conservation and regulation of supplies during war time in accordance with the general movement of that nature requested by the authorities at Washington.

Wells College.—The War Relief Organization of the students at Wells has been working enthusiastically this year, and with splendid results. It is conducted on business-like lines, with officers, payment of dues and committees for the different branches of the work. A Red Cross work-room is maintained in Zabriskie Hall, and regular classes in surgical dressings are conducted by a number of students trained at the Auburn branch of the Red Cross. As many as 1100 surgical dressings have been made in one week. Students and faculty alike are knitting continually for the Red Cross and for the Fund for the French wounded. The number of articles already completed and sent in since September is approximately as follows: 30 mufflers, 35 sweaters, 65 pairs of socks, 12 comfort bags, and

many comfort pillows, wristlets, helmets, trench caps, hoods for children, and other knitted articles. These numbers will be more than doubled before the Christmas holidays. A knitting machine for socks has been added to the equipment, and is of great assistance.

A branch of the Junior Red Cross has been organized among the village children by a number of the college students, and a large number of girls and boys have become members by paying the annual dues of twenty-five cents. They are doing excellent work in making the soldiers' comfort kits.

The annual Senior Bazaar, which is held just before the Christmas vacation, the proceeds of which are usually given over to the Endowment Fund, is this year to be given for the benefit of the Red Cross. Wells' contribution to the Student War Fund was \$1400, and her subscription to the Liberty Loan, through the Aurora Bank and other banks, \$37,900—a creditable record for a college of 209 students.

University of Wisconsin.—Women students' war work under the auspices of the Student Government Association is occupying the thought and attention of the University women. The organization for the work makes a division of five branches.

Red Cross: This Branch maintains a room where the work is carried on; committee of student expenditures to induce more simple entertainment, more care in personal expenditures, especially amusement money; Y. W. C. A. Social Service Committee. Through this is being conducted a "Big Sister" movement among Italian children, and work with a neighborhood house in the Jewish quarter; committee to encourage athletic living; committee to work under direction of State Council of Defense.

Liberty Loan. Nearly \$191,000 were subscribed by professors and students for the liberty loan. The women students had a large share in raising this amount.

A food saving pledge circulated by the women students has been largely signed.

It is known that Wisconsin lagged in the Y. M. C. A. drive. It has been demonstrated, however, that it was not lack of loyalty but lack of awakening to the needs, that put Wisconsin behind. The women students have since helped to put the subscription for the Christian Association work "over the top." The presidents of S.G.A., Y.W.C.A. and others of the women's organizations called one hundred leading women together, putting the facts to them. They asked for the Cardinal (the student paper) for one day and printed a war number; an edition of 2,500 copies was sold by noon. With the aid of a faculty committee and Y. M. C. A. leaders they planned and carried out a loyalty convocation. At the convocation \$7,345 were pledged, making the university pledge to that date \$14,187. Within twenty-four hours the pledges passed the \$20,000 mark due to the energy of individual canvassers.

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. IV

JANUARY 1918

No. 1

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

On November 8th the Bureau held its first members' meeting since the Membership Campaign. Representatives were present from the alumnae of Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Swarthmore and Goucher, from the Delaware College for Women and from private and technical schools. Besides the corporate directors from alumnae organizations and clubs there will be directors representing the school and college interests and the activities of business and professional life.

October's records showed the largest number of placements since the opening of the Bureau exceeding the busy times of May, 1916. To relieve the present pressure of routine clerical work from the two managers and one stenographer-bookkeeper, a Drexel Institute graduate has been secured to work for half time.

The Bureau is looking for a graduate nurse with college training who is also a stenographer. Such a woman will be needed for European service in March or April as secretary for a surgeon. If a nurse qualified in other particulars has not the stenography required, training and some brief experience will be given during the winter months. An adequate salary is promised and the opportunity for service and scientific work will be unusual.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

16 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The displacement of labor owing to the first draft seems in Chicago to have resulted in more openings in minor positions and along industrial lines than in the responsible and highly specialized fields. Employers tell us, however, that with the second draft the demand for women will be great. There still is a very deep impression abroad that there are numerous positions open to women, and women who have never had any training or experience, women who are tired of keeping house or of doing club work, women who want to give up teaching, girls who have just finished college with no special end in view, all these more or less untrained women come to the office or write to us, feeling sure that there must be something desirable for each one. It is a time of general unrest and uncertainty and of vague reaching out. It would seem to be as patriotic a duty for the office staff of a collegiate bureau to direct the ambitions and energies of the women who seek its advice and counsel and to raise the entire standard of work for women as it would be to take the next ship for France.

The call for women with a knowledge of mechanical drawing, higher mathematics and physics makes it evident that the draughting field is no longer held exclusively by men. One of our

firms of architectural engineers is taking on women for the first time as both secretaries and draughtsmen. Another large manufacturing organization which employs hundreds of people has just created an efficiency department where mental tests are given applicants. The candidate whom we sent to fill this position had excellent preparation in settlement work and special training in business efficiency so that she is equipped both to deal with people and to apply the tests. A greenhouse contractor is looking for a girl who can make projections and do pen and ink drawings. A publishing house has asked us for an assistant to the president who can apply the principles of business efficiency and advertising.

The Manager has been to the University of Michigan for a vocational conference, visiting the Detroit Bureau and speaking before an audience of high and normal school students and teachers en route. She has also been to Western College for Women for a three-day vocational conference and has spoken twice before the State Teachers' Association at Butte, Montana.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

201-2 Kansas City Life Bldg., Kansas
City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, MANAGER

This office has been so busy moving into new headquarters that we have neglected our news notes. We do not feel that this is a loss for the Department but a loss on our part because, when one Bureau is neglectful it is apt to signify indifference and lack of co-operation and interest. In this instance neither is true, because we are interested and we most heartily desire to co-operate with the other Bureaus.

After a year's co-operation with the Federal Government, during which time we occupied a six by eight space in far from agreeable quarters, the Federal Government kindly gave us two large beautiful rooms in one of the important buildings of Kansas City. Our new headquarters are indeed magnificent; we feel quite like bank presidents. We mention this material thing because we think that it is of significance. It shows that the Federal Government thinks that we, as college women, ought to play quite an important rôle in the vocational and occupational fields.

Notwithstanding the fact that the other Bureaus write of the great calls that have been made upon them owing to the war situation, this Bureau, as yet, has not been called upon to fill any unusual positions. We have more calls for secretaries, dietitians, bookkeepers, etc. than we can fill. Unfortunately many of the big firms have had to cut down expenses and the high class positions which are thus left vacant, are not filled. We find that there is a great tendency on the part of college women who are utterly unprepared to enter the business world—we mean by that in technical training itself—to expect higher remunerative positions simply because they think there is a shortage of men. We have sent innumerable college women who have had some business training, to the Civil Service Commission here, as the Federal Government is begging for stenographers and bookkeepers. We think the danger in the present situation is more apt to be equal pay for unequal work rather than unequal pay for equal work.

The manager went to the University of Missouri and lectured on Nov. 16th, in the afternoon to University women and in the evening to the Central Missouri Branch of the A. C. A. She found a tremendous interest in vocational work at the University and most

creditable work being done by the Vocational Committee of the Central Missouri Branch. Mrs. Fairchild, wife of the Professor of English at the University, is chairman of this Committee. The Committee gives weekly vocational talks to University women, and feels that its work is of decided interest and benefit to the girls.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

209 Congress Building, Detroit

HELEN C. MUNROE, MANAGER

The month has been a busy one. A meeting was arranged by the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations at the Central High School auditorium on November 7. Miss Helen Bennett gave a very practical talk on Vocational Training and Education. The audience consisted mainly of high school teachers and students.

The Fourth Annual Vocational Conference was held at the University of Michigan on November 8th and 9th. The manager attended this and held conferences with individual students. A short talk was given by her on the work of the Detroit Collegiate Bureau of Occupations at the Round Table Conference.

Miss Edith Rockwood of the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis visited Detroit, and gave us the facts concerning the formation of the Bureau for Trained Women there. The splendid backing that they have received from the organized forces of the community is an inspiration.

This month has shown a new type of position for young women here in the work of stock record clerk in manufacturing plants. It is not a difficult position, but requires accuracy and some initiative. Two assistants in libraries have been placed,—one to do

special research work. One social service worker has been placed and other calls have come which we have been unable to fill because of lack of persons with adequate training. One young woman will do lettering on blue prints.

A striking illustration of the problems of adaptation which must be met in putting college women in executive positions in factories was instanced here this month. One factory wanted an educated young woman to undertake the work of departmental head over girls doing machine work. In order to avoid union antagonism, the employer felt that the candidate must undergo a preliminary apprenticeship in the factory. This was found however to involve too arduous and constant work for this girl as it would for the average young person who has been spending most of her time in school.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

409 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Denver, Colo.

THEODOSIA E. RAINES, SECRETARY

Like the other Bureaus, we have found that the war has not opened up many lucrative positions for women. There is a great demand for girls to take the lower places formerly occupied by men, such as elevator pilots, telegraph messengers, operators of machines, etc. There is a slight demand for inexperienced college girls to start in as clerks in some of the big business concerns, but for the high paid, experienced business woman there seem to be but few chances just now.

Placement work in Denver has been almost at a standstill during the month of November. Other employment agencies of the city say the same, and think

it is due to the fact that big business is simply marking time until it sees what the effect of the next draft will be. The employment departments of several big business concerns have asked the manager to send girls to them that they may have them on file, but insist that they are making no changes at present. The few placements we have made, with one exception, have been in positions formerly held by men.

The manager has been rather surprised at the number of college girls who have wanted to stop their school work and plunge into the business world. She has tried to show these persons the benefits to be derived, both for themselves and their future employers, by their completing their college courses. The college girl is beginning to realize her opportunity in the business world, and possibly fearful that it is only a war time one, wishes to take immediate advantage of it.

A bit of research work other than the investigation of occupations that the manager carries on regularly, is the compiling of a list of business women of Denver. We were spurred on to do this work just now by the questionnaire sent to us by the Boston Bureau and by the request for such a list from the State Food Conservation Board. The latter has asked us to aid them in getting all business women to list for some special work during war times.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Fifth Floor, Bessemer Building

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The need for special training beyond college education is being shown every day in the calls from employers, even in these war times, when the impres-

sion is abroad that any woman is in demand. The Pittsburgh Bureau has not found the latter statement to be true here. For women with technical equipment in scientific work, social work or secretarial work, for example, there is never a dearth of positions; for women who have had no previous experience, and who are interested in "anything," we have difficulty in finding a suitable opening, where their education can be utilized, and where such women would be satisfied with the salary and the future offered.

We wish that all schools and colleges where women are receiving their education could inform their students of what the world has to offer in the way of opportunities for self support and usefulness, even though they do not train the students definitely for such positions. Some colleges are able to prepare a girl for immediate service by offering courses in draughting, elementary engineering, advanced chemistry or other science, social service, business administration or other technical subjects. That there is need for this definite preparation is not doubted by any who do placement work among women.

The Pittsburgh Bureau is planning for more constructive work in its educational department, by the establishment of four new committees, whose titles indicate the character of their work as follows: Committee on Surveys and Investigation, Committee on Affiliation with colleges, Committee on Conferences, and Committee on Vocational Information. There are to be five members on every committee, more than that on the one on surveys, if needed. This latter committee is to assist Miss Elizabeth Kemper Adams in every way possible to secure information for her book on the trained woman at work. The information secured will also be valuable for our local Bureau.

The success of College Night has made it possible for the committees back of the work to feel free of financial worry for a time, and this will enable them to work out newer and bigger plans for the future.

the demand for women in positions usually closed to them. This demand is most apparent at present in positions requiring training in chemistry,—unfortunately a training that cannot be compressed into an emergency course.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

19 West 44th Street, N. Y.

EMILIE J. HUTCHINSON, MANAGER

The month of October, always a busy one for the New York Bureau, broke the record for placements. Ninety-five positions were filled of which nearly 70 per cent were permanent. With the exception of a few days at election time the busy days have continued.

The calls for clerical workers in banks which were numerous early in the fall have been much less frequent lately. Owing to the state of the bond market many banks have ceased to take on new help and some bond houses have actually laid off employees. There has been an unusual demand for translators. This demand, likewise, seems to be approaching an end except for those who are familiar with the Scandinavian languages or Portuguese. A number of secretarial positions have been filled in interesting and varied fields of work.

Among the more exceptional positions have been an assistant employment manager in one of the largest city banks, an office manager of a motion picture company and of a press service company, manufacturing editor in a well established publishing house, and draughtswoman with a public service corporation.

There is as yet no clear indication of the extent to which trained women are going to replace men, but the opinion seems to be common that the next six months will see a marked increase in

WOMAN'S OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU FOR TRAINED WOMEN

827 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MRS. MARGARET HUTTON ABELS, MANAGER

The establishment of the Woman's Occupational Bureau was long and anxiously awaited and the manager and stenographer were scarcely divested of coat and hat on the opening day before the flood of applicants broke. For three weeks there has been no abatement of the flood. Applications by mail had been coming in for weeks before the Bureau was opened and are still coming.

Most of the applicants are stenographers and other office workers, school teachers tired of teaching, and women of middle age returning to remunerative occupations after years of home-keeping.

There are numerous inquiries about war work and "how to get to the front." The Bureau is encouraging those who are qualified to take the Civil Service examinations in response to the Government's request for ten thousand clerks and stenographers. There are, as yet, hardly any local war demands upon paid women workers but the war conditions have caused scores of women to seek employment. Some of these women have given their men to the nation's service; some have had their resources curtailed by war losses; others find their incomes inadequate to meet the high prices, and yet others

would, in normal times, be attending schools and colleges.

This Bureau has a host of well-wishers in Minneapolis including the newspapers, the Women's clubs, the vocational departments of the University, the public schools, business colleges, and state and private employment agencies. The pleasantest of cooperative relations have been established.

Calls from employers lag a bit behind the rush of applicants but they are now coming in as fast as they can be taken care of. Among the positions already filled are: manager in a woman's exchange, clerk in a registrar's office, industrial teacher in a state institution, and office assistant in a branch of a charity organization.

Our thanks for the help and encouragement extended by our elder sisters to the baby of the Bureau family.

**WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION AP-
POINTMENT BUREAU**

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

War activities still occupy the larger part of the horizon even though the actual demands for war workers are not many. The Bureau is trying to keep ahead of the game by studying the probable demand, and is collecting all the material it can on war course that are being offered. Any suggestions from other Bureaus as to methods of keeping continuously informed with the minimum expenditure of effort and time will be most welcome. In addition to service in the State War Service Education Committee, the Director is helping the State Food Conservation Committee in registering possible volunteer and paid workers. The Bureau is also helping the Census Survey Com-

mittee of the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association by sending out cards to nurses on its lists.

The Bureau is rejoicing over a valuable addition to its staff in Miss Alice Main, who comes as a volunteer worker to tabulate the vocational material which has been and is being collected. Though this material has much of it been already placed in the Bureau files, it has long been apparent that some one special person should give all her time to this work, Miss Main is having the assistance of Miss Nina Brown, formerly of the Athenaeum staff, who is giving her advice and direction as to methods.

We have welcomed during the month two particularly interesting visitors, Mrs. Thomas Carpenter of Buffalo, formerly Chairman of the Vocational Committee of the Western New York Branch, and now devoting her time to war service in Food Conservation lines, and Miss E. M. MacRobert of London, Ontario, who is in charge of the Government Public Employment Bureau, recently organized by the Province of Ottawa. During the summer about 600 college women patriotically responded to the appeal for fruit pickers, and worked on fruit farms. Through Miss Marion Winnick, a member of the A. C. A. Vocational Committee, the Bureau is studying the agricultural situation, with a view to work next spring. Mrs. Healy is continuing her study of vacancies caused by war conditions and reports more interest in the employment of women in the Boston banks.

The Bureau knew it was busy in October, but did not know how busy until it studied the October report. This showed 1,793 letters received and sent against 974 in October 1916; 86 people placed against 65 in October, 1916; 142 orders against 93 in October, 1916.

The colleges that the Director has visited are showing unusual interest in

vocational topics. This is undoubtedly due to war conditions.

The interest in after-care for mental patients is steadily increasing and there is found to be a great dearth of trained workers. It is proposed to form psychiatric units both for this county and

Europe to take care of such patients and Miss Jarrett, Chief of the Social Work in the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston, has asked the Bureau to assist her in finding candidates for training in that hospital, where an eight months' course is given.

WHAT SOME OF OUR READERS THINK

May I say that to me the Journal *now* is interesting—for the first time. I enjoy getting it. Mrs. Leo D. Crocker, Minneapolis, Minn.

May I add how much I enjoy the magazine and what a fund of useful information it is providing those who take it. I send it on so that it will not be wasted after I have finished with it. Lucy B. Davids, Vassar 1885; Philadelphia, Pa.

The magazine is splendid and a great inspiration. Caroline Saunders Lindeke, President St. Paul Branch.

Congratulations on the Journal. It is fine. Mrs. W. M. Rutherford, Pattonsburg, Mo.

The Journal is so splendid that I want some friends whose colleges are not on the A. C. A. list to enjoy it for the coming year. I am, therefore, sending subscriptions. Mrs. Wm. Holmes Martin, Roxbury, Mass.

Let me express to you and Mrs. Martin my appreciation of the Journal which has improved so very much under the new administration. The October number is very valuable. Ellen C. Sabin, President Milwaukee-Downer College.

The Journal is a most welcome visitor. I read it with a sense of closer kinship than I used to because of my work in a woman's college. I feel the need of a vision long enough to see what the Atlantic coast colleges are doing as well as what the nearer co-educational universities are doing. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, President of Mills College.



FERRY HALL FOR GIRLS



IMAGINE a wooded campus on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, a park of twelve acres of picturesque ravines and brooks, with fine bracing air blowing through the trees. Place this campus in a residential center known for its homes of wealth and culture, twenty-eight miles from Chicago. Then you can get a suggestion of the superb location of Ferry Hall, the school for girls and young women at Lake Forest, Illinois.

Here is a mid-western institution with the scholastic standing of the best Eastern schools—considered so by the strongest Eastern women's colleges, which give it certificate privileges. The mental life of the school calls for that self-mastery of a girl's mind which commands concentration on the immediate task. Once she has gained this there is no need to worry about the quality of her intellectual fibre.

The curriculum embraces four years of high-school work and college preparation, two years of junior-college work, and special courses in music, expression, domestic arts and science. The proximity to Chicago enables the girls to take advantage of the cultural opportunities of that city.

Ferry Hall stands for a vital type of practical Christianity that gives a peculiar tone to the school, easily recognized by visitors and acknowledged by the hundreds of purposeful women scattered among its alumnae in practically all the important cities of the United States.

The beauty and extent of the campus lure the girls to an active outdoor life. A well-equipped gymnasium, with a large modern swimming pool, furnishes opportunity for supervised exercise. The physical director and a trained nurse have constant oversight of the girls' physical condition. An artesian well guarantees the purity of the water.

Ferry Hall is a splendid school for the girl who wants the intellectual training of the Eastern schools plus the advantages of an ideal mid-western location.

A word of inquiry will bring details. Address

THE PRINCIPAL, Box E, Lake Forest, Ill.



BOOK REVIEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

It is intended to notice in this department books and other publications of educational and social interest, preference being given to those by members of the A. C. A. Copies should be sent immediately upon issue to the offices of THE JOURNAL, 934 Stewart Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

THE STORY OF COOPERSTOWN

By Ralph Birdsall, rector of Christ Church. The Arthur H. Crist Company, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Into this book Mr. Birdsall has put the very spirit of old Cooperstown—old homes, old ways, old woods and the lake of Otsego, its shores haunted by Uncas, Chingachgook and Natty Bumppo. He has presented a wealth of material old and new but the old is touched with a freshness and charm that make it seem as new. A quiet loveliness that breathes through the book from cover to cover is without doubt its most compelling claim to literature, but it is the exciting stories of pioneer life, the bits of local history and the gay doings of the belles and beaux of a former day that give the narrative life and verve and make it of real historical worth. Altogether it is the most satisfactory book ever written about Cooperstown, and there are several.

LOVE SONGS

By Sara Teasdale. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price \$1.25.

Sara Teasdale possesses in

large measure the true poetic gift, vision and the ability to express that vision in felicitous phrase. Poets should not reason, let them sing, John Boyle O'Reilly of blessed memory once said, and truly if any one of our poets today has the singing gift it is Miss Teasdale. These Love Songs are rightly named. Before they were published they received the prize for the best unpublished book of song offered by the Poetry Society of America. The book includes however some lyrics from "Rivers to the Sea" and a few others that have appeared in magazines. In private life Miss Teasdale is Mrs. Ernst Filsinger and her home is in St. Louis.

MY MOTHER AND I

By E. G. Stern. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price \$1.00.

This autobiography of the child of immigrant parents is a valuable contribution not only to our consideration of the immigrant question but to the more immediately pressing problem of Americanization. It is the story of a young, eager, clear-minded girl athirst for knowledge, who

Mills


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Study of the individual girl. Protection against overstrain, but insistence on thorough work. Book-let on request.

Margaret R. Brendlinger, A.B., Vassar } Principals
Vida Hunt Francis, B.L., Smith }

June Fete of the Senior Department



from the very first dawn of the larger reasoning sees the vision of the fuller, freer life in the country of her adoption and sets her face resolutely toward acquiring that which her young American friends expect as a matter of course. It is a pathetic story and the pathos lies mainly in the endeavor of this young creature to win to her way of thinking a father obdurate, steeped in the mediaeval ideas of a Russian-Polish rabbi and a mother ambitious for her children according to her light, but limited by age-old traditions regarding women that wrap her about and through which she can perceive but dimly. It is an engrossing narrative, pulsing with human interest, with pages here and there that grip the reader's throat and set him thinking of how much more might be done in this great country of ours to abolish racial hatreds and intolerance and develop the neighborliness that alone will give the immigrant, especially the immigrant woman, a sense of home with us.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE

By H. J. Mozans. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Many a book has been written on the achievements of women in letters, arts, and industry but what they have done in science has been a comparatively neglected field. Dr. Mozans in this work has sought to prove that from the earliest beginnings woman has shown the

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ordered, the scientific mind; and he traces the development of that mind from the days of the supremacy of Athens, through Italy, Gaul and England down to modern times, giving examples of the illustrious women of each age. It is a comprehensive work, winningly presented, and probably as accurate in the main as such findings ever are, but one wishes that more stress had been placed on women in science in the last half of the nineteenth and the first years of the twentieth centuries which have made so brave a showing, and that the women selected by way of illustration had included all the really conspicuous names. To omit for instance from the women in astronomy such a well-known name as that of the late Agnes Clerke whose work has received the plaudits of the best men in that field of science, while lesser names are mentioned, implies a lack of acquaintance with astronomical history. Dr. Mozans, however, has disarmed criticism at the outset by stating in the preface to his book that much must be omitted and that he does not pretend to be infallible.

THE TRADE UNION WOMAN

By Alice Henry. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.75 net.

Miss Henry as is well known is the official lecturer of the National Woman's Trade Union League of America. In getting together the facts contained in this book and interpreting them in the light of keen social criti-

cism she has performed a distinguished service to the organization she represents and at the same time has given the general reader a good, non-technical digest of conditions underlying and intermingling with the movement. The book shows how the wage-earning women are becoming exceedingly active in the general labor movement and are making claims for more control over their toil. The reason why the great majority of them are demanding the vote is not that they may exercise a novel power but that they may possess and use the same instrument of social control that men do. "No clear-eyed woman can work long," says Miss Henry "without realizing how unequally social burdens are allotted."

THE CITY WORKER'S WORLD

By Mary K. Simkhovitch. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price \$1.25.

Mrs. Simkhovitch needs no introduction to readers of this magazine. Her work at Greenwich Settlement house in New York is familiar to most college women whether they have studied sociology or not. In this book she takes up various phases of the lives of certain classes who dwell and work in cities, and tells how these classes are by no means united at the present time but that they are gradually gaining a common consciousness the substance of which is "that life shall hold for them the same emoluments, treasures, values as for the more favored classes."

Two of the annual Pulitzer prizes were not awarded this year by the Columbia University trustees—that of \$1,000 for the best American novel and that of \$1,000 for the best original American play. The prize of \$2,000 for the best book of the year on the history of the United States, was awarded to J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, for his work entitled "With Americans of Past and Present Days." The prize of \$500 for the best editorial article written during the year was awarded to Frank H. Simonds, of the New York "Tribune," for an editorial on the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania. As stated in the book review department in the September Journal Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope won the prize for Journalism for his report of conditions in Germany during the first two years of the war.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Community Merchandising

The opening of a store by one unit of the Michigan Division is most significant. It was proposed to make a food exchange to which the women of the country might bring their fruits, vegetables and over-supply of canned goods and where the women in the city could secure these things. It seems likely that if this idea becomes popular, permanent community food centers may work out.

A circular headed: "Dear Local Chairman: Will you not try this plan in your home city?" was sent out generally, from which the facts explaining the enterprise have been taken. The project is a part of the big campaign of food conservation. All women of the country districts and women in the city who have had a surplus in their gardens, and desired to dispose of some of it, were asked to notify the chairman of the Food Conservation Committee, and to send their surplus to the store. Women were on hand at the store to sell the produce, and all that was not sold was taken to the canning center on the following day. The proceeds from the sale of the canned goods will be used for some local philanthropy.

Advisory Headquarters for Women

If the army we send away is to be a very large one, there are going to be many little families left, young mothers and little children. Some of them will be inexperienced young women and on their frail shoulders will fall the heavy burden of the family care,—on a limited income. They will sorely need advice from some sort of an intelligent friend. There will be questions which will daily occur, where the income is hardly large enough for the requirements of the family, the questions which concern education and discipline of the children. There will be property to be relinquished and property to be retained, and there will be the ever present question which concerns the best way to buy food and fuel.

It is hoped that there may be established in every town and every hamlet in this great country a sort of advisory headquarters where information of all kinds pertaining to the home may be readily obtained and where women may go if they choose for advice, consolation, sympathy and courage.

North Carolina's Way

As soon as the North Carolina Division of the Woman's Committee learned that there was to be a cantonment of some sixty thousand men near Charlotte, they at once began to lay their plans to cooperate with the city authorities in making the camp what they would desire it to be. The State Chairman, Mrs. Eugene Reilly, writes us that the Committee on Safeguarding Moral and Spiritual Forces has been most active in arranging with all the women's organizations of the community to provide entertainment for the soldiers. They have arranged that every organization in the town shall adopt or stand sponsor for one company of men, furnishing them with amusements, magazines and books, inviting them to church and to dinner, opening their club or society rooms to them, and in every way possible surrounding them with wholesome and friendly influences. The Committee Chairman writes that the women are planning to be just as attentive to the soldiers who come to them as strangers from New England as they are to their own boys, "and," she adds, "we expect that strangers will do the same for our boys."

France Accepts Womens Hospital Unit

That the French government will accept the first mobile hospital unit composed entirely of American women, has been announced to Dr. Caroline Finley, director of the unit, by the French High Commissioner, Tardieu.

In July this woman's unit, which is accredited to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and has the backing of the National American Suffrage Association, was offered to the United States government. Women, however, are not eligible to the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps upon which the government draws for its medical quota, and the offer was reluctantly declined. The women then tendered their unit to the French nation and were received with open arms.

"Since America's entrance into the war, this is the greatest gift to France," is the way one of the French Commission characterizes the work these women have undertaken.

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Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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WOMAN'S ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY IN THE AMERICAN HOME

JESSIE STEVENS HICKOK

Former President Minneapolis Branch A.C.A.

Whatever effect the war will have on economic conditions in America it will give to the American woman a wider vision as to her economic possibilities. The woman who earns her living outside the home will find herself measured up to new work while the woman in the more protected home life will learn that her relation to the productive world is closer than she has imagined it to be.

In a former age when production and consumption took place in the home itself the man and woman partner in the home life shared each other's work. When modern industrialism took most of the gainful productive processes from the family group forcing the man partner, the father in the family, out of the home to gain an income, the mother was deprived of her share in these processes and was left a work in the home which had to do with the consumption of economic goods; a work formerly shared by the man.

It might well be asked if this separation was productive of disinterestedness on the part of each in the work of the other. The present crisis is increasing woman's interest in man's work of production and even governments are seriously concerned with woman's work of controlling consumption in the home. Emphasis is laid on the fact that under a democracy perhaps more than under any other form of national neighborliness we cannot think of homes as independent units where the family may do as it chooses, but rather they must demonstrate that the sum total of all the family activities, the final resultant of the family life, is an acceptable share in the larger community and national life.

American conditions have long been demanding expert service as relates to the consumption of economic goods, and the crisis precipitated by the great war has increased this demand to the point

of governmental direction. American people had become expert as producers of incomes, but increasing population and the lessening of natural resources even before the enormous waste of the great war in Europe have focussed serious attention on the use we make of the goods produced. Since the father must go outside the family to produce the goods to consume or their equivalent called income, the mother left in the home is the one who must adjust the family consumption to modern conditions if the family is to have a safe, solvent basis on which to build its life.

And the woman must be trained for her business. It is no more possible for a woman to manage a household instinctively than for a man to succeed in a business of which he knows nothing. There is no more important subject before the educational world today than the type of education necessary to produce the well-trained home manager or expert on the consumption of goods. And where this preparation is not utilized in the actual position of home manager of the smaller family unit, it is not wasted, for an extension or specialization of some part of it will always be found useful in some form of community service.

The following analysis of the work of the woman in the home suggests the essentials for a safe and solvent family existence. To uphold this condition requires the utmost effort of the mother along economic lines in addition to the work of the father in providing an income. No attempt is made here to analyze the duties of the father in securing an income. It is suggested, however, that he can share all but the first two of the home functions mentioned herein according to the time and energy left by his outside work.

There are seven main functions to be executed by the woman partner in the home:

FIRST: She must be a good purchasing agent. She must understand and remember shifting market conditions, the nutritive values and costs of pure food stuffs, the wearing, sanitary and æsthetic values and costs of fabrics, furniture, utensils, etc. Family needs are so diversified that expert knowledge of many different goods, milk and shoes, furniture and meat, underwear and fuel is demanded of the woman home purchasing agent. She must know exactly how much she can spend and for what and when it should be spent. Where more than the merely physical demands of the family can be afforded, a distributive system, where each kind of purchase has its own allotment of the total income, will be found to yield the best results.

Thrift bulletins are being freely distributed by the government,

the state universities and agricultural colleges, banks and other financial agencies and they contain discussions in abundance of the main principles of purchasing. These will be found invaluable to an understanding of the subject in all its phases. Some of the things the home purchasing agent must know are market conditions, the dietetic demands of her family for foods, the health and social needs of her family for clothing, furniture, and housing and the proper budget allotment of the income; and she must remember constantly that the best home skill is necessary in making from raw materials the products acceptable to her family.

When the woman partner of a home fails as purchasing agent, extraordinary efficiency must be displayed by the father of the family or insolvency will result. But where the man partner attempts to supply this deficiency in the woman, it may be that he is using just that amount of extra energy needed to turn the scale in his own business affairs.

SECOND: The mother partner must be a producer of finished goods from raw material. The preparation of food from food-stuffs, of clothing and furnishings from fabrics, the numberless services connected with an acceptable arrangement of these finished products for consumption, and the continuous cleansing processes demanded in the modern home constitute most of the physical labor to be accomplished by the home partner and those who assist her.

A knowledge of the fundamental principles of nutrition in relation to food combinations is more important in the modern home than exhaustive knowledge of the old-time empirical formulæ known as "recipes." It goes without saying that the family must be well nourished or else become less efficient in all its activities and it behooves the mother to so inform herself of the science of nutrition that she will know how to prepare the necessary food to sustain vigorous life in the members of her family. But whatever does *not* add to their physical well-being, whatever caters to worn-out customs, or whatever represents copying after a supposedly superior style of living may well be eliminated.

All the productive processes in the home are facilitated by the application of the principles of scientific management. There are many home-makers who are "forehanded" in their work. The dozen or so principles of efficiency taught by Mr. Emerson and others have long been applied by the practical woman although she may not have called them "standardizing," "routing plans," "time schedules," etc. Nevertheless she is willing to accept the

new names and to put her household upon a still sounder business basis. When one adds that it is also the business of the producer of finished goods in the home to train, superintend and suitably reward all domestic labor, an additional emphasis is laid upon this phase of the work. Whatever the homemaker may know of psychology, pedagogy, sociology and ethnology will find ample room for application here.

The solution of the domestic labor problem is distinctly a woman's job and if it is ever to be accomplished in America the customs and usages as to the duties and privileges of the household worker must be standardized. This means a cooperation and consensus of opinion of the women employing labor in their homes. Working women have learned the superior results of well-planned details and they prefer to know what is expected of them. Standardization is as important in home work as in any outside industry and I see no reason why it cannot be accomplished by women. So far women home managers with few exceptions have made their own laws without regard to standards, but until standards are established competent and intelligent women will not enter domestic service even if the net income and comforts do exceed those of the shop and factory.

THIRD: It is the duty of the mother in the home to conserve the family health. The beginnings of prophylaxis include a conscientious adherence to prescribed food schedules. There is a close relation between food preparation and dietetics. There is also a connection between sanitation and all cleansing processes. Within certain limits the family is responsible for its own health. Family safety from communicable diseases demands active interest in all questions of neighborhood sanitation, especially the disposal of waste. It is important that the father in the family lend his interest and assistance in these outside community problems.

It may be added that an important part of the work of the home conservator of health is the recording of the regular examinations which should be made by physician and dentist. The school is beginning to supply this service for children but it is just as necessary to take physical inventories of the adult members of the family.

FOURTH: The work of the woman as home accountant is perhaps the least understood and practised in America of any of the functions under consideration in this paper. A family cannot be in a solvent condition with no definite records as to its consumption of economic goods. A system of keeping daily purchase

records can be made simple enough to fit any condition of time or skill. But whatever system may be used it is essential to truthfully record the purchases made. The price of matinee tickets or the extravagance of a useless article of personal adornment must not appear to the eyes of the trusting man partner as an extra bill for meat or sugar. Neither can the man retain the confidence of the woman partner if he makes false expense returns against the family income. Such transactions are as dishonest under the family roof as in the more closely watched business house.

It is necessary for the complete safety of the family that monthly summaries and yearly inventories, balance sheets and budgets, be worked out and agreed upon by both partners. A tentative budget may be drawn up combining the past demands of the family in question and the best practices found workable in some other family. After conscientious adherence for a year to this budget a more permanent one can be worked out. It of course goes without saying that all questions of the standards of the family life must be adjusted to the earnings. Also the home partners should fully understand and agree upon the conditions governing all savings, insurance, properties, or other investments affecting the family welfare.

Home finance is receiving more consideration at the present time than ever before. Our suddenly realized need for our own savings, has induced a nation-wide campaign for the cultivation of thrift. The sale of the Liberty Loan Bonds to raise money to finance the war brought to light the unrealized financial power of the small investor of home savings. The work and thrift of the woman partner in the home made possible much of this accumulation and she is now realizing that her financial responsibility does not stop with saving but goes into the question of safe and intelligent investments. Fraudulent investors often have taken advantage of woman's lack of knowledge so that the Liberty Loan Bonds, teaching the much-needed lesson of security and moderate return, may be looked upon as a financial blessing.

It would be a good thing if our banks would interest themselves more in home finance as only they have the machinery to cultivate certain capacities of the home accountant. Besides it would work well for all concerned.

Fifth: The mother partner in the home is regulator of social activities. We Americans have been accused of being "amusement-mad"; that is of spending an undue proportion of the family income in an endeavor to forget how and where we earn it. Although an

adequate solution of this home problem cannot be achieved without the assistance of the father partner, familiar with the world of men, the greater part of the planning for amusement must be made by the mother.

The economic waste of over-amusement appears not only in the excessive proportion of the income claimed by amusements, but also in the waste of time and strength badly needed for important things. A definite amusement program for the family would correlate the necessity for recreation, the conservation of time and health and the proper budget allotment. Simple pleasures—open air excursions, informational trips to many places of interest can be had for the cost of carfare. A simple recreation schedule, alive and interesting, may be productive of invaluable family habits.

SIXTH: One of the most satisfying functions of the mother manager is the teaching of her children. The mother-teacher has a wealth of interesting material and the advantage of the first six years in the child's life. It is important that definite working plans be made for the study and play periods. Better direction of the child's home activities would make more noticeable his really natural abilities so often repressed. Both parents are responsible for a complete union of the child's activities in the home with those of the church, school or recreation center.

In home teaching emphasis should be laid on training the ideality of childhood. The child who has had opportunity to live in an imaginative world at the time he was acquiring many of the facts of material existence and has learned to idealize common things, has an ability as he grows older to soften the sterner realities of life. Also thought habits about fairies and other good, invisible forces may lead to a basic comprehension for religious faith. Whatever parents desire their children to preserve of family traditions of race and heritage must be taught as a supplementary education to that given in church, school or civic center.

Living in the midst of stirring events during the impressionable child years has its educative advantages, but there is also the danger that the usual sane pursuits so productive of steady, well-developed mental habits may be too greatly interfered with. No results of the war in Europe are more pitiful than the changed, abnormal lives of the children there. Even in this country with the actual theatre of war so remote our young people are feeling the excitement caused by the necessary preparations for war service

and to see that this does not interfere with their orderly progress has become a responsibility in the American home.

SEVENTH and finally the woman partner in the home is almost wholly responsible for creating the "home atmosphere." This is the thing which oftenest shapes the ideals of her children, which gives them the most confidence and sympathy for living and work; the thing which lives longest in their memories of anything pertaining to the home and which perhaps is the most subtle and pervading influence in their lives. This crowning success must have the foundation of successful performance, either personal or directed, of all the other functions. It is the intangible resultant of the fusion of all the woman's wise endeavors and their perfect flowering.

A SERVICE CALL TO SCIENTIFIC COLLEGE WOMEN

MARGARET B. MAC DONALD

Department of Agricultural Chemistry, State College, Pennsylvania

The necessity for some organization of the woman power of the country is now very generally recognized. Efforts are being made to interest and direct women in possible fields of usefulness and to provide means for their training. The call for trained women has never been so great and comes from many quarters; women to replace the men who have gone in answer to the call of the government, women to take the initiative in solving many of the problems that are a direct outcome of the war.

The suitably trained and efficient women now filling positions are, with few exceptions, not only needed where they are, but they have shouldered additional responsibilities. It is a matter of training the available women with as little loss of time as may be. The best material for this intensive training is of course college women who are free to do one or two years more of college work, to enter professional courses, or join especially organized classes. At least two and in many cases three years may thus be saved.

Many educational institutions have risen to the occasion and offer courses to meet this apparent need for training facilities. The Land Grant Colleges, one in each state, are, with one or two exceptions, coeducational and were founded with the intent to

prepare men and women for useful lives at a minimum cost. They have in the present emergency not only been furnishing men for the training camps, but engineers, agricultural experts, practical farmers, home economics workers, chemists and other scientists. To these colleges, founded when the Government was once before facing the necessities and consequences of war, the country has a right to look for the educational aid they are so well equipped and so ready to give.

Since the opening of the war there has been a steadily increasing demand for chemists. Many of the men engaged in teaching, and in research and experimental work have left positions of more or less importance in answer to the call for technical chemists. It has grown more and more difficult to fill these vacated positions from the rapidly thinning ranks of men. Some of these positions are in agricultural high schools or other secondary agricultural schools where teachers of chemistry and perhaps one other science—bacteriology, botany or physics—are required. Others are in agricultural experiment stations and still others with manufacturing concerns. Properly trained women could fill these positions very acceptably and would find the work extremely interesting and profitable.

In the agricultural schools the subject-matter is usually given an agricultural trend and some knowledge of the application of chemistry, botany or bacteriology to agriculture would not only be desirable but more or less imperative. College women who have majored in science or have additional credits in any one of these sciences could be prepared to fill such positions in a year or perhaps even less time. For those with only the usual amount of undergraduate training in science a somewhat longer time would be required, but still there would be a saving of at least two years. Because these positions demand this special training they pay a proportionately better salary than the ordinary teaching positions.

One very pleasant form of research and experimental work is that of the agricultural experiment stations. The routine is interrupted by enough research to relieve any monotony, the working conditions and equipment are good, and the surroundings pleasant. The advance in agriculture in all its branches depends largely on the work of these experiment stations, and the younger men are fast disappearing from the ranks of workers. Women trained in agricultural chemistry, in plant pathology, in bacteriology, or in microscopy, will find plenty of work waiting for them. The additional training necessary to fit the ordinary college graduate

for such positions would require a somewhat longer time than for the teaching positions. But with this training one becomes a specialist capable of filling a corresponding need. The additional training for women who have already given their attention more particularly to chemistry, botany or bacteriology, could be secured at any of the state colleges in a year.

A branch of chemistry that might well appeal to women is analytical and investigational work with food materials and products. This phase of chemistry finds its application in the Government laboratories, in the laboratories of large food manufacturers, wherever dairy products are made and handled on a large scale; in teaching, in investigational work of various kinds; and in agricultural experiment stations. Women with chemical training could be fitted in a very short time to do such work. A general knowledge of analytical and organic chemistry furnishes the necessary foundation for the special training needed and if this has already been secured just that much time has been gained.

Recent requests for possible candidates for vacated positions either state or intimate a willingness to accept women. In some cases women have been asked for. It would seem that opportunity in this guise is knocking at the door of scientifically inclined women. The continuance of much of our educational and experimental work will devolve upon the college women of the country. The permanent advancement made along these lines will depend upon whether the women undertaking it are well equipped or not.

New Jobs for Women

Women can now help design ships for the United States Navy. They are eligible for employment as ship draftsmen in the navy-yard service and mechanical, marine engine and boiler draftsmen in the Navy Department. The increased needs of service caused by the war have thrown these positions open to them.

A new woman's job is that of inspector of undergarments in the Quartermaster's department of the Army. There are now about fifty vacancies in this work in the quartermaster's department in New York city. Other jobs recently open to women are freight-rate clerk and express-rate clerk in the Depot Quartermaster's offices, War Department; and several kinds of clerkships in the Ordnance division of the War Department. The Civil Service Commission at Washington furnishes information regarding these positions.

A GREAT HISTORICAL INDIAN PICTURE

NORA B. KINSLEY

Vice-President of North Rocky Mountain Section

Since September 1st, 1917, there has been hard at work,—with headquarters in Sheridan, Wyoming,—a corps of workers on a great historical Indian picture with a story and musical setting befitting the subject. Striking out into an entirely new field, away from the beaten paths in picture production, these artists are bringing out something wholly individual and unique. Their work will record Indian life from the period of its most savage state and benighted condition to its present day civilization. It will show, step by step, the progress made by the Indian race and the influence upon it of the white man's culture. It aims to properly interpret the red man's point of view of all things from the earliest traditions of the race, and to weave into the story of his life the heroic, poetic, and romantic things that make up the history of a brave race of people living close to nature and drawing from her subtle teachings the lessons of life.

The Indians themselves are thoroughly aroused and enthusiastic over the work; and are entering into the enterprise with remarkable intelligence and thorough understanding of the importance to their people of its success. The part they play will be up to a high standard, and will lack nothing that is in their power to give; for it is *their* picture, the history of *their* people; and through it erroneous impressions may be corrected; and the noble red man,—for there is indeed a noble side to his character,—be presented to the world in his proper light.

The great wealth of material in the history of the Crows and Cheyennes, the translated historical legends, the vivid romances expressed in poetical measures, together with the sterner tragedies which marked crises in the lives of these tribes, collected and preserved by local enthusiasts have all been placed in the hands of the producers who are writing and filming a connected story as appealing as the greatest yet produced.

The older Crows will introduce a number of ceremonial dances never before seen by the public for which special costumes of the most elaborate sort, implements, and other necessary paraphernalia have been made. These, together with many ancient and almost forgotten rites and customs of the old life will be woven

into the story, as for instance, "The Shield Dance" which was performed last on the night before Custer's Battle in June, 1876. None of the tribe now living under the age of fifty, and no white man now living have ever seen this dance. In it the older Indians repeat the traditions of its great antiquity which correspond in some respects to the ceremony of the Crusaders who before going into battle asked Heaven to bless their shields.

In reality this production will be not one photoplay, but a series of plays, the first of which leads up to but does not include *Custer's Battle, this incident having already figured in three scenarios. Instead there will be used in this film story the less widely known though historically important incidents occurring about "Massacre Hill," Fort Phil Kearney and the "Wagon Box Fight" all in the vicinity of Sheridan, Wyoming.

The scenario will include pictures covering territory from Rosebud Agency, Montana on the south to the central and eastern part of Wyoming; pictures that are characteristic of Indian life and that portray nature in all her virgin beauty. The scenes of the Black Canyon are a series of thrills all their own. Of these the chief camera man says: "If another series of the same kind should be needed, I will do it by proxy. That was some adventure! Had I known what our Indian guide was getting us into, I should never have had the courage to undertake the trip. The way we got down that wall of a thousand feet was to stick a foot forward through the brush, breathe a prayer, shut our eyes and let go. Sometimes we fell only a dozen feet; at others it seemed we should never stop this side eternity."

This canyon is a miniature Grand Canyon and in beauty is surpassed by none. Here bear, deer and other game abound unmolested in their native haunts. Here the Indian's hunting-ground still remains untouched by the hand of the white man. Here no camera has ever before revealed nature's secrets to the outer world.

In bringing the film story of the red man up to its present day civilization many interesting and illuminating industrial scenes on the Crow Agency at Lodge Grass and the Cheyenne Agency at

* It will be noticed that I say "Custer's *Battle*" and not Custer's Massacre" as many eastern writers refer to the event. Western people and all Indians resent the term "Massacre," and justly so. For it was a battle,—the red man's last desperate stand in defense of his home, his pasture lands, his hunting grounds,—a battle in as true a sense of the term as any now waging in Europe. The present president of the Sheridan Branch of the A.C.A. was a young girl in the Army Camp with her father, a U. S. Army Officer, at the time and remembers distinctly the leave-taking of troops sent to re-enforce Custer. Those troops as we know, arrived too late.

Lame Deer are photographed; pictures portraying intimate and characteristic phases of industrial life never before shown on the screen,—all strung on a thread, allegorical, romantic, poetic. Of this phase of the work the chief camera man says: "In all my vast experience I have never encountered more magnificent settings nor better photographic subjects."

Of his own phase of the work the photoplaywright says: "The Indian subject is so large and admits of such wonderful possibilities that I am constantly receiving new inspiration. The opportunity for a beautiful picture and charming story excels any subject ever yet presented to me. A writer could hardly fail if he tried."

No less interesting than the picture is the musical setting,—not an assembled score, but a great musical score every note of which is original; a score accurately timed to cover the period of action as measured in feet and inches by the rapidity with which the picture moves across the screen. The prelude opens with an Indian drum in the distance. Gradually the sound comes nearer and grows stronger until it comes to double forte, then as gradually dies away. Then we hear an Indian woman's song high up on the oboe. As this ends the theme is taken up on the strings, followed by the oboe and strings coming up to a full orchestral climax. As it dies away, we again hear the oboe and strings; then the oboe with the drums, finishing with the drum alone as at the beginning of the prelude.

In the words of the composer, "by this time we are all Indians; the curtain goes up, and the reel starts"!

Those who have been admitted to the composers' workshop, testify enthusiastically that he is most effectively translating and interpreting the various phases of Indian life and history in terms understandable to the public and is still not losing the weird quality and effects that characterize all Indian harmony.

The Indian maiden taking the stellar part in the sections of the film production picturing the romantic and poetical features is a princess of noble lineage. Through her mother she is a lineal descendant of Tecumseh, the famous Shawnee Chief of early Ohio and Indian history. She is a Cherokee, was born in Oklahoma and was educated chiefly in Denver. She was the inspiration for Cadman's distinctly American Opera, "Shanewis," and is a striking example of the possibilities of the Indian girl for assimilating cultural education.

The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the offices of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

In the December number of the Journal we outlined in a general way the work proposed by our war Service Committee as the special task of the college women of the country—a task for the performance of which their obvious fitness makes them clearly responsible. To assist the Government in its enormous undertaking of informing accurately and effectively in regard to the causes, the necessity, and the significance of the war, the millions of uninformed, or partially informed, or misinformed persons in this mighty democracy of ours—that seemed and still seems to the committee the greatest and most vitally necessary service that the educated women of the country can render at this most critical hour of our national history.

That this information must be given by word of mouth, that the printed page alone will never “get the story over” to the people—this every member of the committee, from long experience in various sorts of educational and social propaganda work, knew from the first. Had any of them doubted, however, the necessity of the employment of the “personal work” method, our experience in presenting this proposal to our members must certainly have convinced them.

We are willing to confess that when we printed the editorial in the December Journal we cherished a hope that the need and the opportunity had been presented vividly and appealingly enough to bring some response from an Association composed

like ours so largely of habitual readers. So far, however, only one correspondent—an associate member—has taken note of it. Fortunately we have not depended on the printed page, and the work of securing the cooperation of college women all over the country and of organizing the campaign has gone on apace.

Since the previous article was written the plan has been presented to larger or smaller groups of college women in Albany, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Lansing, Chicago, Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Buffalo, Columbus, Detroit and Indianapolis. In some of these places large and enthusiastic mass meetings of college women have been held and already some hundreds of speakers have volunteered their services for the work. As fast as possible printed material issued by the Government is being placed in their hands and numerous local committees are at work adapting it to the various types of audiences which they at once foresee as ready possibilities. The central War Service Committee also is engaged in a similar task of preparing model speeches of various lengths—five, ten, fifteen, and twenty minutes—which will be printed and distributed among our workers to serve as suggestions to the less experienced; while other local committees are studying local situations in order to determine how an audience can be found for our speakers among the various groups that must be reached.

Wherever the campaign is undertaken it will be made as intensive as possible. How extensive it will be will depend upon the response which the effort meets among the college women of the country. A beginning of some sort has been made in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois a fairly effective organization of the work is already secured. While our own branches are naturally serving as the centers from which to organize the undertaking we are asking for the cooperation of every sort of college woman's organization, and especially for the cooperation of every isolated college woman whose interest can be secured. Here is a piece of work in which our general members living in more or less remote places, can be particularly valuable to the Association. Will they not volunteer their services and write to the executive secretary for definite directions as to how to proceed?

By means of a plan prepared by our Albany Branch for New York State but applicable to any state where we have several branches, the work of finding both the organized and the unorganized groups of college women and the isolated college women who are willing to cooperate with us is now going forward. As fast as communication is established between the central office and these cooperating groups and individuals the task of finding our speakers on the one hand and our audiences on the other and of bringing them together can go forward.

Wherever our undertaking has come to the attention of the State Councils of Defense our plan of work has been heartily approved and our cooperation eagerly welcomed by them. Everywhere it is clear that we shall have the approval and enthusiastic cooperation of the Woman's Committees of the State Councils for Defense. Nowhere have we encountered any question of the vital need for this service and nowhere outside our own membership any doubt as to our ability and our obligation to perform it. Certainly there is no other organized body of women—perhaps no other organized body either of men or women—so thoroughly prepared by training and experience to undertake this task. If we claim exemption on the ground that we are engaged in some other form of service, we must be very sure that this other service is, one commensurate with our powers. The fact that our service is voluntary in no wise frees us from the responsibility of making it the most intelligent and most effective that it is in our power to give.

One of our most valued members has written to the executive secretary expressing the hope that some day the Association of Collegiate Alumnae would consider the advisability of taking up the question of homes for retired school teachers. She had expected to insert a clause in her will appropriating a sum for social and educational entertainment in some home for retired teachers, but upon communicating with state and city superintendents of education in many places she found that no such home existed in all the length and breadth of these United States.

This omission on the part of educators would seem to imply a lack of interest in the human and personal side of the profession of teaching. Why have we been remiss in this respect when all about us other professions are giving the matter their

earnest and thoughtful consideration? Artists, musicians and actors, long ago anticipated this need and have provided homes for the retired members of their professions, and year after year they have responded nobly to the call for funds and for personal and intimate cooperation in carrying on the work. The actors' home on Long Island and the Presser home for musicians in Philadelphia are notable examples of permanent abodes for this purpose, while the beautiful McDowell home at Peterboro typifies the several temporary places where amidst idyllic surroundings the tired mind and body may find rest and quiet for a time. In these homes for retired artists, singers and musicians who no longer appear in public, sing songs and rehearse parts in opera and orchestra; or there appear in plays, beautifully staged, old exponents of histrionic talent whom we never see on the boards these days. In a congenial society they pass the sunset of their lives and their artistic equipment is in use to the end. It is only the homeless teacher of schools who is obliged to retire on her pension to some dreary place where often amidst strangers, representatives perhaps of every trade and profession, she lives out her loveless years.

The executive secretary would like to see this Association sponsor such a movement as has been proposed by our member as soon as we are more free from the pressure of present obligations. An organization such as ours cannot afford to be a laggard in the humanities. Especially where college women are concerned should we be constantly alert to the opportunity for sisterly service. An A. C. A. home for retired school teachers can and ought to be an undertaking in the not too distant future.

In response to the appeal to college graduates to enter schools of nursing and prepare themselves for this important form of national service have come many letters of inquiry regarding hospital training schools where credit will be given for scientific work already accomplished. Information procured from a number of the leading schools shows that several of them are willing to reduce the term of three years from six months to a year, to candidates who can present satisfactory work in science. In some states, however, notably California, Illinois and Maryland this will be impossible as three full years of training is a state law.

**College Women
in Schools of
Nursing**

The Nursing Section of the Council of National Defense names the following list as schools of nursing connected with hospitals where credit will be given :

Bellevue and Allied Hospital, New York City.
Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati.
University Hospital, Augusta, Georgia.
Farrand Training School, Detroit, Mich.
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.
Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass.
Post Graduate Hospital, New York City.
Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.
Robert Long Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.
The City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York City.
University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Washington University Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Details regarding any of these schools may be obtained by addressing the Principal of the School of Nursing. The list is not complete as other hospitals have been considering the question of credit. Still others are endeavoring to meet the crisis by a special adjustment of third year work without shortening the total length of the course.

The subjects which will in all probability be demanded by most schools are biology (physiology and bacteriology), chemistry, economics, sociology (or social economy) and psychology. Courses in nutrition, hygiene (including child hygiene) and sanitation may be accepted for part of the biology requirement. Students asking for a year of credit will generally be expected to have had a year of work in four or five of these subjects.

The Nursing Section of the Council believes that college graduates may be given some preference as presumably they have a sounder foundation in the subjects which underlie nursing, but this can be true only in the case of women who have had scientific subjects. The point which deserves emphasis is not that the foundation is better, but that by virtue of their training college women will be able to concentrate on essentials and thus get more value out of the experience in a given time than would women without such training.

A list of registered nursing schools in any state can be obtained by writing to the secretary of the Board of Nurse

Examiners of the state. The Committee on Nursing of the federal Council of National Defense, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., invites correspondence on the subject of college women entering the nursing field.

Branches planning motion picture entertainment will be interested in the account in the present issue of the Journal of an Indian picture in the making at Sheridan, Wyoming. This picture it would seem, ought to be distinctly educative as well as a marvelous and beautiful spectacle. Miss Kinsley, our new vice-president for the North Rocky Mountain section, who is the writer of the article and whose address is Box 276, Sheridan, Wyo., will doubtless be glad to keep interested persons informed as to the progress of the picture and the time it will be available for presentation.

Official Call for the Council Meeting

The meeting of the Council will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 12th and 13th, 1918, at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago. The Council consists of the Board of Directors, former presidents of the Association, councillors representing branches, councillors representing general members, councillors representing the colleges whose graduates are eligible to membership in the Association, and councillors representing affiliated alumnae associations. Matters of urgent importance must be acted upon at this meeting and members of the Council are especially requested to make every effort to be present. Members should make their hotel reservations at once. Fuller information in regard to the business to come before the meeting will be issued later.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSOCIATION

The New Community Service at Home and Abroad.

The Association is for the first time assuming an obligation to aid the college alumnae of the country to wider and more effective social service in their own communities and in the European need of the moment.

Miss Katherine Hardwick, just appointed field secretary, will ask the cooperation of all college alumnae in extending the usefulness of the Association. She, herself, will be glad to answer any call:

First, to aid in stimulating interest among the alumnae members of the Association;

Second, to answer the call of any alumna to go to a community and aid the college women of the community to organize community center or social center activities, giving her time according to the need. Where such demands involve residence and railway fares, it is hoped that the community will be able to bear that part of Miss Hardwick's expense, but no alumna should hesitate to command Miss Hardwick's support because she does not foresee the means of meeting such initial expense.

At the meeting of the Association at Denison House on October 27 it was decided that the Intercollegiate Community Service Association should organize a clearing house committee for the purpose of securing and disseminating knowledge concerning the need and opportunities for trained women to render social service in European countries either in the devastated areas or in the larger cities. Such a committee is being organized, and Miss Hardwick has been aiding that committee to accomplish the purpose for which it has been organized.

At the same moment the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was establishing a War Service Committee, one function of which was similar to that provided for this committee of the I. C. S. A. As a result, the President of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association in conference with the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae drew up a plan for cooperation between the two committees. The plan for the Committee on European Social Reconstruction Service and the plan for cooperation between the two committees are printed below.

Reconstruction Service—

- I. This committee shall be organized by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, and shall be composed of representatives of various colleges. Upon it shall be invited to serve, also, representatives of the committee on European War Service established by colleges which are actually supporting social workers in the field.

II. The object of this committee shall be:

- (a) To secure information with reference to the need for trained social workers in the devastated areas of France, Italy, Russia, and other countries.
- (b) To secure information with regard to the college women available for war service in devastated areas.
- (c) To collect, organize and make available the experience of college women serving in the devastated areas.
- (d) To collect, organize, and make available the experience of committees maintaining college women in the devastated areas of Europe.
- (e) To aid college graduates to plan for and carry out the organization of reconstruction units in Europe or the maintenance of trained social workers in Europe.
- (f) To aid college groups which are not able to bear the entire expense of maintaining groups of workers or single workers in Europe to cooperate in the maintenance of such units or individual workers in European areas.

Plan for cooperation between the above committee and the A. C. A. War Committee:

1. It was agreed that the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae should take the responsibility of investigating the desirability of college European reconstruction units and of advising the individual members of the Association and the colleges with regard to such service.
2. Since the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is not in a position to make the necessary detailed investigations, it cordially approves the plan of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association to take over the task of investigation and advice as to ways and means of organizing and sending such units, and as to all conditions in foreign countries where such units are to work.
3. The same procedure as is followed in the case of college units shall be followed in the case of individual social workers in foreign countries.
4. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae War Service Committee and the Intercollegiate Community Service Association Committee on European Reconstruction shall unite in a joint recommendation of college graduates as

social workers for foreign service, and no recommendation of social workers through the Association of Collegiate Alumnae shall be final without having been passed upon by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association.

5. All information secured by either Association regarding the experiences of units or individuals in this country or in foreign countries shall be at the disposal of the other organization.
6. It shall be understood that each Association shall be at liberty to publish through its own publications information secured by the other association, due credit being given.

The Association urges the alumnae and undergraduates of any college who would seek information concerning the opportunities for social service in European fields or who might wish to cooperate with the alumnae or undergraduates of other colleges for carrying out any specific work in social service or reconstruction to correspond with Miss Katherine Hardwick, 433 Christian Street, Philadelphia.

Furthermore, the committee earnestly urges any college groups who have been carrying on or are carrying on any European social service to keep Miss Hardwick informed of their purpose and plans; and if alumnae or undergraduates know of social work being done by individual American women in Europe, will they not send the information to Miss Hardwick.

It is by such cooperation that we women of America may be able to render expert service to those people who are in distinct need in European countries, and to prevent the waste of money, of time, and of enthusiasm in useless or unnecessary or undesired channels.

OPEN LETTERS

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

I have read with interest Dr. Burk's article in the December number of your magazine. While it is very easy to criticize our college work at the present time, it seems to me much harder to suggest reasonable methods of improvement. I feel deeply the lack of vocational appeal which our colleges reveal. I feel, too, that we do want some other than the purely vocational purpose in our colleges. At present, it seems to me that we are apt to go to extremes. On the one side, we have a school of engineering, or farming, or business, and, on the other side, the school which avowedly is training primarily for general intellectual knowledge, and consequently for power, and is a preparation for the right

use of one's leisure time. As a group, I think professors in arts fail to show the direct applications, and consequently the importance, of much of this work. The result is that our students fail to see it all in its true bearings, and so fail to get the needed impetus for hard interested study.

If we look back into the history of our colleges of arts, we will find they were founded to better prepare the *leaders* of society, that is, clergymen and lawyers, for even a century ago physicians were not as a rule college men. The work of the colleges was truly vocational, and the studies pursued in them were those which gave the tools of their professional work to their students. These tools were, first of all, Latin, as a key to most of the literature of theology, and to a good deal of the literature of law; rhetoric, as a means of literary expression; philosophy, as the basis of the law of conduct in church and in state. There were, of course, practically no sciences, if one goes back more than fifty years. All students in college felt the direct bearing of these subjects on their future work, and realized that success in their work depended upon the mastery of these subjects. This knowledge and this feeling supplied the incentive, the absence of which we now so frequently deplore.

If, further, we examine the personal characteristics of the older college students, we find that they were almost exclusively men who went to college because of a strong desire to go, because of a conviction that through the college lay the road to leadership and to the first rank in their callings. They were truly a select body of men, men with well formed ideals and with well directed purposes. We have in college today such men and women of like purpose and determination. This class gives us no anxiety. They need no special incentive. They do not need to be driven or coaxed. Our problem is another class, largely unknown in earlier days, who have no fixed purpose, and consequently lack that determination necessary to intellectual growth.

We teachers, I think, have failed in that we have not made it clear to students just how the work in the colleges of arts does in fact today assist in gaining a knowledge and power quite as essential to leadership now as ever. We also not infrequently deceive ourselves in claiming that the college of arts differs wholly from the professional school. There are comparatively few students in the third and fourth years of the Arts Course who are not in effect vocational students. Our historic and conventional standards blind our eyes. The college is no worse for the fact, whether we recognize it or not. We all feel that the elective system has improved greatly the standards of teaching and study in the upper years of the course, and the elective system in the college of arts is largely a system to permit professional study.

GEORGE P. BRISTOL,
Professor of Greek,
College of Arts and Sciences,
Cornell University.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

Ann Arbor Branch, Ann Arbor, Mich.—The Ann Arbor Branch of Collegiate Alumnae was entertained, at its last meeting, by a very delightful talk given by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark on "Solomon and the Modern Women." Under the auspices of our Branch the Arts and Crafts players of Detroit presented three one-act plays recently. The plays chosen were "Nettie," by George Ade; "The Lost Silk Hat," by Lord Dunsany; and "Suppressed Desires," by Susan Dunsany. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the work which the branch has undertaken in connection with the University Union in Paris.

Boston Branch, Boston, Mass.—The regular December meeting of the Branch was a meeting in recognition of the original members of the Branch who have been members continuously from 1886 until the present day. There are forty of them, and twenty-three were at the meeting. The roll of the forty was called, and for a few moments reminiscences of the early meetings of the Branch were given. Then Miss Katharine Lee Bates, Professor of English in Wellesley College, herself an "original member," spoke on "Apollo and Mars." She traced the history of English poetry in its relation to England's wars, and read from a number of the poets.

California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.—California Branch received a genuine Christmas present which has been much admired by the members. From Washington from the Children's Bureau there came to our organization a beautiful bronze medal, in recognition of the work done by the branch in the Children's Bureau's Educational exhibit during the Panama Pacific Exposition. Alumnae members who visited the Exposition will recall the baby clinics maintained by the Branch, where thousands of babies were examined by Government physicians and as many mothers were given instruction in the care of their children. The medal for the exhibit came with a letter from Miss Julia Lathrop and is one of the valued possessions of the branch.

Almost simultaneously with the recognition from Washington of the work of our Baby Hygiene committee came the Branch announcement of the extension of that committee's work through the establishment of a new and larger clinic in one of the thickly populated sections of the city.

The November meeting of the branch was made the occasion for Christmas giving to the French orphan of the Branch. A gift of twelve dollars was sent by the members.

The December meeting was as usual our branch play time. The two hundred and more members and guests present did not forget, however, the serious times through which we are passing, and the gaiety of the afternoon gave place momentarily to a "New Year's Resolution" by many of the members to assume

part of the task of war saving for investing in war savings stamps.

Four hundred enlisted men from the army and navy posts about the bay were guests of the Branch at a dance, given on the evening of December 7, in the Fairmont Hotel. Special effort was made to extend invitations to all of the college men within reach, so that some of the members of the national association may have heard first-hand from their enlisted boys whether or not the dance was a success.

Connecticut Branch, New Haven, Conn.—On the fifth of December the Connecticut Branch closed the last of the registration booths, having registered over 18,000 women from New Haven and the outlying towns. There are 27,000 male voters in New Haven so we feel satisfied that 18,000 represents a good majority of the women in the city. The registration began on November 19, when forty registration booths were opened, all of which were operated until November 27th. After that date, 16000 women having registered, only the booths in the department stores and in the Public Library were kept open until December 5th. The work of filing and correcting the cards is still going on. It is being done chiefly by trained librarians whose time is donated in part by the Yale University library and in part by themselves individually in evening work. In the meanwhile, the cards are in daily use by two employment bureaus, one for paid workers, opened by the Chamber of Commerce to get more factory workers, and the other, a volunteer bureau, run by the A. C. A. The results of the registration appear to be highly satisfactory although whether they will seem sufficiently so to the business men of the city we cannot as yet tell. Upon the verdict of the business men depends whether we shall continue the work throughout the state.

Organization for registration was begun last July when the request that the A. C. A. undertake the work was made by the Connecticut Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. A delay in the preparations occurred on account of a persistent rumour to the effect that a national census of women was to be taken. On the 17th of October, however, the State Council came to the decision, approved by the Woman's Committee, to have registration taken in New Haven as an experiment before extending it to the rest of the state.

Mrs. H. A. Bumstead of New Haven, chairman of the State Committee for Registration, organized the work and it is very largely to her efforts that the success of the undertaking is due. Chairmen chosen by Mrs. Bumstead were appointed for the different districts—Miss Elinor Bliss for New Haven; Miss Street for East Haven; and Miss Summers for West Haven. Miss Bliss undertook the essential task of directing the exact technique for taking registration. She went to Chicago and

there procured for the benefit of New Haven the experience that the registrars had gained in their work in that city. On her return she instructed ten women in the meaning and purpose of the wording of the registration cards and they in turn gave lecture and discussion courses to the 400 women who finally acted as registrars. In order to qualify as a registrar, each woman had to attend a two-hour lecture and a two-hour discussion course in the manner of filling out the cards. The 400 registrars were procured by direct appeal to the A. C. A. and by a publicity campaign through the various city organizations of women, whose representatives were called to a mass meeting for the purpose.

The days between November 10 and November 27 were finally set for registration by proclamation of the State Council, which proclamation, together with that issued by the Mayor of New Haven, made an effective basis for publicity.

The expenses of registration were defrayed by \$500.00 given by the Chamber of Commerce and the Employers Association. More money was not needed on account of the service of volunteers and of the generosity of Yale University in donating rooms for headquarters, typewriter, mimeographs, etc. The registration booths were placed in public buildings, the Public Library and the schoolhouses, as well as in department stores, and the press cooperated generously in the publicity work. Copies of a poster drawn by Miss Christine Herter, the artist who planned the pageant given last year in the Yale Bowl, were displayed in trolley cars and shop windows and 75,000 handbills containing the proclamations of the State Council and the Mayor and giving the location of the registration booths, were published and distributed through the public schools and by other agencies. A mass meeting was also held at Woolsey Hall, donated for the purpose by the University,—where lectures on Women's Work in War were given by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the National Woman's Committee and by Mr. George B. Chandler, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the State Council. Forty registration centers were established in each of which one captain was in charge. Registration was also taken in all the factories which employ women to any extent. In some of the factories the registration was taken by the factory staff under the direction of the trained registrars. In one case the owner of the factory objected at first decidedly to the whole proceeding but was induced to see the light and finally himself took the registration of his women employees.

The fruits of the undertaking are now being realized in two employment bureaus. The Bureau opened two weeks ago by the Chamber of Commerce was given access at once to all the cards of women who offered to do paid work. It is impossible at present to say to just how great an extent the cards are proving of use in this connection. They are being referred to continually in the attempt to get more factory workers,

particularly for the munition factories. In the Bureau for Volunteers, opened two weeks ago by the A. C. A. at its own headquarters, the cards are proving an invaluable aid in finding and placing volunteer workers. In the first week that this Bureau opened forty women were placed as clerical aids to the doctors in the dispensary and in other similar work, and this week over 70 more have been sent out.

The Connecticut Branch intends to go on this year with the work started last winter in vocational guidance. At a recent executive meeting \$125.00 was appropriated for this work, as well as \$50.00 for the expenses of the Volunteer Employment Bureau. The lectures on Vocational Guidance this year, as planned at present, will tend to work up interest in special phases of the work. The lecturers are to be chosen by the different teachers' committees and it is hoped that the course will result in having Vocational Guidance definitely adopted in the schools of New Haven.

Denver Branch, Denver, Colo.—Our greatest interest is still centered in our Bureau of Occupations which we feel is filling more and more a real need in the community. To help provide funds for the bureau, the Denver Drama League presented two plays for us, "Helena's Husband" and "The Merry Death." There were two performances given, one Friday evening and the other Saturday afternoon, which netted us \$250.00. Owing to the urgent need of the Red Cross for surgical dressings we decided to form two units in the branch, one to do gauze work and the other to make other hospital supplies one day a week at Thrift House.

Elmira Branch, Elmira, N. Y.—The Elmira Branch of the A. C. A. which was organized in the spring of 1917, has a present active membership of one hundred and thirty. The club meets on the first Saturday of each month at which time some speaker of especial interest gives a talk to the members, following a business session.

The speakers for the first half of the year were Annie Beecher Scoville, who spoke upon "Some Unpublished Letters of Henry Ward Beecher." Miss Rachel Tolles, Principal of the American School for Girls in Beirut, Syria, who related some of the arduous experiences of her return journey to this country during the past summer, and Miss Ida Langdon, who spoke of her experiences in leaving Belgium at the outbreak of the war.

The annual luncheon and election of officers for 1918-19 occurred in January.

The members of the branch are all active in Red Cross work and assumed their share of the work incident to the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross membership drives.

Greencastle Branch, Greencastle, Ind.—In December our committee on French relief gave a knitting party in the large reception room of Bowman Memorial Building of DePauw University. The attendance was very good and the silver offering received has been of great help. The supply of little garments has been steadily increasing throughout December, and a second shipment will soon be made.

On December the fourteenth instead of our regular monthly meeting, the Branch entertained in the "Little Theatre" of West College, the High School girls and their mothers, and the University girls and mothers who reside in Greencastle. Miss Sage, Professor of Textiles and Designs at the University of Indiana, came from Bloomington to speak upon "Conservation in Dress." Miss Sage had been recommended to us by the State Council of Defense. In replying to our request for a speaker the State Council commended us as the first organization to ask for a speaker upon this important branch of patriotic service.

Our committee on Vocational Guidance entertained the Boy Scouts on the evening of the fifth of December, and a prize has been offered by the Branch to the first Greencastle boy to become a First Class Scout.

Greenwich Branch, Greenwich, Conn.—Not only our college club members, but all Greenwich women worked hard in the Red Cross drive, and helped make Greenwich's quota of 3,500 new members reach 6,500.

The November and December reports of the various committees are most inspiring.

The Library Committee reports that:

1. The campaign for funds for War Library Work netted \$1,266.00, a sum above the quota for Greenwich.

2. The town has appropriated \$2,000.00 for our library, making it eligible to receive State aid to the amount of \$100.00 to be spent for books.

3. The packing for camp libraries goes on each week at the Library.

4. The Library has received as special contributions a telephone, a flag and a flag-pole. The story-telling hour, the gift of the College Club, has been discontinued for the duration of the war, in order that the money may be expended to better advantage in buying books for extension libraries.

5. The Library Board has arranged to carry books to schools in the country districts by automobile, and is adding to the equipment of the Library as it sees fit.

The Educational Committee reports that the new Domestic Science course in the public schools is being given with great success. Now the practicability of furnishing school lunches has been taken under consideration by the club.

The Surgical Dressings Committee, an auxiliary of the

National Red Cross, which has at present five (5) different groups, each meeting once a week, reported that dressings were then being made at the rate of 9,952 per week and that from March, 1916, to December 31, 1917, 230,526 dressings had been sent by them to France.

Two new committees have been appointed, one to make the necessary arrangements for the adoption by the club of a French orphan, and the other to consider the advisability of undertaking the establishment of some sort of club, or if possible, "half of residence," for the working women of Greenwich.

Our President, who is also the chairman of the local Committee of the National Council of Defense, gave an account of the Women's Rally of the National Council of Defense at Hartford. This meeting of the chairmen of the counties of Connecticut brought out the fact that our town has excelled in food conservation, as evidenced by our good work in the Hoover campaign.

The Chairman of the Publicity Committee, who is also secretary of the local committee of the National Council of Defense, read a report of the war work which has been done by the women of Greenwich. In this work our College Club has had a large share. Besides its liberal contribution of dressings through the Surgical Dressings Committee and its adoption of a French orphan, it has bought a Liberty Bond, and supplied not only numerous workers for all the campaigns of the fall, but also chairmen for the following committees:

The Liberty Loan Committee; the Hoover Pledge Card Committee; the Home Gardening Association; the Canning Kitchen; the Red Cross Publicity Committee; the Local Committee of the National Council of Defense, and also the Secretary of the last named committee.

Kansas City Branch, Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Chapter of the Association has this year been supporting more interests than usual, because of the possibilities for war work. Perhaps our biggest and most permanent interest is the vocational bureau which is supported by the branch and managed by Mrs. Cramer whose enthusiasm and devotion have made the work vital and broad. In this work the vocational advice given by Mrs. Cramer to students in colleges and universities is quite as important as the placing of college women.

Connected with the Bureau is the High School Committee that calls on girls who have dropped out of high school, ascertaining the cause and offering assistance to finish the course, or aiding in securing better positions or better training. This year however the committee is a bit discouraged because it finds in many families so real a need for a larger income.

Another very interesting phase of this year's work is that of the Moving Picture Review Committee, at least one member of which sits every day making a list of approved films. Copies

of these lists are sent every day to the moving picture houses, many of which choose from them. As a result we feel that more patrons and managers are realizing the possibility of standardization. In this work we are indebted to the loyal cooperation of the Board of Public Welfare.

Our scholarship committee awards annually two loan scholarships to the University of Missouri and two to the University of Kansas.

The Red Cross Information Bureau, having its office at the Y. W. C. A., is managed by members of the Branch.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.—For the past month in Los Angeles Women's University Club circles, aside from the regular work, the Americanization Committee has been particularly active. It is making a survey of the industrial institutions of the city to ascertain the number of alien women, conditions in which they work, where they live, etc. and to obtain the co-operation of the management of these institutions in providing instruction for these foreigners in our midst. Two large packing houses have responded very encouragingly, consenting to the use of a small part of the eight hours during which the women are employed by them, for instruction which the superintendent of our city schools, Dr. Shields, has agreed to provide. The managers seem genuinely interested in bettering conditions. This is only a beginning as the survey will extend over the entire community.

On December the eighth we had a Christmas party for the children of the members of the club. Each child brought either a toy or some money to provide the Christmas gifts for 100 poor children of the city. The gifts were distributed on Christmas eve.

The Christmas Jinks of the Club will be given on Saturday, January fifth, at a luncheon.

Nebraska Branch, Lincoln, Nebraska.—The Nebraska Branch has this year been holding meetings at specified times as usual though the work undertaken has been connected almost entirely with war relief enterprises. The last meeting was held at the Red Cross headquarters when the members cooperated with other clubs and organizations in the city in making bandages and surgical dressings to fill the special call issued by the Red Cross.

At the previous meetings held this year at the home of the President, Mrs. May B. Field, sewing has been done on garments for destitute French children. The members of the Association hope, with the beginning of the New Year to have completed a consignment of these garments to the amount of twenty-five dollars' worth.

Nevada Branch, Reno, Nev.—The Nevada Branch of the A. C. A. had its beginning on March 28, 1917, when a few en-

thusiastic college women met in Reno, effected an organization, and sent their application for admission to the National Association to Mrs. Martin. The new Branch promptly received recognition and from that time its field of activity has been broadening and its membership increasing most satisfactorily. Monthly meetings are always well attended and much interest is shown.

As the State University, which is coeducational, is located in Reno one of the first things to engage our attention was an effort to have it placed upon the list of institutions whose graduates are eligible to membership in the A. C. A. The capable committee that has this matter in charge has already considerable correspondence regarding it and hopes soon to have some definite report to make as a result of their persistent effort.

Before discontinuing our meetings for the summer vacation various committees were busily engaged in well directed efforts for helpful local work, and plans were laid for co-operation with the educational and conservational bodies of the state and Nation.

The regular meeting of our Branch in December was preceded by a luncheon strictly in accordance with Mr. Hoover's ideas of food conservation, given in honor of Miss Ethel Moore of Oakland, Cal., vice-president of the Southern Pacific section of the A. C. A. It was a delight to have Miss Moore as our guest and her earnest, inspiring address was an incentive to renewed effort to do our best in these days of woman's opportunity for valiant service.

Pittsburg Branch, Pittsburg, Pa.—The Collegiate Periodical League with our president, Mrs. Rufus F. Emery, as chairman is now fully organized. Magazines and books are collected once a week and sent to the American Library Association in Pittsburg with which the A. C. A. committee is co-operating. Shipments are made to camps Lee and Hancock where soldiers from this district are stationed.

At a mass meeting of college women in November it was our good fortune to have with us Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, and Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, executive secretary of the A. C. A., both of whom made stirring addresses on how college women can help in war work. As a result of the meeting a committee to further war education in western Pennsylvania was formed, consisting of Mrs. A. W. McEldowney, President of the College Club and chairman of the educational committee of the Allegheny County Woman's Division of the Council of National Defense, Mrs. Rufus F. Emery and Miss Mary B. Breed. The committee has opened an office and is perfecting plans for the campaign. A big rally will be held in January.

The branch has adopted a war orphan. Mrs. W. D. Rentsch is raising money for his support by subscriptions.

Fifteen active members have joined the branch this year.

Saint Paul Branch, St. Paul, Minn.—The Saint Paul Branch bought out the entire Metropolitan Opera House for one performance of "Nothing But The Truth." The members under the very able leadership of Mrs. Ward L. Beebe and Mrs. A. W. Lindeke, the president of the club, sold every seat. The Branch thus netted a profit of over \$800, which will be used, in part, to increase its scholarship fund. In the past, two \$100 scholarships have been given to the University of Minnesota and one \$100 scholarship to the Saint Paul Public Library.

The Branch has invested \$650 in Liberty Bonds and has adopted a French war orphan from whom a letter in French has just been received.

The members meet every Wednesday at the Model Red Cross Work Rooms to make surgical dressings and hospital garments.

Seattle Branch, Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Branch like most women's organizations is enthusiastically devoting itself to war work. As we are so near to Camp Lewis, one of the largest cantonments, and also to Bremerton, the site of a great navy yard, besides having at our own University of Washington, the United States Naval Training Station, the inspiration to earnest and effective service is never lacking. As a result the program committee has decided not to confine itself to definite programs planned far in advance, but to arrange each meeting from month to month.

Able speakers presented the needs of the War Work Council, the plans in regard to the Hostess Houses at Camp Lewis and at Bremerton, the Library Drive and Food Conservation at the first two meetings of the year and the Branch responded to their appeals with both money and hard work. Feeling that in this time of stress afternoon tea is a wasteful indulgence, we have dispensed with it and have planned to spend our usual sum allotted to that purpose for some phase of war service.

The Branch takes great pride in the fact that one of its most able members, Dr. Mabel Seagrave, will leave soon for France. She is a member of the unit of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Several other members are preparing themselves for similar service.

In order to make our organization a greater power in the city the Branch has been making a determined effort to increase the membership and a large number of women have recently joined us.

Sheridan Branch, Sheridan, Wyo.—Our membership has almost quadrupled itself during our three years of existence as a branch. We now have twenty active and seventeen associate members, all of whom are enthusiastically interested in the work. One of our members who lives on a ranch so remote that she receives mail not oftener than once a month, is doing her full

share of A. C. A. sewing and knitting for the Red Cross Chapter. Because of weather conditions and road conditions more than the mileage (for every one here in this land of "magnificent distances" annihilates distance by use of the automobile) she can attend only the early autumn and spring meetings, but her interest never flags.

Our vocational secretary is a "live wire" and is studying local conditions with a view to possible avenues of helpfulness. She is not conducting a bureau, but she has ably assisted in bringing together several of the worthy unemployed and those in need of service, to their mutual benefit.

The December meeting of the A. C. A. was held at the home of the general manager of the Carney coal camp with Miss Bessie E. Amerman (Smith College) as guest of the afternoon. Under the auspices of the Delineator Seventh Baby Campaign officials Miss Amerman had just concluded a study of Sheridan county conditions. Her talk was illuminating and was enthusiastically received. The fact that a blizzard was raging on the afternoon of the meeting and instead of automobiles we were obliged to depend upon the trolley with a two-hour schedule and a late return in a car packed with coal miners, did not lessen our attendance or daunt our spirits.

Richmond Branch, S. A. C. W.—The Richmond Branch of the Southern Association of College Women has decided to take as its great work for the year the making of an educational survey of the State of Virginia. Dean May L. Keller is chairman of the Committee on Standardization which has this work in charge. A questionnaire has been prepared which will be sent to every four-year high school in the state, the four-year high schools being the only schools that can pretend to offer college preparation. We hope by this work to bring the college and high schools into closer co-operation.

At the October meeting the resolutions submitted by the National Council of Defense endorsing the movement to admit women to the Medical College of Virginia were adopted, and the local branch stands ready to further this movement in every way.

We have already sent contributions to the support of the Social Service Federation and to the Bureau of Vocations. Our work is so closely interwoven with that of the Bureau of Vocations that we felt it necessary to elect a special representative to keep us in touch with its activities.

The donation of books and pictures to the State Home and Industrial School for Wayward Girls was so much appreciated last year that we made it our Christmas philanthropy again.

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Allegheny College.—Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, came on December 13th, news of our President's decision to leave Allegheny College to take up (for the time being) a greater duty. On the 14th Dr. Crawford left Meadville to sail for France the following week where he was to take charge of locating four hundred Y. M. C. A. secretaries in their various lines of war-work. Never shall we, nor the citizens of Meadville either forget the scene at the old Erie station, as "Prexy's" face faded from view to the tune of "America" and "Hail, Allegheny." We have his promise to return in time for commencement in May and until then Mr. Camden Cobern will be the head of the college.

The idea of a Red Cross auxiliary in the college had to be given up owing to the shortened year, so the students have arranged to work with the city chapter. After vacation this work will be in full swing for the girls are responding liberally as to time.

Under the leadership of the Women's Senate, a new movement has been started in Huling's Hall in the matter of candy eating. Brought face to face with the present sugar famine in our own college life, and led by the desire at least to set an example, almost every woman in college voluntarily has signed a written contract "to buy no more candy during this college year."

Barnard College.—At an informal conference held on Monday, December 10th, the faculty of Barnard College voted that a committee should be appointed by the Dean to consider the political education of women and to make recommendations as to how Barnard can be helpful in this field at the present time. Such a committee is now being appointed, with Miss Maud A. Huttman, assistant professor of history, as chairman. It will investigate the situation in New York City, the demand for instruction of this sort, and ascertain whether it would be desirable for Barnard to offer for outside students a special course in politics during the second semester. It will also consider what courses in politics should be added to the regular curriculum.

Seventy-three students are already taking the course in federal, state, and municipal government given by Professor Howard L. McBain, and as a part of their regular work, visiting various government departments with offices here in the city. Three other students are taking advanced courses in politics at Columbia. The general plan for a special course of lectures on government and citizenship was approved by the Board of Trustees at its December meeting.

Professor George Willis Botsford, of the department of history died suddenly on December 13. He had been connected with Barnard, as lecturer, instructor, and professor since

1901. Professor Henry P. Mussey, associate professor of economics has resigned his position, and has asked that arrangements be made for carrying on his classes so that he may be released not later than the close of this semester. Mrs. Juliana S. Haskell, instructor in the Germanic languages and literatures, and Miss Mary A. Patchin, director of religious and philanthropic work, are absent on leave, doing government work for the War Trade Board.

Boston University.—During the last seven years there have been added to the resources of the University \$925,000. This does not include the Corbin bequest of \$565,000 which was made after the period covered by the report. The budget as passed at the meeting for the current year calls for \$432,401, an amount three times as great as that required six years ago.

The University has changed the date of its commencement this year from Wednesday, June 5, to Monday, May 20.

The girls of the College of Liberal Arts held in December a conservation meeting at which many of them pledged themselves not only to economize on dress during the war but to conserve their time as well. They will have a regular schedule of work; they will wear only serviceable and hygienic apparel and they will study the nature of foods and choose only the most nourishing.

The girls of the College of Business Administration and those of the College of Liberal Arts each gave a Christmas party to poor children of Greater Boston. On each occasion a member of the faculty played the rôle of Santa Claus and distributed gifts to the children from a Christmas tree.

Boston University has formed an undergraduate chapter of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association formerly known as the College Settlements Association. This is the first co-educational institution to be admitted to membership. The aim of this Association is to promote social justice and responsibility. It presents to the undergraduates opportunities to learn of all social welfare activities, public health, protective agencies and relief societies. This information is acquired through lectures and direct contact with these types of work. Miss Katharine D. Hardwick, A. B. '07, Boston University, has been appointed Executive or Field Secretary.

Brown University.—The length of the academic year at the Women's College has been shortened. Examination periods will be only one week; no holidays will be taken; the spring recess will be limited to three days, and Commencement will be held on May 29th. This change in schedule has been made so that the summer vacation may be used to greater advantage for special work and for study. In addition to other duties the War Emergency Committee will help place students in useful summer positions.

Last spring the Alumnae Association voted to establish a system of alumnae records which would give vocational as well as historical information. In October a keeper of such records was appointed to gather necessary information and to answer requests for graduates to fill positions of interest to them. The college has always been anxious to place members of the senior class in desired occupations. This year a census has been taken to find out both what vocations the students expect to enter temporarily and what vocations they wish to enter permanently. This information is tabulated and plans are being made to give personal conferences for vocational guidance. Many of the seniors have asked for such directions and advice.

The undergraduates have taken active part in numerous war relief campaigns. Drives for the Y. W. C. A. Prison Camp Fund and for Red Cross Membership have been very successful. As an expression of student patriotism a flag for Pembroke Hall was presented on December 4th by the Student Government Association.

Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.—The course devoted to the subject of Protective Work for Girls has been completed with a reasonable degree of success. No one was admitted to this course except those who could pledge twenty-five hours a week during the three weeks between December third and December twenty-first and fifteen hours a week during the following year. Thirty-three registered originally in the course but as the nature of the work became evident they dropped out until at the end there were only fifteen tested and tried by the arduous field work done, not only by day but far into the night in the dance halls and other places dangerous to young girls. The subjects covered were in general the duties of protective officers and women police, scouting and patrol work, supervision of commercialized recreation; methods of dealing with the individual girl, the subnormal and incorrigible girl, the unmarried mother; law enforcement; and programs of constructive work on behalf of girls, through recreational agencies, industrial supervision, and patriotic organization.

During the winter quarter the school offers special War Courses in Civilian Relief, and for Volunteer Settlement Workers as before; and is introducing a new course in Curative Occupations and Recreation. The school recognized the need for courses of this character as long ago as 1909-10 when summer courses in Occupational Work were offered for the attendants from the state institutions. For several years, however, these courses have been suspended owing to the lack of co-operation on the part of the state authorities. With the interest now developing in the prospective need of workers to train wounded and handicapped soldiers an effort will again be made to give training along these lines.

Lectures at the school in this course will cover the Admin-

istration of Public Charitable Institutions, Medical Problems in Relation to Social Work, The Psychopathic Principles in Occupational and Recreational Treatment, Social Pathology. The Technical Courses will cover those problems of Recreation which have a curative value and such departments of handwork as Weaving, Cement Work, Brushmaking, etc. As this course is designed to train professional and not volunteer workers tuition is charged and the full time of the student is required.

Cornell University.—In February, 1917, the first steps were taken by Cornell women in the mobilization of their forces into an efficient and organized body. Eighty-two Cornell women received certificates for their First Aid examinations passed last June. Besides this, seventy-five women were registered in a class in Automobile Repairing given in Sibley College.

The mobilization at Cornell is regarded as a vocational work for women, dealing with war relief and preparedness. Headquarters are in Barnes Hall. The Committee acts as a controlling body which superintends the units of the organization, each unit being conducted by an undergraduate girl and an adviser. At present writing there are eight units, which include: First Aid Classes, advanced First Aid classes, classes in Surgical Dressings, Knitting and Comfort Kits, Garment Making, all of which are auxiliaries of the local Red Cross Association; Physical Preparedness and Food Conservation (students have signed pledges for both); Industry, which includes wireless and automobile repairing; Liberty Loan Bond (the undergraduate women took a very active part in this campaign, buying one hundred and three Fifty Dollar bonds and also supporting the Y. W. C. A. Friendship Fund, by pledging \$3081.55;) and the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals and the Red Cross membership campaign. Also a committee has been formed consisting of representatives from the Agricultural College, from the Cornell Women's Club of Ithaca and the Adviser of Women at Cornell to consider all possibilities in the line of agriculture for our undergraduate women. Cornell undergraduate women are making to be ready to replace men and to do their full share in every movement where they may be needed. This work is being developed by the Senior Honorary Societies.

Mobilization at Cornell is not confined entirely to war relief. Next term it is planned to present a course in "Citizenship," or some kindred subject, with credit to our women, which will be valuable to them in wisely using the ballot which has just been voted to the women in New York State.

The Vocational conference, of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Recommendation, an institution at Cornell to help our women to know what is being done by women in the outside world, will particularly emphasize this year ways by which women may best do their share at this time. Lecturers from large manufacturing concerns, who have tried the plan of plac-

ing young women in positions heretofore held by men; speakers who are acquainted with the field for women and are acknowledged leaders therein; together with leaders in our biggest economic war-measure campaigns, will afford an excellent opportunity for young women to learn what is expected of them and what their opportunities are. The whole year at Cornell is one of economy in every way. President Schurman outlined the policy in his address to the women of Cornell at the opening of the college year.

Special emphasis is being placed on the criticisms received of women already in the field. For instance people interested in placing women in farm management in place of men ask for girls who have already lived on farms, because of their training; they must also be in good physical condition. Mental attitude toward work is particularly emphasized and is regarded at times even above experience. Some women have been criticised as not making their work a matter of business but rather a social diversion. Our women at Cornell are being made to feel that especially at this time all positions must be considered from a serious matter-of-fact point of view.

Elmira College.—Miss Mary Gray Peck, '89, has given an Oxford window to be placed at the left of the entrance of Alumnae Hall in memory of Frances Squire Potter of the class of '87. After doing distinguished work in Oxford University Mrs. Potter was Professor of English History in the University of Minneapolis.

Recent lectures were by Dr. John H. Finley, President of the University of the State of New York and State Commissioner of Education who spoke on the War Situation in France as it Affects Education; William R. George on the George Junior Republic; Dr. John H. Mill of Washington on the Mission conquest of the World, and Dr. Edgar J. Banks on the Seven Wonders of the World, showing a remarkable series of slides.

Professor A. H. Norton sailed for France on December 11th. He is to have charge of a Y. M. C. A. base camp of 5,000 men.

Miss Mary Riggs, '97, of Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey, spoke at Assembly, on the closing of that college for the war and the occupation of the buildings by the Turks. She will remain in America until the close of the war.

The Student body subscribed \$1,260.75 to the Student Friendship Fund as a result of the appeal made by Miss Kyle Adams, on her recent visit as a traveling secretary of the Y. W. C. A.

The College Red Cross under the direction of Miss Leggett and Miss Broughton has made during the last month more than fifty sweaters and a large number of bed-jackets, scarfs, pajamas and wristlets and drains and other surgical dressings.

Goucher College.—In connection with the portion of the Goucher plan for war service designated as "mental prepared-

ness," the series of addresses by persons specially fitted to speak authoritatively has been continued during the past month.

On December 4th Professor E. V. McCollum, of the department of bio-chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, lectured on the essential elements of a safe diet. On the seventh Professor Joseph S. Ames, physicist of the Johns Hopkins University and member of the commission of scientists sent over by the United States Government to study the applications of science to the war, spoke in chapel on the findings of the commission and called attention to the slowness of this country in realizing the urgent need of up-to-date equipment along scientific lines, particularly in connection with aeroplanes and the training of pilots. Miss Helen Fraser of England, who is helping organize war activities in American colleges for women, will visit Goucher on the fourth of January and will speak.

The student organization held a patriotic mass meeting on November 29th for the purpose of correlating the various forms of work undertaken by the students. A general war committee consisting of eight student members and ten faculty members will organize the work, acting as chairman of six committees: Current Topics, Surgical Dressings, Knitting, Periodicals, Finance and Entertainment for Men in Military Camps.

Subsequently, the hall students met to discuss ways of co-operating with the college authorities in the matter of food conservation. The slogan of the war committee is to be: "Translate interest and enthusiasm into terms of action."

Azora, the college literary society, recently presented two plays of widely different character: "The Turtle Dove," a Chinese fantasy by Margaret Oliver Scott, and "Riders to the Sea," an Irish folk tragedy, by John M. Synge.

Frances Sterling Clark, '13, whose impersonation in senior dramatics of the heroine of Percy Mackaye's *Jeanne d'Arc* impressed the author with her histrionic ability, after several years with the Coburn Players is now playing the leading role in "Daddy Long Legs" under the direction of Mr. Henry Miller. Another former member of Azora, Mary Lineback, '17, collaborated with Mr. William Nes in writing "The Spirit of Christmas" which won the prize offered by the Red Stocking Club of Boston.

Iowa State College.—Edith Curtiss a senior in the Animal Husbandry Department of this college has the honor of being one of the first women to ever represent her college at an International Stock Judging Contest. In the preliminary contest held at the college to select the members of the team Miss Curtiss ranked first, all other contestants being men. The team thus selected represented the college at the International Stock Show held in Chicago December 1-8.

The college celebrated its Home Economics day December

12th, which is the birthday of Ellen H. Richard, one of the pioneers in the field of Home Economics.

In the afternoon an exceedingly clever little play, "Oatmeal and Omelette," which has been produced at a number of colleges was given. Following that all departments of the Home Economics division were then open to the public. The exhibition shows all related to conservation in some form or other. One labeled "Thrift" showed the work the girls have done in remodeling last years hats and dresses.

University of Michigan.—The women of the University have recently been organized into a military unit and are giving one evening a week to training in army tactics. The women will be trained to assume the positions of orderlies, corporals and sergeants. The course is by no means compulsory but has already become one of the most popular gymnasium courses.

The plans for the Betsey Barbour House, the new dormitory for women given by Hon. Levi L. Barbour are practically completed. Excavation for the building will be begun very soon.

Alumnae Residence hall entertained its friends at an informal house-warming on December 15th. The guests were shown through the house which was charmingly decorated with Christmas greens.

New York School of Philanthropy.—The demand for trained social workers is increasing so rapidly that the New York School of Philanthropy has decided to admit an entering class in February. The curriculum of the School, which includes practical field work, is well adapted to meet the requirements for training in social work under war conditions. We therefore hope for a large class at this term.

University of North Dakota.—At the University of North Dakota, Red Cross work is being carried on by two groups. The women students devote their weekly Women's League meeting to knitting. The women of the faculty and wives of faculty men meet one afternoon and one evening a week in order to sew for the Red Cross.

The Liberty Loan campaign was a decided success, both in the student body and the faculty. In the case of the former, some women took out bonds individually, but an interesting plan was developed by which each of the residence halls should invest one hundred dollars in a bond. When this matures the sum is to be used for a student loan fund, to be known by the name of the hall originally investing.

The members of the North Dakota Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, many of whom are actively associated with the University, have adopted eleven of the Fatherless Children of France, as a part of their war program. Previous to this action, several children had been taken care of by individuals in the University group.

Many members of the University took advantage of an opportunity to sign the food pledge, through the espousing of the cause by the University Commons, where meatless and wheatless days are properly observed.

Oberlin College.—As has been the case in many other schools and colleges Oberlin College was forced by a shortage in the coal supply to extend the Christmas recess two weeks and will not resume its sessions until January sixteenth. It seemed advisable to the college authorities not to interrupt the work of the next semester by an enforced vacation when prolonging the Christmas recess would enable the majority of the students to spend the holidays at home. It is confidently expected that conditions will have adjusted themselves by the beginning of the New Year and that Oberlin will be able to complete the school year without further difficulty.

Ohio Wesleyan University.—Congressman C. C. Dill of Washington, who was chairman of the Congressional committee which visited all the battle fronts in western Europe recently, has written a very interesting account of his trip for the Ohio Wesleyan Alumni Quarterly. Congressman Dill is an alumnus of Ohio Wesleyan, having graduated with the class of 1907. He brought home many relics of the war, among them the casing of the first shell fired by an American battery. This was a gift to President Wilson from General Sibert.

Miss Mabel Cratty, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, in the Class of '90, is General Secretary for the Y.W.C.A. At present she is overseeing the organization of welfare work among the women and girls in and near the cantonment cities.

The English Writers' Club of Ohio Wesleyan University presented three original plays on Tuesday evening, December 18, in Sanborn Hall. Two of these productions were written by women. The club is composed of students interested in creative literary work and is under the direction of Dean William E. Smyser, head of the department of English.

University of Oregon.—The new dormitory for women, holding over a hundred women, will be opened shortly after the beginning of the new term in January. It is a charming colonial brick building, with a large dining-hall, parlors furnished in colonial style and the women's rooms, beside a suite for our dean of women, Miss Elizabeth Freeman Fox. The little old dormitory, Mary Spiller Hall, which only held some twenty odd girls, is to be taken over by our home economics department, established this year under Miss Lillian Tingle of Portland.

The girls of the University are making a huge University service flag, to hang in front of the administration building. It will measure ten by eighteen feet, and will carry nearly five hundred names.

A women's band has been organized this year, and gave its first public performance at a matinee dance the other day. The girls surprised every one by their command of instruments which to most of them were absolutely unfamiliar until the opening of school this autumn. Miss Jeanette Calkins has been elected president. She is also the business manager of the *Emerald*, the students' tri-weekly publication—the first woman who has ever held that position.

Pomona College.—The registration of women for this year shows a customary increase, but the war has greatly depleted the ranks of the men. Among other adjustments of the curriculum the college is offering a course on war problems in which the lectures are given by members of the history, philosophy and other departments.

Two books have been published recently by members of the faculty. Prof. Waldemar C. Westergard, Ph.D., has completed the first volume of his "History of the Danish West Indies," and Prof. Bernard C. Ewer, Ph.D., of the department of psychology presents a discussion of college problems under the title "College Study and College Life."

The department of music has been strengthened this year by the addition of Prof. Ralph H. Lyman who has had several years of successful experience at the University of Oregon, and by the return of Prof. Walter A. Allen after a year's leave of absence.

Radcliffe College.—The family of Mr. Arthur Gilman has given Radcliffe a gate as a memorial to him. It will be erected on Brattle street, near the former site of the Gilman School.

The Choral Society gave two additional performances of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Iolanthe* for the benefit of the sufferers at Halifax. It also sang Christmas carols with the Harvard University Choir at a meeting held for the benefit of the Red Cross and at the carol service in Appleton Chapel.

Statistics from the class of 1917 show that thirty-six per cent are teaching and twenty-seven per cent are studying. Others hold positions of many kinds—newspaper work, social work, secretarial work, war work in France, etc.

At a meeting of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, on December 27, the following reports were made: "Undergraduate War Service," Dean Boody; "College Course for War Service," Mrs. S. Burt Wolbach; "Radcliffe War Work," Mrs. George P. Baker; "Radcliffe War Record," Miss Lucy Paton.

Professor George P. Baker has been appointed by the government as chief of the Department of Scenarios for the Division of Films, under the Committee of Public Information. He is supervising the preparation of scenarios to meet misapprehension, prejudice or ignorance in regard to war conditions or government war measures. The pictures are of two kinds: actual photographs of the men in the training camps, of men embark-

ing, etc., and story films, such as are more often found in moving pictures. The department welcomes suggestions and scenarios for the work. Professor Baker is continuing with his courses in play-writing and with the "47 Workshop," in which the best of the plays written by the students are produced. His classes in the history of the drama are being given by Mr. I. G. Hart, and by Prof. Malcolm McLeod of Carnegie Institute.

Rochester University.—The war relief work, in the University has been pursued faithfully even during the busy holiday season. Seven afghans, made out of the squares that the girls had been knitting during the preceding weeks, added another acceptable item to an already long list of Red Cross accomplishments. Interest in the National Red Cross Society was revived by a successful membership campaign carried on just before the holidays.

The Senior plays proved to be a very welcome entertainment in the midst of December work. They reflected the general tendency in modern dramatic art, in being one-act plays suitable for the little theatre. The college social event of the holiday season was, however, as usual the Alumnae party, made entertaining by music, dancing and simple theatricals. The old year always goes out with this expression of friendship between the alumnae and the undergraduates.

Smith College.—In accordance with the request of the Department of Food Administration, a course of five lectures was given early in January by Lawrence Henderson, professor of biological chemistry in Harvard University. The college is conforming to the custom of meatless and wheatless days and butterless meals. Large numbers of students have given up sugar at table and most of the student body have signed the pledge to abstain, during the sugar shortage, from the purchase of candy made from white sugar and to discourage its being sent to them.

In addition to courses already reported, the college offers for the second semester a course on Individual and Abnormal Psychology in relation to Mental Reconstruction. This is intended to train students already fitted by other courses in the department for work in connection with the re-education of disabled soldiers.

A six weeks' course by the department of economics and sociology emphasizes the organization and management of the war relief work in small communities. Scientific Principles of Cookery is offered under the instruction of one of the members of the United States Department of Agriculture. These courses count for time as one hour courses, and students may not take other extra curriculum courses—such as the Red Cross, and type-writing and stenography at the business college while they are taking these.

The lectures in hygiene given to sophmores last year by Dr. Goldthwait, now in service in France, are delivered by Dr. Christine Mann, '95, of New York.

The freshman class, as its first corporate act, voted to give up class rings and to appropriate the money which would be so spent to some war relief cause. Other organizations are simplifying their programs and giving to the Smith Relief Unit. The dramatics divisions have voted not to hold division plays this year because of the pressure of war work demands. The junior promenade and the glee club dances have already been given up.

The contracts have been let for the new infirmary, the gift to the College of the Alumnae Association whose fund of \$75,000 was completed last June.

For closer cooperation between trustees and faculty, a Committee on Academic Tenure and Promotion has been elected. This will consider any proposed dismissal of members of the faculty appointed without limit of time and all promotions to the rank of full or associate professor, that is to permanent positions, and will report to the trustees. When so desired by a majority of the committee this report may be presented at a joint meeting of the committee and trustees.

Swarthmore College.—By a ruling of the faculty of Swarthmore College, unanimously endorsed by the men's and women's student bodies, Christmas and Easter vacations have been shortened and all holidays eliminated, to the end that the college year may close a month earlier than usual, and students and faculty may be released to the industries. Commencement 1918 will be on May 20th—this without the loss of a recitation day. The change means a condensation of college work so serious that the students will be forced to live simply and sanely. But this they are eager to do.

The exhibit of devices for eliminating fatigue while at work which was made December 3d under the direction of Dr. Blessing, head of the Engineering Department, showed students how to do the maximum of work with the minimum of effort, without imperilling their health. The display was a great success, attracting and educating hundreds of visitors.

In keeping with this attempted economy of activities and effort are the various money economies practiced by the students. Dormitory lights are extinguished during dinner to save fuel. Any student expecting to miss a meal notifies the college dietitian in order that there may be no waste of food. The custom of each table having a box of candy after Wednesday dinners has been abolished because of the sugar shortage and the expense. Women students, in order to earn money they have pledged to the Y. M. C. A. fund, have turned their hands to every imaginable trade, from millinery to boot-blackening.

The novel and interesting Food Conservation Train which is the product of the determined effort of Dr. Robinson, head of

the Economics Department, visited Swarthmore October 14th, while on its tour of the state. Housewives, professors, and the idly curious visited it and came away enlightened and enthusiastic.

The College was further informed on the food question by Miss Jane Addams, who spoke in First Day Meeting. Miss Addams urged an economic basis for the new internationalism.

Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, who has represented the American Society of Friends in establishing their reconstruction work in France, addressed the student body recently on the subject of the reconstruction problem. The address was especially interesting to his audience because numbers of their fellow-students have left college to enlist in the Friends' Reconstruction Unit now in service in France.

Syracuse University.—Christmas was observed by each of the sororities by parties for the children of the College Settlement or by baskets to the poor of the city. One of the sororities made up boxes for "the soldiers who get no mail," according to a confidential list furnished by a postmaster-friend at a large training camp.

The Senior Ball on January 29th was a "war-time ball" with a conspicuous absence of elaborate decorations, expensive favors and refreshments. Decorations consisted of flags, and economy was carried to the point of dispensing with taxicabs for the people of "the Hill."

The Board of Trustees at its mid-year meeting altered the curriculum of Teachers' College so that the degrees of Bachelor of Pedagogy, Bachelor of Pedagogy in Music and Bachelor of Pedagogy in Art will be abolished and in their stead the degree of Bachelor of Science will be given, with the privilege of majoring in Music, Art, Physical Education, and Pedagogy.

A rapid campaign among students and alumnae of the University for clothing for the Halifax sufferers resulted in a large truck-load of boxes and packages which was sent on the relief train from the city of Syracuse.

The Syracuse University Hospital Unit, a part of General Hospital, No. 6, left on December 19th for Fort McPherson, Georgia. This unit is composed entirely of faculty and alumni of the Medical College as officers and undergraduates from the University as privates.

Trinity College, Washington, D. C.—The students of Trinity have succeeded in finding an outlet for their desire to help win the war. The spontaneous expression of much generous enthusiasm has issued in the formation of a Bureau of War Charities, with the object of stimulating and systematizing war relief work among the students. This bureau does not confine its efforts to any one charity or charity organization but aims at helping, in however a moderate a degree, as many forms of relief

as possible, holding firmly to these two axioms, "He gives twice who gives quickly," and "Every little helps." The Bureau has accordingly contributed to various relief funds—Belgain, Polish, Italian, the money being the result of donations to the self-denial boxes placed in conspicuous localities in the college, or the proceeds of concerts or entertainments planned and carried out with a minimum outlay of time but a maximum of spontaneity and hearty cooperation. The admission fee charged at these affairs is necessarily small and the audience is strictly confined to the students themselves, but the results are worthy of commendation. These evenings are sometimes arranged by various college societies and sometimes directly by the Bureau, which consists of twelve members representing the four classes.

Not content, however, with giving of their spending money—and everyone knows how many ways there are of spending a college student's allowance—Trinity girls also give some of their moments of relaxation to such indoor pastimes as knitting, sewing and pasting. A surprising proficiency in wielding the needles has resulted from their persevering industry. Making identification cases for Catholic soldiers for the Catholic Women's War Relief Association, collecting magazines for the K. C. amusement halls, sewing hospital garments, filling comfort bags and making scrap-books for the Red Cross are some of the activities to which Trinity students devote themselves when classes and assignments do not call.

University of Kansas.—The proposed War League of American Colleges is now a fact. Olin Templin, dean of the College, who originated the plan has been asked to undertake the formation of the League with headquarters at Washington, D. C. The scheme is a proposal to syndicate the idea, ideals and strength of academic America for its own good and for the good of the nation. No decision has yet been reached in regard to a leave of absence for Dean Templin, as the length of his stay is indefinite.

Students who enlist in some branch of the army or navy or are called in the draft will receive credit for this semester's work, and seniors will be granted their degrees if they are called into service within ten days after they leave the University.

A company of faculty men for military drill is being organized, and about thirty men have already signified their intention of joining the new unit. Several men of the faculty are drilling with student companies, and will probably transfer to the faculty group.

Of the "intended vocations" listed by more than 800 women of the University eleven propose to practice medicine, five are going into business life, one wishes to be a "salesman," and five are studying architecture. Five hundred women expect to teach, three are to be chemists, six are to be bacteriologists and five are to be expert dietitians. Next to teaching the profession

of journalism is the most popular vocation among the women here.

Vassar College.—The war service activities of the college have been carried on this year under the direction of a joint committee of students and faculty. A large Student Committee had already been organized at the beginning of the year with Jeanette Baker, 1918, as Chairman and the Presidents of the four leading student organizations on it as members, besides representatives of the Junior and Senior classes, Secretary and Treasurer, and other members without special functions. At the suggestion of President MacCracken, a Faculty Committee was appointed to serve with the students and joint meetings of the two bodies have been held constantly since the beginning of the year.

At the time of the Christmas drive for 10,000,000 members of the Red Cross, the War Service Committees canvassed the college to see how many were already members and it was found that 82 members of the faculty and 791 students belonged to the Red Cross, a total of 873 members.

The War Service Committees decided to have but one large campaign after the Red Cross of the fall, for the raising of money for war purposes during the semester, and after careful consideration, it was decided that the object of this campaign should be the National Students' Friendship Fund proposed by the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. in their national campaign. This Students' Million Dollar Fund was to go to the work for prison camps abroad, for the armies of the allies at the front and for women near the contonments in this country. A mass meeting was held at Vassar, addressed by Miss Margaret Burton and Mr. Francis Sayre. Miss Jeanette Baker spoke to the Students' Association on the Fund and the Faculty Committee sent information about the fund to all members of the faculty. Pledges were then distributed one day and collected the next and a sum of nearly \$16,000 was raised for this Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Fund.

Another important part of the work of the Committee was shaping the Preparedness Courses for the second semester. During the first semester this year, Preparedness Courses were given in personal hygiene, in typewriting and stenography and in languages—French, German and Spanish. The courses planned for the next semester are to be an American Red Cross institute for home service with Professor Mills as director and Miss K. Z. Welles as instructor; courses in typewriting and stenography; languages courses in French, German, Spanish and Italian; a course in food conservation which will include a study of food conservation and food values following suggestions made by the Hoover administration and also practical demonstration of canning; Red Cross courses in first aid; elementary hygiene and home care of the sick; and surgical dressings; and last a

course in elementary training in teaching the blind. Plans for the summer work in preparation at Vassar have not yet been completed but it is certain that a larger agricultural unit will work upon the college farm and it is hoped that certain special courses may be offered.

The interest in war work in the college was greatly stimulated by the presence of Miss Helen Fraser of England during the week of December 3rd to 8th. Miss Fraser has been released by the English government at the request of the Women's Committee of the Home Council of National Defense to speak in this country on the mobilization of women for war work and she spent a week at Vassar under the auspices of the Ellen H. Richards Lectureship Fund.

State College of Washington.—The Women's League, comprising all college women, has given its cooperation in the Students' Friendship War Fund Drive, in the Hoover Conservation Campaign, and the work of the American Red Cross. The war committee of the Woman's League has under its supervision all the war activities of the campus for the purpose of unifying the work of women's organizations in relation to the war. Official members of the war committee are the Dean of Women, and President of the League, ex-officio; and the Vice-President of the League, who is chairman. Other members are chosen from the League Council.

Two hundred women of the State College assisted in the down-town Red Cross Drive, December 14th and 15th. Twenty-two booths, located in various business houses, were in their charge. One thousand memberships were secured from the citizens of Pullman and vicinity.

President Foster of Reed College, who has recently returned from France where he was working under the direction of the National War Council, delivered an address on "Red Cross work in Europe" under the auspices of the Pullman Red Cross Association and the Twentieth Century Club of the college.

The Dean of Women of the State College has organized a faculty committee to prepare a bulletin on all vocational and pre-vocational courses, offered by the college and in the Elementary Science Department, which women may take with the assurance that the demands of the future will furnish them opportunity for activity in these newly developed fields of work. Especial attention is to be paid to the newer occupations, which are now and will be after the war calling for women's service,—as in the several fields of engineering.

Wellesley College.—Charlotte Fitch Roberts, Professor of Chemistry, died December fifth, 1917, after an illness of only four or five days. Miss Roberts was a graduate of Wellesley in

1880 and followed out her graduate study in Cambridge, England, in Berlin and in Heidelberg and took her doctor's degree at Yale in 1894. She was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science. Her experience as a teacher had been altogether at Wellesley.

The work of Miss Roberts is carried on by Miss Harriet Isabel Cole, A. B. Middlebury College, A. M. Radcliffe. Miss Cole was an assistant at Wellesley in 1913, a graduate student at Yale in 1913-1914 and an instructor at Simmons in 1914-1917. She was engaged in industrial research at Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh. The college is fortunate in being able to secure her at this time.

The college also mourns the loss of Mr. Alpheus Hardy who had been for many years treasurer of the college. Mr. Hardy died at his home in Boston, December eighteenth, after a brief illness.

In January the college will welcome Miss Helen Frazer who is accredited by the English government to lecture on women's work in the war. Miss Frazer is speaking to many of the women's colleges and organizations in America and is very highly recommended as a most interesting speaker.

We have been much cheered in the last weeks by seeing a wonderful model of the proposed academic group on Norumbega Hill which is to repair the damage of the fire of 1914. Those of us who have lived for two years in the temporary building put up so hurriedly after March, 1914, where we have already worked three years and where in spite of leaks and crowded conditions we must continue to carry on our office work enjoy contemplating the possibilities of this beautiful group of a Liberal Arts Building for class-rooms and offices, an Administration Building, and a Laboratory Building for Physics and Psychology. These three buildings in Collegiate Gothic of brick with an elevation of two stories and a third in the decorative roof as represented in the model are a reassuring sight. The trustees have awarded the contract for the first of these buildings, the Liberal Arts hall, and it is now expected that work will begin early in the spring. As this hall extends from the Art Building to Wilder nothing at present standing will have to be torn down.

William Smith College.—The college began its ninth year with a slight decrease in attendance, eighty-four this year as compared with ninety-four last year. There were few changes in the teaching staff.

Ever since the college opened in September war economy in the dormitory has been practiced by observing two meatless days and one wheatless day each week. The first six weeks in the Household Arts classes were devoted to food conservation problems.

The Committee on Lectures has arranged for a very interesting series of lectures on war work here and abroad. The first in the series is to be an illustrated lecture by Charles Upson Clark of the American Academy at Rome on "Italy and Its Part in the War."

On December 9th Miss Kyle Adams and Reverend Paul Micou talked to the girls about the Student Friendship Fund. The girls pledged \$1,000 and so far have raised \$1,200. The girls have been requested to make their pledges according to what they can raise by personal sacrifice and not by calling upon their families for money. Many girls have given up Christmas gifts, class rings, class bouquets, the formal Junior Prom and the formal Senior Banquet.

Through the efforts of the History and Economics Departments a series of twelve lectures will be offered, attendance at which will be required of seniors and juniors. This course will be based on the added responsibilities of citizenship due to the granting of suffrage to the women of New York State.

University of Wisconsin.—The most interesting and important event at the University of Wisconsin has been its loyalty campaign. The young women were the earliest to organize war work at home, although the quota of men both faculty and students, who volunteered for war service was very large. Both men and women united in the loyalty campaign. It began during the drive for the Y. M. C. A. fund, when certain aspersions directed against Wisconsin as the home of La Follettism aroused both alumni and students. The alumni passed spirited resolutions repudiating the policy of the senior Senator from Wisconsin.

The students prepared and circulated a pledge promising to observe meatless and wheatless days and to deny themselves the luxuries of candy, ice cream, etc. There were over 3,000 signers.

The distinctively woman's share of Red Cross work is receiving due attention at Wisconsin. The girls knit everywhere and at all times. Strong committees on sewing, cutting and surgical dressings are contributing to these activities. The emergency committee of the Woman's Students' War Work Council has sent large numbers of pennants and posters to decorate the walls of the Y. M. C. A. buildings at Camp Grant and Camp McArthur. With the aid of friendly auto owners this committee collects five hundred magazines per week for the camps. Contributions are also being made by the members of the council to the fund for the Fatherless Children of France.

In the Y. M. C. A. drive the University exceeded the \$20,000 asked for. The young women gave their full share of the fund.

The War Work Council has issued a little book of forty tested recipes on food saving, the proceeds of the sale of which will go for the purchase of Red Cross supplies. Over 2,000 of

these recipe books were sold in one day, and another edition ordered.

It is worthy of note that the Junior Promenade has been abandoned for this academic year by vote of the class and a Liberty Bond Ball is to be substituted at the usual time in February. Sororities and fraternities voted at the beginning of the semester to have no formal parties during the year. This means a large expense saved for relief work and other good causes.

Patriotism in Alaska

Alaskan natives are doing their bit to win the war as is evidenced by the following list of suggestions to school teachers and others prepared by Superintendent Hawkesworth, of the southeastern district school service, and transmitted to Collector of Statistics W. Carson Ryan, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior:

Teach knitting: If none of the staff knows how, get one of the native women to teach the lady teachers first. Have every girl from the third grade up learn.

Teach first aid: It is all given in your Boy Scout Manual.

Organize a movement to promote a working unit in your town for teaching the policy of the United States in "making the world safe for democracy." This war is for the benefit of Alaskans as well as civilized people everywhere.

Organize a woman's club for weekly meetings on Red Cross lines: Use the organization for personal and civic improvement. Correspond with a chartered Red Cross. Our Douglas is authorized to organize under the Douglas City charter.

Encourage investments in cooperative stores, Liberty bonds, or bank: The native people of Sitka subscribed over \$1,200 in Liberty bonds.

Encourage cooperation in civic work: Get your town to stand as a unit. Have a definite amount of work for the common good started and finished each year.

Encourage play: Native children do not get enough vigorous sports. I met a girl yesterday who can chin herself fourteen times. Can your girls do it twice, your boys five times?

Use Thompson's Essentials: Master the 45 combinations. Dramatize your stories. Practice "talking" rather than "reading" your lessons in class. Start an intensive study of Clark's Graded Writing Lessons.

Preserve every piece of good work done by your pupils for the local and district exhibit in the spring: Bring your school and town into close relationship.

Start an antituberculosis campaign: If you do not have a copy, write me for "Tuberculosis, a Disease of the Masses and How to Combat It."

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. IV

FEBRUARY 1918

No. 2

APPOINTMENT BUREAU

Women's Educational and Industrial
Union
264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

The Bureau wishes to record its interest in the meetings of the National Committee of the Bureaus of Occupations held in New York in December. The Director was able to combine business and pleasure by spending the day before the meeting at the headquarters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at the invitation of the head of one of its departments. This visit was arranged that a vocational adviser of a group of women's colleges might see the possible opportunities for the graduates of these colleges. The increasing interest that corporations are taking in the employment of the younger graduates is very marked.

Through the courtesy of the Chairmen of the Mayor's Committees on Employment and Women in Industry, the Director was able to study the Employment Clearing House and the Bureau of Information and to be present at their several committee meetings. She returned to Boston with many new ideas in regard to the organization of employment bureaus.

Miss Davidson, the student worker who is studying employment, has been given two weeks in New York and Philadelphia for studying the non-commercial employment offices

in these two cities, and has enjoyed the hospitality of the Bureaus.

In view of the demand for college women as employment managers, and the openings in factories for women in the planning rooms and in charge of departments the Bureau is arranging for a course of three lectures from employment managers to be given in the latter part of January and the beginning of February. It is also cooperating with the Union War Committee in a lecture to be given by Mr. Henry W. Shelton, Secretary of the Taylor Society.

The four Professional Opportunity lectures arranged by the A. C. A. Committee on Vocational Opportunities of the Boston Branch, cooperating with the Bureau, will begin on February 13. Further details will be given later. The Union Conference of Committees of which the Appointment Bureau has charge will take place on January fourteenth. The subject is "War and the Employment of Women." The Associate Director will speak on the subject as it affects the Bureau. Mrs. Healy will give the report of her investigation, which she is continuing and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, State Chairman of the Women's Committee of National Defense, and Mrs. William Troy, Chairman of the State Committee on Women in Industry will also speak.

During the Christmas holidays we welcomed a number of volunteer workers who asked for an opportunity to get in closer touch with work of this

character, or to have a little secretarial experience in a real office.

Our employment situation is undoubtedly that of the other bureaus, plenty of good jobs and a scarcity of well trained or experienced workers.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors was held December 6, 1917, and the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. William Roy Smith (Bryn Mawr); vice-president, Miss Vida Hunt Frances (Smith); Secretary, Miss Lydia Biddle (Swarthmore); treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Shoemaker (Vassar).

There will be standing committees on College Affiliations, Club Affiliations, Publicity, Finance, Membership, Nominations, Volunteers and Vocations.

During December the Bureau received calls for analytical chemists, physicists trained for plant test work, mechanical draftswomen to start tracing of plant layout, piping and other work incidental to the development of a chemical plant. There were also requests for hospital laboratory technicians, social workers with a knowledge of Slavic languages, girls' club organizers accustomed to public speaking, a campaign worker, a farmer for special work on a dairy farm.

As the war progresses this Bureau has had an increasing number of requests for the trained case worker not only in connection with standard social organizations but also with special war agencies.

The year's records show a greater

number of calls for laboratory technicians in hospitals. In fact any college or technical school graduates with special training or experience are in great demand.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Stevens Building, Wabash Ave.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

"What kinds of positions do you fill?" is the question we hear every day. Among our placements lately have been a librarian with the Chicago Historical Society, an artist with a firm of designers and illuminators, a lunchroom supervisor, an executive for one of the department stores to follow up the charge accounts which have lapsed, a stenographer with knowledge of French and Spanish for a translating bureau, an editor for a medical journal, two college girls as correspondents with a firm in Indiana to take the place of college men; two library assistants with the Crerar Library, a secretary for one of the department heads of a Chicago newspaper, a secretary for the president of a college in Texas, a city home economics agent for the city of Omaha, an investigator for the National Women's Trade Union League, a cafeteria director for a Y. W. C. A., a book reviewer for a weekly paper, a route tracer for the Automobile Blue Book, a piece-work artist for an interior decorator.

One of the clubs in this city has instituted a patriotic educational campaign and the choice for the secretary of the committee lay between a man and one of our candidates. The latter secured the position. One of the settlements called for a director of physical training. We sent

two girls who had worked together and had unusual experience in a summer camp of dancing and gymnastics, and both were chosen. Another settlement wanted a visiting housekeeper and took our candidate who had had experience with the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The attorney for a railroad asked us for a college-trained secretary one morning. We wired a candidate in Wisconsin who came for an interview the same afternoon and began work five days later. Another college-trained secretary had an interview with an employer last August and five months later as a result of that interview secured a position with the president of the firm. Two of our candidates are at present doing research work with the city's psychopathic laboratory.

We have noted as undoubtedly has been the experience of the other bureaus a decided tendency on the part of employers to expect overtime work from candidates. Work at night, Saturday afternoon, and even Sundays are all crowding in, and the lunch hour is being crowded out. We deplore this tendency extremely. The great pressure on war relief organizations, on all business these days cannot be any adequate excuse for impairing the efficiency of workers. England has learned the lesson of this short-sighted policy through bitter experience since the war began, and it would seem that this country might profit by that experience without going over the same disastrous road.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

409 Chamber of Commerce Building

THEODOSIA E. RAINES, MANAGER

In view of our lack of registrants,

and in accordance with our policy of vocational counselling to students visits were made this month to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Boulder. At the two former places the work of the bureau was talked over with the branches of the A. C. A., members were chosen to represent us in the community, and both to women wishing employment plans were made to make us known and to business men. Our representative in both places will take the initial interview and look up the local references. Thus the different Branches of the A. C. A. will be vitally interested in our work and will be of great service to us. At Boulder, a very interesting conference was held on the 12th of December. A talk was made to about 200 university girls at the close of which many questions were asked and the manager was kept very busy handing out literature to eager students and answering their personal questions. As many individual conferences were held as time would permit, with the result that a number of students promised to come into the office during the holidays.

Work in the office has been heavier than in November, but did not equal that of October which was our "banner month." During that time we made our largest monthly placement and had the rather unique experience of having every candidate accepted. The overwhelming demand for stenographers has given place to an almost equal one for bookkeepers, or even for girls with "heads for figures."

As yet this office has had but few calls from women made suddenly dependent upon their own resources because of their husbands' call to war. In this connection we are wondering if other bureaus are having our difficulty in placing married women. Time and again we have practically filled a

position, when the employer would suddenly remember that our candidate was married and so would find it "impossible to be employed by his company." Of course the constantly increasing demand for women in industry will take care of this and other outworn ideas.

One thing we are very glad to note is that salaries for women have jumped at least ten dollars a month in the past few months. There is a corresponding demand on the part of employers for women whose services are worth this increase.

What, oh, what, are we Bureaus going to do for registrants? There is an increasing willingness on the part of big business to employ inexperienced college women, but we, at least, have not enough suitable candidates "to go around." I should be very glad to know what the other bureaus are doing along this line.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

209 Congress Building, Detroit

MRS. HELEN C. MONROE, MANAGER

The principal effect of the war upon the work for women here still seems to manifest itself mainly in the increased number of calls for stenographers for war work for the government. Some calls have come from manufacturers who are doing war work, but as yet there has not been a great increase along this line, since the factories are only beginning to be ready to care for war orders. Every encouragement is given through this office to girls to take the civil service examinations. Several factories have opened their laboratories to women recently.

The star position of our history to

date was filled this month, when we provided one of the firms employing a number of girls with an employment and welfare manager at an initial salary of \$1500. Other interesting calls were for a trained librarian to assist in cataloging an industrial library and a school secretary.

Several of the small colleges in Michigan have sent in requests for talks on vocational work. We are hoping to increase the scope of our work in this direction this year.

A new form of membership has been instituted this month. Employers with whom we have made successful placements and others interested in the work this Bureau is doing are being given the opportunity to take out a firm membership at \$10.00 per year. This is with the distinct understanding that it is not a fee for services rendered, but a support for a movement of which they approve. Personal calls are being made by the manager and board members, and ready response has been found among the few firms that have been approached as yet. This membership entitles the firm to send one representative to an Advisory Board of Men, to be formed.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Fifth Floor, Bessemer Building

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The office of the Pittsburgh Bureau has had a busy month with many calls from employers and many women registering or asking advice. In spite of this activity, there have been a smaller proportion of placements made, because of the lack of women with adequate training. As is often the case positions and candidates do

not always dove-tail, and many applicants for the same type of position may not offer one suitable candidate for a call. The poor service in street-car and railway travel makes it necessary to have the candidate live reasonably near her place of employment, which further limits the range for her. Considering all these difficulties, we feel that the volume of placement work has been all that could be expected.

Among the interesting positions are these:

A large downtown church lost both its assistant rector and an office clerk. It was decided to have a superior woman do the work of both of these former incumbents, for which service a salary of \$1,000 to begin with was offered. The Bureau happened to have ready for such an opening a widow of superior education and attainments who was a member of that denomination and who proved to be the very person needed.

The British ministry of munitions needed clerical assistants which the Bureau supplied immediately after receiving the call. This was easily done, as training was not required and many women without training are available.

With the United States Bureau of Mines, we placed a college girl with an especial interest in mathematics, to do chemical computing and statistical work. A beginning salary of \$85 per month was paid.

A young woman who had unusual equipment in chemistry, having done graduate work in that subject, was appointed to a very desirable position with the research department of a large manufacturing plant, at an initial salary of \$1200.

Another large manufacturing plant, employing many thousand

men and women, has about decided upon our candidate for the position of employment manager of the girls in the shop.

An unusually large number of calls for stenographers has been registered.

To bring the results of the splendid conference, held in New York by the National Committee of the Collegiate Bureau before the College of Pittsburg, under which our Bureau is operating, there will be a meeting of the Bureaus January 9th at which time the chairmen of all the committees will make reports. It is hoped in this way to bring the inspiration of that meeting to all interested in the work.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

19 West 44th St., New York

EMILIE J. HUTCHINSON, MANAGER

On December 8th we shared in the interesting conference of the National Committee, formerly known as the Central Committee. One of the most interesting meetings was that in the evening when the delegates listened to some of the members of the new Advisory Committees that are going to co-operate with the Bureau. There is a widespread feeling that the Collegiate Bureaus have a big and particularly important task before them in meeting the emergencies due to the war. It is greatly to be hoped that we can work out a plan adequate to meet the situation.

Placement work for the month of November had certain well defined characteristics in comparison with the corresponding month of 1916. More candidates were placed in permanent positions, more candi-

dates were placed in positions paying twenty-five dollars a week or more, and a much larger number of positions were filled in which stenographic training was not required. Among the candidates placed were five librarians in the business field, six clerks with the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, an editor to start a house organ for a large national bank, and three private secretaries with men doing important war work. The demand for women trained in special lines of work and able to hold responsible office positions is at present much greater than the supply. As the weeks go by this demand promises to be increased and we shall have to make a special effort to discover candidates. It may also happen that employers will have to take inexperienced workers.

WOMAN'S OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU

827 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

MARGARET HUTTON ABELS, MANAGER

The Minneapolis bureau has now been in operation for almost two months, and there has not been a breathing spell for the manager in that time. Her education in matters concerning local conditions has been rapid, due to the necessity of answering a thousand questions about every conceivable thing of interest to women. Many women have come for vocational advice and for information about war work, and where and how to train for it.

So far, the war has not materially affected women's labor in the Twin Cities except as it has thrown many middle-aged women on their own resources for the first time in their

lives. The problem of supplying these women with work and of persuading employers to give them a chance to show their ability is the most serious matter now confronting the bureau. War conditions have increased the demand for women's work very little except for stenographers and typists for such movements as the Red Cross membership drive and the Y. M. C. A. finance campaign and for clerks and stenographers for civil service positions in Washington. The bureau has been able to assist in meeting these needs.

The manager has been asked to speak at all the business colleges of Minneapolis during December and January. Many registrations have come through interest aroused by the talks already given before Minneapolis and St. Paul clubs and societies by the manager and the members of the board of directors.

Although the work of organizing the office and of installing filing systems and of interviewing several hundred applicants has left little time for interviews with employers, the manager has begun this most important phase of the work with good results. The Bureau has made twenty-three placements in eight weeks.

Plans are on foot for co-operation with city and state employment agencies with a view to anticipating labor problems arising from war conditions.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

201-2 Kansas City Life Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, MANAGER

The past month was given up more to answering letters and to giving

vocational advice than to placing girls in positions. Unfortunately this office had more calls for stenographers and bookkeepers than it could fill. We had a call from a Kansas hospital for a pathologist and after writing the Universities of Missouri and Kansas and making a canvas of Kansas City, we were unable to fill the position.

This office is pleased to note that the Boston Educational and Industrial Union is taking up the question of right preparation for the women who intend to go into the business world. This demand for women may be disastrous to the future of the woman movement if half prepared and untrained women get positions which call for thorough preparation. Several large banks and corporations in Kansas City have informed this office that they will call upon us soon for college women to take the place of men who will soon be either advanced or leave their service. Our Kansas City Railways Co. is to take on women conductors in the near future. Naturally this office will not furnish women conductors. As there is no need for such a vacancy, there being no shortage of men labor at this point, the unions are going to fight this.

They claim that it is only another way the corporation has of employing "fink" labor. Our Association has furnished the greater part of the women who are doing volunteer ambulance and motor service in Kansas City.

The Civil Service man at this point has called us up several times and asked that we call our registrants' attention to the fact that women with a B. S. degree are very much needed in Government service. The hurry up call for stenographers for federal work is an old one. It seems anything but encouraging when the Federal Government has called for Nematologists at a beginning salary of \$600 a year and at the same time advertises examinations for stenographers who will get \$1200 a year to begin on, no special educational qualifications being necessary for the latter.

A good many of the High School teachers of both Kansas Cities have been to this office during Christmas vacation asking for information in regard to opportunities for doing work in any field whatsoever next summer. The desire to do one's bit competes with the desire to pad out one's expense account during these days of the high cost of living.





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THE PRINCIPAL, Box E, Lake Forest, Ill.



B O O K S A N D A N N O U N C E M E N T S

This Department will include brief mention of books received by *The Journal*. Books written by members of the Association will receive first consideration.

Organic Evolution. By Richard Swann Lull, professor of Paleontology at Yale University. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$3.00.

While there have been many works on evolution in its varied phases, there has been a notable lack of adequate text-books to supplement lecture courses, and this work of Dr. Lull's, which was a direct growth from lecture courses given by him in Yale University, will fill a long-felt need in colleges. The first part he devotes to a consideration, necessarily brief but comprehensive, of the history of evolution and a classification of organisms and their distribution. The second part is concerned with the mechanism of evolution in which the various factors of selection, variation, mutation and heredity, and important theories are considered. Since Dr. Lull is an eminent paleontologist he naturally stresses the paleontological evidence of evolution in his consideration of evidences. Ample illustrations, an exhaustive index and bibliographies at the close of each chapter add much to the value of the work.

Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity and Evolution. By R. H. Lock, Sc. D. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price \$2.00 net.

This is a new edition, revised by Dr. Leonard Doncaster, of the

author's earlier work published in 1906. The late Dr. Lock belonged to the modern English school of evolutionist and was a man of high attainments. The work is not a text-book but a technical study of variation and heredity, the major consideration being given to Mendelian principles. The mutation theory of de Vries is also considered, but Lock regards many of de Vries' suggestions as purely speculative; fascinating but not convincing. There is a chapter devoted to eugenics wherein Lock upholds George Bernard Shaw in the theory of heredity which forms the basis of "Man and Superman."

Big Jobs for Little Churches. John F. Cowan, D.D. New York: The Fleming Revell Company. Price 75 cents net.

Here is a practical and inspiring book concerned with the hopeful and encouraging signs in the rural church. It shows how the life of a country minister is no longer given over to expounding doctrines once a week, and attending sewing circles or sitting by the bedside of the dying the other six days. The new country minister is helping people to live. He has a place in their daily activities and pleasures. He is a leader in community betterment and his church is the center of a strong community life. In his weekly pastoral conferences everything pertaining to rural life is discussed in vigorous fashion, and some of his Sunday sermons may be based upon those topics. They include community singing, athletics, cooperation in buying and selling, sanitation, economics, beautifying homes and

churches, even scientific agriculture for quite as likely as not a course of this kind has been a part of his ministerial equipment. The author who is himself a country minister has for many years followed the growth of the "little church" and is admirably qualified to discuss the questions at issue. He has a charge at Kohala, Hawaii, and invites correspondence, especially on the subject of federated churches.

Food of Working Women in Boston.

By Lucile Eaves, director of Research in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Published by the Union, 264 Boylston street, Boston, Mass. Price 75 cents.

These valuable investigations are concerned with several grades of workers in groups outside the family. After outlining their scope and the methods of work employed in making the investigation, Miss Eaves discusses the noon luncheon of Boston working women with a comparison as to results in nutrition of the luncheon brought from home, the box luncheon and those offered by the restaurant and cafeteria. She then considers the living arrangements of the workers, their dietary habits generally, the relation of wage to food expenditure, factors influencing the utilization of organized houses, subsidized houses, the light housekeeping plan, the cooperative housekeeping plan and kindred subjects. The copious statistical tables will be found of great help to persons undertaking research work along similar lines, as will the appendixes which include lists of firms that have provided restaurants or cafeterias for their employees.

Department Store Education. By Helen Rich Norton, Associate Director, School of Salesmanship of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, Mass. Published by the Federal Bureau of Education. Price 25 cents.

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This bulletin begins with a history of the Boston School of Salesmanship now widely recognized for the capable graduates it is turning out, and in logical order takes up the courses of study at the school, the methods of instruction that have been found to yield the best results, "follow-up" work, relations with the pupils, and the work of the teachers' training class. In addition there are illuminating discussions on educational work in department stores and salesmanship in the public schools. An appendix follows, an important feature of which is a typical week's program in the Boston School of Salesmanship.

Anne of Brittany. By Helen J. Sanborn. The Norwood Press, Norwood, Mass. Price \$2.00.

"It was in 1908 on a second trip to Brittany," says Prof. Katherine Lee Bates in her charmingly sympathetic introduction "that Miss Sanborn first fell captive to the witcheries of the Duchess Anne." Later the spirit of this "twice-crowned queen" so possessed Miss Sanborn that she conceived the idea of writing a book on the subject, and even Death itself stood aside for a time to allow her to complete her chronicles. It is a fine book in its red cloth cover stamped with the arms of the Valois and of Brittany and the story is a fascinating and absorbing one from the days of Anne's childhood and young girlhood in Brittany where she was almost idolized, through the joys and sorrows, the triumphs and troubles of her regnancy, to her death at the age of only 37 years. France has her body (she is buried at St. Denis) but her heart is at Nantes among the Breton people she loved and in whose memory she is still enshrined after these four hundred years.

Rambles in Old College Towns. By Hildegard Hawthorne. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price \$2.50.

Those who enjoyed Miss Hawthorne's "Old Seaport Towns of New England," published about a year ago will be delighted with her new book. The author has the happy gift of recounting well and enters into the spirit of adventure joyously and with abounding humor. One follows her with ever growing interest from the University of Virginia which first claimed her attention, to William and Mary College, to Annapolis, to Princeton, Yale, Brown and Harvard; to Wellesley, Bowdoin, Dartmouth and Amherst, Smith, Williams, Vassar, and West Point, and lastly to Cornell, which seemed to impress her most of all. For although all her life she had heard of the wonderful work of this great

democratic university, never for a moment had she imagined it in such a picturesque setting. When Helen Keller had the pleasure of her first ocean-bath she exclaimed: "But no one ever told me the water was salt" Miss Hawthorne looked about her from the sublime eminence upon which Cornell is throned and said: "But no one ever told me of this—all this green enchantment, these dancing waters, the exquisiteness of the lake, these bits of forest surrounded by such immensities of peace and loveliness. And the university itself! Wonderfully beautiful! Thoroughly alive! It's tremendous!"

The illustrations by Albert Seaford done in pale tints are charming. They include many prominent buildings and other points of interest in and about all the institutions visited by Miss Hawthorne in her "rambles."

FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

Intercollegiate Community Service Association Fellowships

Unique among the opportunities for professional training offered to women who are college graduates are the four Fellowships which have been granted by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association in past years; unique in that they afford academic training in conjunction with apprenticeship experience.

The plan drawn up by the Committee on Fellowships states: "The aim of a Fellowship is to offer to young women who look forward to professional service in social welfare opportunity for training both in the theory and in the practice of social work." It provides residence in the Settlements in order that the students by living among people, especially of the industrial group, may have an intimate acquaintance with one of their home districts, and may through the human relationships that develop in the house activities have a means of increasing that sympathy and understanding which are essential to the finest social teaching and leadership. It is the aim of the Fellowship to provide care-

ful instruction in the underlying principles of social education, and to furnish knowledge of social and industrial conditions. It is also the aim of the Fellowship to arrange for continued and regular supervision of practice work in whatever phase of social education or social reconstruction the student desires.

These Fellowships require residence at the Settlement from September 15 or October 1 until June 15 or July 1, according to academic requirements, and the stipend is at present \$400 a year, paid in nine monthly instalments. Bryn Mawr College, Simmons College, and The Boston School for Social Workers give a scholarship to cover the cost of tuition for those courses pursued at the college. This list of scholarship opportunities, the Committee believes, will be increased for the coming year.

Three of the Fellowships are provided jointly by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association and either Bryn Mawr College or Smith College or Wellesley College alumnae to an alumna of the respective college. The fourth Fellowship, "at large," is awarded by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association to the graduate of any college of good standing.

In awarding these Fellowships preference is given to the candidate who has pursued appropriate undergraduate courses; for example, in economics, politics, sociology, psychology, or biology; and who has had at least one year of graduate training or successful experience in some phase of social service.

The expansion of purpose and interest of the Association to include all phases of social work permits the Fellow to reside at the Settlement and to carry on practice training in connection with the type of social work in which she is specially interested.

Application for these Fellowships should be sent to the chairman of the Committee, Miss Florence Jackson, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., or, if the applicant is a candidate for one of the joint Fellowships, to the secretary of the college of which she is an alumna.

Bryn Mawr Fellowships and Scholarships open to other Colleges

Two Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Fellowships in Social Economy and Social Research are awarded annually on the ground of excellence in scholarship to candidates who have completed at least one year of graduate work at some college of good standing after obtaining their first degree.

Several Graduate Scholarships of the value of \$200 each may be awarded to candidates next in merit to the successful candidates for the fellowships; they are open for competition to graduates of Bryn Mawr College or any other college of good standing.

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial Scholarships in Politics and Industry of the value of \$400 was founded in 1910 and is awarded to the candidate wishing to devote herself to studies

dealing with the position of women in politics and industry, whose work shows most promise of future success.

The Robert G. Valentine Memorial Scholarships in Social Economy and Social Research of the value of \$200 is awarded by the faculty of Bryn Mawr college on the nomination of the director of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research with the approval of the donor.

Application for these fellowships and scholarships should be made to the president of Bryn Mawr College not later than the first of April preceding the academic year for which the fellowship or scholarship is desired.

Latest News from Constantinople College

Constantinople College opened September 18th with an enrollment of 300 students. Of this number only forty-one are boarders owing to the fact that the great scarcity of food has made it impracticable to open the regular boarding department. Those who have enrolled as boarders have done so on condition that they pay the full cost of the table board which is now more than four times what it is under normal conditions.

President Patrick sailed the first week in September, having received special permission from the Turkish Government to return to the College. Some delay was experienced en route, in securing the necessary permits to pass through the belligerent countries.

Dean Wallace continued as acting-president in the absence of Dr. Patrick. Miss Burns, head of the Physics Department, continues as the efficient registrar of the College and Dr. Barnette Miller, head of the History Department, and Miss Muriel Kinney, head of the English Department, have both remained at their posts, making in all six American women on the faculty who refused to leave when diplomatic relations were broken off.

Woman Assistant Manager

Significant of the importance of women to industry is the appointment of Miss Hilda Mulhauser as assistant manager of the newly organized Employment Service of the federal Department of Labor. For the past ten years Miss Mulhauser has devoted her time and energy to all the phases of the employment problem, making intensive studies as well as practical investigations. She is identified with several organizations being a member of the Board of the Consumers' League of Ohio, the Woman's Suffrage Association, and the Woman's City Club of Cleveland and New York. She is vice-president of the American Association of Public Employment bureaus.

The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

VOL. XI—No. 7

MARCH 1918

THE WOMAN'S GREAT PROFESSION OF THE FUTURE

JANE A. DELANO

Director, Dept. of Nursing, American Red Cross.

The world today is looking to the nursing profession to aid in solving some of the problems incident to war. So great is the need—so vast the task, that these very demands are lifting nursing to a place of rare privilege.

Its obligations are first the nursing care of our Army and Navy; response to the calls for nurses that come from our Allies; maintaining the efficiency of our hospitals at home—to which our sick and wounded men before long may be coming; and to contribute to the utmost in safeguarding public health.

It is inconceivable that our men from camp and battleship and trench should not have proper care and their chance of life; it is inconceivable that nurses should be found wanting. But the lowest estimate that has been made calls for 30,000 nurses for an army of 1,500,000 men. Every nurse released for duty abroad leaves a vacancy at home. And our men who are going to offer all they have deserve our very best. The needs of our country are imperative and must be met.

The situation to be understood, requires the use of figures. There are between 80,000 and 90,000 nurses registered in the United States at the present time. The Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross, the great mobilizing agency for nurses for military and naval service, has enrolled 17,000, approximately, of these registered nurses and the enrollment is increasing at the rate of about 1,000 a month.

By the middle of January the Red Cross Nursing Service had equipped and sent abroad 1,790 for Army and Navy service; provided 2,500 nurses for home service in camp and cantonment and naval hospitals, and had practically ready for mobilization 2,000

others. Over a thousand nurses had been appointed as instructors in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick, and about an equal number were serving on committees as recruiting agents.

This Red Cross enrollment is the reserve of the United States Army Nurse Corps and the United States Navy Nurse Corps and supplies nurses as required to the United States Public Health Service. Demands for Red Cross Nurses are constantly increasing.

One day the call may come to recruit a group of one hundred for service with the British expeditionary forces, in response to a request from that government to our own; perhaps the next day a call for a highly specialized group to serve with a hospital abroad dealing with Orthopedic, Psychiatric, contagious or surgical work will be received. And these women, skilled through their years of exacting, thorough, accurate training, respond, in the words of a Red Cross nurse, "thankful beyond words for the knowledge of how to care for the men who are ready to make every sacrifice—of sight, of limbs, of independence, of life itself—to defend our country." In this spirit they receive the telegrams that sweep away in one stroke personal advantage, comfort and convenience, and in a few hours they are preparing for the stern conditions that face them abroad or in our own cantonment hospitals. Equally willing to sacrifice, many of the hospitals in the United States are relieving the most valued members of their staffs of nurses for service in military hospitals.

Thus far, by careful adjustment, the demands have been met without very seriously disorganizing the home conditions. But as these demands grow daily a problem that may be serious indeed, arises in connection with nursing for civilian needs. The situation is the more grave because the very war-conditions which take nurses from the hospitals and wage earners from the homes, produce a greatly increased amount of sickness and distress in the civilian population at the time when there are the fewest facilities for guarding its health.

So the general public, as well as the medical and nursing professions, has a definite responsibility here: first, in releasing as many private nurses as possible for military duty; second, in utilizing hospital facilities, visiting nurses and smaller agencies where one nurse can care for several patients; and in preparing, through whatever means may be afforded, to assist in all matters pertaining to public health. And training schools for nurses must first of all offer increased opportunities for the training of more nurses.

Our country does not send out its clarion call to capable and

educated young women to enter upon work exacting and laborious—full of intimacy with suffering and tragedy, without offering in return rich compensations in life's deepest satisfactions.

The capable trained nurse is one who has learned to think in terms of humanity; the work of her hands and brain is the foundation of a healthier and happier future for the human race. It may be the nurse nearest the firing-line who realizes most fully the importance of the *Peace* service of her profession; who foresees in the years immediately following the war the unparalleled need of trained nurses throughout all the world.

Other countries besides our own will ask for women of superior education and ability to administer, supervise, and instruct in schools for nurses and other nursing activities. Nursing is not alone the care of the sick in homes and hospitals; it is the prenatal instruction of mothers and the care of babies; the supervision of the health of school children; the instruction and care of tuberculosis patients, welfare work in industrial plants and mental hygiene work; and it enters into almost every part of the social service structure. Who would not call it the woman's great profession of the future?

There are few women who can adopt a profession without having as the deciding factors of their choice, the time required in preparation and the expense of those years. The Committee on Nursing of the Council of National Defense has issued several bulletins (which may be had on application to the Secretary, Committee on Nursing, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.) taking up these and similar practical matters in the most concrete way.

The student nurse is at no expense for tuition, board, lodging, laundry or uniform in the great majority of schools, during the two or three years of her training. The life in most schools is healthful and regular and full of vivid human interest. And the young pupil nurse will find one of her greatest satisfactions in the fact that from the very first day of her training she is serving the colors. She is doing this very literally, by aiding in the care of the civilian sick, thus assisting in the present emergency; and at the same time she is thoroughly preparing herself for larger duties and on the completion of her training will be ready to take the place and the full responsibilities of the graduate nurse, with a constantly widening field of opportunities for usefulness.

As the average length of training in the best schools is three years, the college graduate who may be considering the nursing

profession will naturally ask at once if some good hospital training schools are not prepared to give credit to college graduates with science training, and how much credit they will give; and how one can best decide on what training school to enter.

The bulletins just referred to answer these questions in more detail than is possible here. But it may be said briefly that a number of the best schools for nurses in the country *have* expressed their willingness to adjust their courses to meet the present crisis; and it seems probable that more will do so.

Schools in the following list (which the Committee on Nursing offers as a suggestive list merely) have arranged to give credit of from six to nine months, or in some instances, of one full year in the regular course of training:

University Hospital, Augusta, Ga.; Bellevue and Allied Hospital, New York City; Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio; Farrand Training School (Harper Hospital), Detroit, Mich.; Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.; Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass.; Post Graduate Hospital, New York City; Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.; Robert Long Hospital (University of Indiana), Indianapolis, Ind.; The City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York City; University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Washington University Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

The University Hospital, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass. and several other hospitals are endeavoring to meet the crisis by a special adjustment of the third year of work without reducing the total length of the course.

In making one's selection of a school a most important point of consideration is that it be registered in the state. Otherwise the graduate will not be eligible for the title of R. N. or registered nurse.

Very generally, the superintendents of the training schools have, with broad vision and remarkable resourcefulness, enlarged their facilities for training and housing a greatly increased number of pupil nurses. Sometimes when the latter has been impossible their communities have put suitable accommodations at their disposal. And a number of training schools have so arranged their hours that pupil nurses may take their courses and still live at their own homes.

The American Red Cross has no schools for nurses, nor does it give or authorize any short course which qualifies one as a trained nurse. To be a "Red Cross nurse" is to have met the standards of enrollment of the Red Cross, and to be subject to any call of duty for home or foreign service, as specified in the enrollment. Red Cross Nurses receive no compensation except when on active duty. When called upon for service with the Army or Navy Nurse Corps they will receive the pay provided by law for these Corps and are entitled to the same War Risk Insurance as officers and enlisted men. All Red Cross nurses assigned to duty in military or naval hospitals automatically become members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, and after their assignment to duty are no longer under the supervision or direction of the Red Cross.

Over 50 Red Cross nurses have been recruited for the United States Public Health Service, usually for service in the sanitary zones, surrounding the Army camps and cantonments, which were established as one of the means of preventing contagion between the camp and civil community.

And under the Town and Country Nursing Service of the American Red Cross a body of Red Cross public health nurses is engaged in the rural communities of 23 states. It is made up not only of visiting nurses, but inspectors and instructors, carrying an educational campaign into homes and schools and clubs throughout the entire community.

The Red Cross, while it furnishes these nurses and provides the supervision of the service, undertakes to place it in rural communities only in cooperation with local organizations which finance the undertaking. The Service maintains several exhibits which are almost continuously traveling about the country. A two-reel motion picture illustrating the activities of the rural nurse is one of its most valuable features.

Special courses of four or eight months duration in practical training in public health nursing are now offered in several centers to nurses, otherwise qualified, who wish to enter the town and country service. The visiting nurse associations in several large cities give field training to such students. Regular eight-months' courses are given by Simmons College, Boston; Teachers College of Columbia University in conjunction with Henry Street Settlement, New York; Western Reserve University, Cleveland; and by institutions in several other cities. Practical field work is part of the instruction in all of these courses. In addition shorter courses

are given by the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston and the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Red Cross Nurses are always on call for service in public disasters and epidemics. The history of this service is dramatic in the extreme, as has been told in part in many books. Mabel Boardman in her book "Under the Red Cross Flag at Home and Abroad" has described the work of the Red Cross Nurses at Dayton at the time of the floods,—an omen of the "reconstruction work" which is taking hold on public attention today.

The courses of training which are given under the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross are "Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick" and "Home Dietetics", consisting of fifteen lessons each, which were established for the purpose of aiding women to care for the sick in their own homes. These courses have been completed by about 50,000 women, and by several groups of men as well, who were about to move into isolated communities.

Satisfactory completion of these courses is the first step in becoming a Red Cross Volunteer Nurses' Aid, a term which is applied to those women who, having met definite requirements of the Red Cross, are available for such service as they have voluntarily pledged themselves to give. While there has been little opportunity for the service of nurses' aids thus far, should the need for them become greater candidates will be selected from those who have had these courses of instruction and they will be given an opportunity for practical experience of one month (working eight hours a day) in approved hospitals.

College women throughout the country will be interested in the action that Vassar is taking in throwing open its doors next summer for a three months' preliminary course in subjects required in the best training schools for nurses. This is being done not only with the object of bringing to college women the opportunities open to them in the nursing profession today, but to give them a portion of the theoretical instruction under favorable college conditions. Students may be recruited from all the colleges of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae from the classes of 1908 to 1918 inclusive.

The American Red Cross has appropriated \$75,000 for this first session's work. Instruction will be given in household management, elementary nursing, including bandaging, anatomy, physiology, applied chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, hospital economics, nutrition and dietetics and allied subjects. This instruction is given only as a preliminary to the regular training as a nurse.

Special arrangements have been made for the admission of students taking this course to a carefully selected group of schools for nurses, where definite credit will be given for the work.

The profession of nursing is one of high traditions and ideals. Its ministrations are so close to life and to all vital things that all one has of education, of culture, of the joy of living and of devotion to a great purpose may here find full expression. And thus as a profession it makes a very special call and should have a very special meaning for college women.

EMERSON'S PROFESSOR OF BOOKS

FLORENCE M. HOPKINS

Librarian of Central High School, Detroit, Mich.

Essays and lectures on such subjects as "books which have influenced me," "books which I would take if cast upon a desert island," "one hundred best books," "books about books" and the like are always interesting, although it is practically an axiom that no two minds would make exactly the same selection. The very words "books and libraries" are fascinating, for they imply a possible range of thought as unrestrained as the mind of man has ever been in any age or in any subject. They hold for us the accomplishments of the past and the written dreams for the future. They are alluring, like music and invite one to linger and browse. The delicate influence of a well selected home library upon those who have been free to wander in it, has scarcely been measured in our hard and fast Procrustean school and college curricula. Occasionally a friend or a biography will start us thinking of the latent power which lies in such freedom. Only the few who have been reared in cultivated homes, where books and music and art and service are the very life of life and joy of being can fully realize the inspiration which comes from such environment.

Though there is no influence in the world which can equal that of a refined home, yet our public and school and college libraries are making great effort to supplement the lack of such surroundings for those who have the ability to respond to them, but who have missed the inheritance which could have provided

them. There is, however, always an unavoidable lack of the delicate and inspiring personal element in any public service. Probably Emerson implied this lack when he said, "Colleges, while they provide us with libraries, furnish no professor of books; and I think no chair is so much wanted."

It is fascinating to try to formulate some of the functions which Emerson might have assigned to his professor of books. He who, though a great scholar himself, has stated "I had better never see a book than to be warped by its attraction clean out of my own orbit, and become a satellite instead of a system," that "books are for the scholar's idle time" and that reading should always be kept "sternly subordinate" to the active soul, could never place in his chair of books a learned man merely, or a bookish tyrant unrelated to nature and to life. One fitted to hold such a chair should be gifted with the power to make atmosphere everything, leaving details for specialized study. His should be the important though difficult task of creating broad views, and of giving large outlooks, and of cultivating a thirst for the springs of real culture and true life. He would lead us sometimes into the rushing currents of the great movements of the present, sometimes into forgotten ages of the past, but never absorb us so deeply in the records of the thoughts of others as to bury our own thinking and reduce our composition and conversation to quotations; rather he would lift them to creative, constructive response.

What a memorable rainy day we might have with such a professor in the alcove of a library containing old illuminated manuscripts and early printed books. He would give us no dates to learn, or inscriptions to translate, but he would throw such a human interest about the books as to start us searching for ourselves the knowledge concerning them. How alive he could make even a file of old magazines by tracing down, by means of Poole's Index, the first publications of Dickens and Scott and Carlyle, as they came out monthly in the magazines of their day. A natural sequence to Poole's Index would be the index of current magazines, as published monthly in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. An interest in other indexes, such as novels, portraits, corporations, manufactures, genealogies, books in print, card catalogues, and the like, would naturally follow. Even out-of-date encyclopedias might be clothed with a fascination all their own, if examined in the light of the recent developments of the encyclopedic plan, extending, as it does, into special encyclopedias for almost every important subject.

Our professor would probably take us to the alcoves of the works on philosophy in one of his serious moods. He could not hope to introduce us to even the leading terms of philosophy, neither would he entangle us in the meshes of abstract thought, but he would charm us into philosophizing for ourselves and thus open the doors for a clear insight into the world philosophies, and make us want to spend years of specialized study upon them. He would show us that an artist and a poet can often give us the deepest truths of philosophy, and that Browning's conviction that there is "A good in all evil, and a hope in ill success" is as reliable as are the convictions of a Kant or a Hegel or a Plato.

Our days in the alcoves of books on religion would be rich indeed. Here we should feel the desire to take our shoes from off our feet in recognition of the fact that the ground upon which we stood was holy ground. We should realize that we were considering the strongest force in human development; a force which has fed the springs of action in history and biography, in literature and in art, in church and in state. With profound sympathy we should examine the crude beliefs of the childhood of the race, and regret that men ever interpreted their gods or god, as revengeful, easily angered, and appeased only by sacrifices. We should linger over the beauties of the great mythologies, and feel the poetic charm of the response to nature and to life by unscientific, but imaginative and religious peoples. We should revere the tremendous influence which sacred books of different nations have had in human development and recognize and rejoice over the sparks of spiritual truth and beauty which have survived the ceasing of tongues and the vanishing of knowledge. Our faith in that which abides, in spite of the storm and stress of ages, would be immeasurably heartened, and our distress over the crude forms in which it has sometimes been clothed, would be softened. We should realize that real spiritual truth can be transmitted from age to age through personalities only, and not by theory or by philosophy, and should cherish therefore every divine word heard by any great soul, and call every place where God and man have met, a Bethel, whether recorded in our own sacred book or in the sacred books of other peoples. As we searched the pages of our Bible trying to find some comfort in the unspeakable darkness of the present hour, we might wonder whether the cause of it all had not been the recurrence of a famine, more dreaded by Amos of old than any material hunger: "Behold I will send a famine in the

land; not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord."

A deep interest in the books classified under sociology could hardly fail to be awakened, especially in the present upheaval of the world. Here we should find the best thought concerning the relationship of men, and their interdependence in all phases of life, commercially, politically, socially, nationally. We should be impressed with the successes and failures of both autocratic and democratic forms of government, and wonder at the external laws enacted in different ages in an attempt to make the world safe by working from the outside. We should consider the treatment of criminals under different civilizations, and bow our heads to the ground in remorse over the blindness and cruelty of man's method of dealing with his morally sick fellowmen. No doubt we should find on the sociological shelves authors who would hold the so-called better element of the social group as responsible for crime as the criminal class itself, because they have not prevented the existence of conditions which make criminals out of weak natures. Books on slavery and poverty also would be commented on by our professor, and books on labor and trusts and land and finance.

Books on education might cause us to wonder if we have not brought the sufferings of the present upon ourselves because we have given our main attention to the development of the intellectual phase of education and left the moral phase to environment or temperament or chance or week-end religion, and here would be opportunity for our professor of books to encourage this thought and to put us in touch with the minds that would most stimulate us and prompt us to investigate for ourselves this many-sided subject.

In the company of our professor when we took a book in hand—a book written centuries ago in some dead tongue we should feel that even the relationship of words and of grammars and of dictionaries had a fascination of their own. Our respect for the great modern dictionaries would be enormously increased after a few hours spent in examining the early ones produced by Bailey, Johnson, Worcester and others. The preface of the Cawdrey "Table Alphabeticall" of 1604 stating that it had been gathered for the "benefit and help of ladies, gentlewomen or any other unskillfull person" would help us to realize how far we had progressed in three hundred years and how rich we are in the

possession of our great Standard and Webster and Century and Murray dictionaries. We should find treasures in these volumes which we had never thought before could be packed into a single reference work.

In the science section instead of being oppressed with what we had hitherto deemed dry and filled with tiresome detail we should, under our new guidance, be touched to see the beauty and quickening mystery of science in all its phases.

If our professor of books were balanced in his course, as indeed he should be, he would have us examine into commerce and transportation and construction with an interest similar to that shown for subjects of a more academic nature. He would make us feel the debt that civilization owes to the mechanic trades and would charm us with old and new books on invention. Our grasp on human activities would be more democratic when we placed beside our philosophers, poets and scientists, our bridge-builders, engineers, carpenters and men of business.

As we entered the history alcove and tried to formulate in our minds just what constitutes the history of a people we should recognize that a summing up of all the subjects considered in the alcoves we had visited and many others was needed to rightly interpret it; that no historian could accurately portray the life of a nation without considering its philosophers and religious leaders, its educators and lawmakers, its inventors, artists, poets and men of action, its language and its contribution to science, its social customs and forms of government; that in this section therefore we should be introduced to all men who have left their impress upon the ages, and to customs and beliefs that form the rock-bed of our present social, economic and political structures and all our learning.

Whether or not I have caught in the slightest degree Emerson's thought in suggesting a Professor of Books we can be confident that he would appoint no one to such a chair who had not the power to inspire and quicken; to first acquaint one with one's self and then introduce one to other souls who had become self-acquainted; neither would he appoint one who did not rest upon the truth that education is never completed and that growth requires opportunity as well as time.

DATA CONCERNING THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

By the Committee on the Needs of Women's Colleges of the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae: Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, Anna D. Fry, Carrie A. Harper, Carrie V. Lynch, Mrs. Lucia C. Noyes, Edith S. Tufts, Anna J. McKeag, (Chairman).

The Committee on the Needs of Women's Colleges of the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has recently investigated certain aspects of graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Arts in most of the colleges and universities represented in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. In this investigation information was secured from the deans of graduate schools or the chairmen of committees on graduate instruction in regard to degrees conferred on women in June, 1917, a date on which the number of degrees and the nature of graduate work were probably as yet unaffected by economic conditions growing out of the war.

The investigation attempted to cover the following points:

Number of M. A. degrees conferred on women in June, 1917.

List of departments in which the major work was done toward these degrees with the number of degrees in each.

Number of degrees conferred on women within one year of the matriculation of the graduate student.

Number of women taking M. A. degrees in 1917 who were salaried departmental assistants during the year 1916-17.

Total number of hours (year-hours) required for the M. A. degree. (This is inclusive of the hours assigned to the thesis.)

Is a thesis required? If so, how many hours are assigned to it?

Maximum number of hours which may be offered in a minor subject.

Fixed charge for tuition per year of graduate work.

Number of scholarships open to women studying for the M. A. degree.

How many women who took the M. A. degree in 1917 are now teaching in colleges? In secondary schools? How many are continuing graduate work?

At the June Commencement (in one or two cases, May or July), 1917, the Colleges which are represented in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and which have replied to the inquiry of the Committee conferred 834 degrees (Master of Arts) on women. These degrees were distributed among the following institutions:

Boston University, 8; Brown University, 13; Bryn Mawr College, 10; Columbia University, 341; Indiana University, 16; Tufts College, 2; Leland Stanford Junior University, 31; McGill University, 2; Mount Holyoke College, 2; Northwestern University, 10; Oberlin College, 6; Ohio State University, 14; Pomona College, 1; Radcliffe College, 29; Smith College, 11; Syracuse University, 7; University of California, 79; University of Chicago,* 60; University of Cincinnati, 10; University of Colorado, 8; University of Illinois, 30; University of Iowa, 7; University of Kansas, 28; University of Michigan, 36; University of Missouri, 14; University of North Dakota, 3; University of Toronto, 7; University of Washington, 11; Vassar College, 2; State College of Washington, 2; Wellesley College, 3; Western Reserve University, 1; College of Wooster, 1; Yale University,** 2; University of Pennsylvania, 17; Johns Hopkins University, 5; Clark University, 5.

The following colleges represented in the Association do not confer the degree of Master of Arts: Goucher College, Iowa State College of Agriculture; Knox College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Reed College and William Smith College.

The following colleges report that they do not encourage students to return for graduate work, although they occasionally permit students to work for the degree of Master of Arts when special conditions seem to warrant such a procedure: Cornell College (Iowa), Earlham College, Lake Forest College.

Thirty-five institutions have reported the departments in which the major work was done toward the degree of Master of Arts. In these institutions 247 degrees (Master of Arts) were conferred. The degrees are distributed among the following departments:

Languages—

English, total 90, including 4 in English Literature, 1 in English Language, and 2 in Rhetoric.

Modern Languages, 2.

Romance Languages, 28, including 6 specified as French.

German, 38.

Scandinavian, 1.

Latin, 19.

Classics, 7.

Semitics, 2.

Sciences—

Anthropology, 1.

Astronomy, 2.

Bacteriology, 1.

* During the academic year 1916-1917.

**It is interesting to know that these are the first M. A. Degrees conferred on women by Yale University.

Biology, 3.
 Botany, 22.
 Chemistry, 7.
 Entomology, 1.
 Geology, 1.
 Pathology and Bacteriology, 1.
 Physics, 7.
 Physiology and Biochemistry, 1.
 Research Medicine, 1.
 Zoology, 9.

Agriculture, 2.

Art, total 5, including History of Art, 1; Drawing and Art, 2; and Fine Arts, 2.
 Economics, total 26, including Social Economics, 3; Social Service, 1; Sociology, 10; Economics and Commerce, 4.
 Education, 41, including Pedagogy, 2; and Education and Graphic Art, 2.
 History, 55, including History and Public Art, 1.
 Home Economics, 3.
 Household Science, 2.
 Hygiene and Public Health, 4.
 Mathematics, 28.
 Music, 1.
 Oratory, 4.
 Philosophy, 3.
 Philosophy and Psychology, 2.
 Psychology, 5.
 Physical Education, 2.

It will be seen from the foregoing statistics that there is a marked predominance of English and History. Modern Languages, Education, Mathematics and Economics are next in popularity. The sciences have few students, but it should be remembered that many students of sciences take the degree of Master of Science and not that of Master of Arts. Of the sciences, the largest number of degrees conferred was in Botany. The state universities of the middle west and the west give the greatest number of degrees in the greatest number of subjects. Of the women's colleges in the east, Radcliffe alone ranks with the western universities in the number of degrees conferred. It does not equal them in variety of subjects. A rather surprising number of colleges have given fewer than six degrees. Several have given only one or two.

It is difficult to measure accurately the average length of time required for the completion of work for the Master's degree, as the time is lengthened in some cases by the necessity of taking, contemporaneously with real graduate work, courses which are essentially of undergraduate rank, but which are prerequisites to higher

graduate courses. Another cause of the lengthening of the time required for the M. A. degree is probably to be found in the requirement, in many colleges, of a reading knowledge of French and German as a tool in specialized work,—a requirement on which our Committee is not able to present data. Moreover, students who are wholly or partly self-supporting can rarely complete the work for a Master's degree in one year.

Replies were received from thirty institutions as to the number of degrees conferred within one year after the admission of the candidate to graduate standing. Of the 379 degrees conferred by these institutions, 234 were conferred within one year after admission, or nearly 62 per cent of the entire number. Taking into account the unusual circumstances previously mentioned as tending to lengthen the time required, it is safe to say that in American colleges and universities one year is regarded as the normal amount of time required for the completion of graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Arts in the case of students who are adequately prepared and who are not hampered by the need of self-support.

Thirty-five colleges and universities have replied to the inquiry as to the number of women taking the M. A. degree in 1917 who were salaried departmental assistants during the year 1916-17. A few colleges reported that it was somewhat difficult to answer this question categorically because of the difference in the use of the term "assistant". In such cases, the minimum number mentioned has been used.

Of the 767 women who took the degree of M. A. in June, 1917, in these thirty-five colleges and universities, only 69 were salaried departmental assistants during the year. This is contrary to an opinion sometimes advanced that work toward the M. A. degree is frequently undertaken because of the opportunity for partial self-support offered by assistantships in departments. More than nine-tenths of the women taking the degree in 1917 were not departmental assistants. It is of course true that many of these received aid in the form of scholarships and fellowships, but such aid seldom is sufficient to pay for both tuition and board.

Forty-seven colleges and universities have reported the total number of hours (year-hours) required for the degree of Master of Arts. By "hour" is meant one class appointment (with the re-

quisite preparation) per week for a year. In graduate work it is not possible to reduce to a common denominator, with absolute accuracy, the varied forms in which credits are recorded in different institutions, but an attempt has been made to give an approximately correct comparative statement of requirements. It should be remembered, however, that the greater the number of undergraduate courses required for admission to graduate work, the greater, in general, is the value of a graduate "hour", so that twelve hours in some institutions may represent work as great in quantity (because more advanced) as a much larger number of hours in another institution.

It will be seen from the following table that fifteen hours is the most common requirement for the degree of Master of Arts, as it is reported by *nineteen institutions. Three institutions require "fifteen hours and a thesis". Ten require approximately twelve hours. In eight cases the requirement varies with certain conditions.

The following table gives the requirements of the forty-seven institutions:

INSTITUTIONS	Total number of hours required for the M. A. degree.
Beloit College	15.
Boston University	9, with collateral assignments, which double the work. No hours assigned to thesis.
Brown University	15 as minimum.
Bryn Mawr College**	Student's full time for a year equivalent to 15 undergraduate year hours.
Carleton College	15
Colorado College	12
Columbia University	15 hours a week for 30 weeks.
Cornell College (Mt. Vernon, Iowa).	15 plus thesis.
DePauw University	16.
Earlham College	15 hours and thesis.
Elmira College	15.
Grinnell College	15.
Indiana University	Minimum of 15.
Tufts College	15.
Lake Forest College	12.
Leland Stanford Jr. University	15 approximately; varies according to dept.
McGill University	12 hours a week, apart from thesis work.
Mount Holyoke College	12.
Northwestern University	13.
Oberlin College	15

* This includes Iowa in which 15 hours represent the usage, though "not actually specified".

** "A separate degree of Master of Arts is open to graduates of Bryn Mawr College. but to them only".

Ohio State University	15 hours approximately—usually more.
Pomona College	10.
Radcliffe College	Minimum requirement—12. 4 full courses, equivalent to 3 hours a week.
Smith College	12.
Swarthmore College	15.
Syracuse University	11 plus a thesis.
University of California	* At least 9 year-hours in advanced courses must be completed.
University of Cincinnati	12 year-hours. Work on thesis extra; hours not specified.
University of Colorado	15.
University of Illinois**	About 15. Not actually specified.
University of Iowa	15. Thesis may be included in 15 hours or may be in excess of 15 hours according to needs of student.
University of Kansas	12 hours, provided the candidate is admitted to full standing, being prepared for graduate study in the subject of specialization.***
University of Michigan	No uniform rules. Varied according to departments and previous preparation of the student, from 8 to 12 year-hours.
University of Missouri	16.
University of No. Dakota	15 plus thesis.
University of Rochester	15.
University of Washington	9-12.
University of Wisconsin	Arranged by department concerned.
Vassar College	20.
State Coll. of Washington	15.
Wellesley College	15.
Western Reserve University	12.
College of Wooster	15.
Yale University	16.
University of Pennsylvania	Minimum of 12 hrs. a week through year of 32 weeks. In some cases more is required to make up deficiencies.
Johns Hopkins University	Cannot express in hours. Two full academic years of residence required.
Clark University	10 hrs. a week of lectures. Seminars, reading and thesis work extra.

* Of the 9, at least 3 must be strictly graduate work in the major subject, and of these 3 at least 2 must consist of a seminar or research course. This pre-supposes that the candidate has completed, as an undergraduate student, a minimum of at least 7½ hours in advanced courses in the major subject. The program of studies must meet with the approval of the department of the major subject. In addition to the 9 hours a satisfactory thesis must be submitted.

** "We do not reckon graduate credit in either semester hours or year hours, having abandoned that method because of a tendency on the part of first year graduate students to transfer their undergraduate point of view and methods in counting their graduate work. Moreover, the amount of work required depends on the previous preparation of the student in his major and minor subjects. However, a student who is able to enter with full graduate standing (that is from a first class institution) and who as an undergraduate has had the courses prerequisite to the graduate courses in his major and minor subjects, is able to get his degree by successfully passing what we call our full minimum program. This requires the student to devote 40 hours per week to his work. Our typical program would be, therefore, three full graduate courses plus a thesis, or if a student is excused from writing a thesis, four full graduate courses. Reduced, therefore to the terminology of year hours, our minimum requirement would be a little over 13. The maximum permitted to any student would be about 16. That is to say, no student who would find it necessary to do more work than this for his master's degree is permitted to take that degree in one year."

*** Not less than 6 hours nor more than 9 should be given to the subject of specialization. The proportions have to be decided by individual needs.

Forty-eight institutions have replied to the question concerning the requirement of a thesis and the number of hours assigned to it. Thirty of these require a thesis. In the other eighteen there is no absolute requirement, though in some cases there is "usually" a thesis. In many cases the matter is determined by the professor or department in charge of the major work of the candidate. Only a few institutions have definite regulations as to the number of hours of credit assigned to the thesis.

There is so great a diversity in the regulations concerning the place of "minor" subjects in the total requirement for the degree that no general conclusions can be drawn as to the prevalent practice in this matter.

The following table gives the regulations of the forty-eight institutions that have replied to the questions concerning the thesis and the maximum number of hours of credit that may be assigned to a minor subject:

INSTITUTION	Is a thesis required? If so how many hours are assign- ed to it?	Maximum number of hours which may be offered in a minor subject?
Beloit College	(1) Yes. (2) Num- ber of hours assign- ed to it has varied; usually about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the time.	No minor required.
Boston University	(1) Yes. (2) No hours assigned.	No rule.
Brown University	Thesis and oral exam. optional and extra.	6 year hours.
Bryn Mawr College	No.	
Carleton College	Yes. 3 hours.	Not specified.
Colorado College	Yes. 3.	4.
Columbia University	By some depts. No hours assigned to it. To be satisfactory to head of dept.	
Cornell College (Mt. Vernon, Ia.)	Some depts. require a thesis. No definite number of hours as- signed.	
DePauw University	Determined by pro- fessor in charge.	
Earlham College	Yes. 7 hours.	7.
Elmira College	Yes. Number not specified.	
Grinnell College	Requirement and number of hours varies with dept.	From 5 to 10.
Indiana University	Yes. No uniformity.	
Tufts College	Yes. No definite number.	Not specified
Lake Forest College		

Leland Stanford Jr. University	In most depts. Number of hours varies.	
McGill University	Yes. No time specified.	4.
Mount Holyoke College	Usually.	4 year hours.
Northwestern University	Yes. From 4 to 10.	6 to 7.
Oberlin College	Not always required.	
Ohio State University	Yes. Number varies; perhaps two is the average.	5—by practice, not rule.
Pomona College	Yes. Ordinarily	6.
Radcliffe College	No.	Ordinarily 3. One of the 4 courses could be in an allied subject.
Smith College	Yes. Number not fixed.	No prescribed maximum.
Swarthmore College	Yes. No hours.	5.
Syracuse University	No hours assigned.	5.
University of California	Yes. Units are not assigned to it. It is expected that the work of the seminar or research course together with the thesis should amount to not less than half of the entire work presented for the degree.	No minor subject required for the degree.
University of Chicago	Yes.	No limit. There is no minor subject, properly speaking.
University of Cincinnati	Yes. Hours not specified.	6 year hours.
University of Colorado	Varies.	No limit. Usually less than half.
University of Illinois	Yes. Usually takes about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the program.	One-half the work.
University of Iowa	Yes. Not a definite number of hours assigned.	5.
University of Kansas	Yes. Not to exceed 5 hours.	No rule, except that student may take graduate work in preparation for the Master's Degree in not more than 3 subjects. Over half the work must be done in one subject, called her major. The work may all be done in one subject. This is determined by the head of the dept. in which the major work is done, in consultation with the student.

University of Michigan	No thesis required.	Do not have "minors". Students choose their depts. of specialization and do supplementary work in approved cognate branches.
University of Missouri	Yes. Different in different depts. Some depts. do not assign hours to the thesis, but treat it as a requirement in addition to the subjects registered upon the student's study card.	No fixed requirement. A minor not required for Master's degree, but student may offer work in a minor subject with the approval of his adviser and of the Grad. Com. The greater part of the time must be devoted to the major subject. 8 year hours.
University of No. Dakota	Yes. Depends upon nature of work.	
University of Rochester	Yes. Not defined in hours.	At least one-third must be graduate work, strictly, in the major.
University of Washington	Yes. Not more than one-fifth of year's work.	Under some conditions, nearly half the year's work.
University of Wisconsin	A thesis may be required.	Not over $\frac{1}{2}$ of total number of hours.
Vassar College	Yes. Time varies.	
State Coll. of Washington	Yes. 5 or 10 semester hours.	
Wellesley College	Not always. 6 or 3.	3 or 6.
Western Reserve University	No.	Optional.
College of Wooster	Yes. 3 year hours.	No limit except that imposed by regulations for prescribed courses, one major and 3 minors.
Yale University	Yes—an essay. No hour requirement.	No specific rule.
University of Pennsylvania	Either a thesis or a research laboratory or seminar course is required. No credit hrs. given for thesis.	No minor required, but one-half the work must be taken in major and remainder may be taken in other subjects.
Johns Hopkins University	Essay. No definite number of hours.	Only one subject (principal) required for A. M. degree.
Clark University	Yes. No hours assigned.	No fixed maximum.

In the following table will be found a statement of the rates of tuition per year, for graduate students, in thirty colleges and universities in the United States. State universities, which com-

monly give free tuition, have been omitted from the list. It will be seen that the average tuition fee in these thirty colleges and universities is \$125.50. Seven institutions have a fee of \$100, six charge \$150, and five charge \$175. In none of the eastern colleges or universities is the tuition fee less than \$100, and in none of the eastern colleges for women is it less than \$125. The maximum fee is \$200 (Radcliffe), and the minimum \$50 (Northwestern).

It is interesting to note that fifteen of these institutions offer scholarships or fellowships which are open to women, and a sixteenth, Brown University, offers Rhode Island State Teaching Fellowships.

NAME	Tuition	Scholarships
Boston University	\$150	None.
Brown University	175	None, except Rhode Island State Teaching Fellowships.
Bryn Mawr College	125	22.
Carleton College	100	None.
Colorado College	80	None.
Columbia University	180	4 scholarships and all Columbia Fellowships
De Pauw University	75	None.
Elmira College	150	None.
Franklin College	75	None.
Grinnell College	100	None.
Tufts College	100	11.
Mount Holyoke College	175	None.
Northwestern University	50	9 scholarships; 11 fellowships.
Oberlin College	100	16.
Pomona College	90	"Most women doing graduate work get partial self-support".
Radcliffe College	200	6, usually.
Smith College	150	7; Some of these are awarded to non-resident students.
Swarthmore College	175	None.
Syracuse University	100	10.
University of Chicago	150	100 fellowships and some scholarships.
University of Cincinnati	75	14.
University of Rochester	90	None.
Vassar College	175	None.
Wellesley College	175	30.
Western Reserve University	125	None.
College of Wooster	100	None.
Clark University	100	No fixed number.
Johns Hopkins University	150	74.
University of Pennsylvania	150	6 fellowships; 30 scholarships.
Yale University	125	All scholarships, and nearly all fellowships

A question of very great interest in connection with graduate work is that of the professional use which is made of the degree of Master of Arts by women. Twenty-six colleges, representing 329 M. A. degrees, have replied to the question as to the number of women taking their degrees last June who are now known to be teaching. In some cases the reply is qualified by the word "about" or "approximately." Some of the appointment bureaus were unable to give numerical replies at the time when the question was received, as there is often great delay in securing reliable data in regard to the acceptance of positions. The statistics on this point, therefore, represent a smaller number of returns than in the case of other topics included in this report.

Of the 329 women who took the degree of Master of Arts in these colleges last June, 36, or nearly 11%, are known to be this year members of the staff of colleges. Probably not all of these are of the rank of instructor, as the question did not call for an exact statement of the grade of position held.

One hundred and twenty-two of these 329 women, or a little over 37%, are known to be teaching in secondary schools. This percentage would be slightly larger if numerical returns from two large universities, which report that "the majority" of women who took M. A. degrees in June are now teaching in secondary schools, could be included.

Twenty-nine colleges, representing 373 degrees, have reported the number of women who took M. A. degrees in June, 1917, who are known to be continuing graduate work this year. This number is 38, or a little over 10%.

No information is available for this report in regard to other forms of professional or occupational use of the degree.

SUMMARY

The data contained in this report concerning M. A. degrees conferred on women in June, 1917, may be summarized as follows:

1. The subjects most frequently chosen for major work toward the degree were English and History. Modern Languages, Education, Mathematics and Economics are next in order of numbers represented.
2. One year is the usual length of time required for graduate work leading to the M. A. degree.
3. Most of the women taking the degree had not been departmental assistants during the Academic year in which the degree was taken.

4. Fifteen hours (year-hours) of graduate work is the most common requirement for the degree. (See, however, certain qualifications of this statement.)
 5. The majority of the colleges and universities require a thesis, but there is very great diversity in the number of hours of credit assigned to the thesis in these institutions.
 6. There is no uniformity among colleges and universities in regard to the inclusion of work in a "minor" subject in the credits counted toward the degree.
 7. The average charge for tuition per year of graduate work in thirty colleges and universities which are not State institutions is \$125.50. Sixteen of these institutions offer scholarships or fellowships to women.
 8. Over one-third of the women who took degrees in June, 1917, are known now to be teaching in secondary schools; about one-tenth are reported to have college positions; and a little over one-tenth are known to be continuing graduate work.
-

Red Cross Desires College Units

Information has come from a reliable source that the Red Cross which has heretofore refused to accept college units for work abroad is now ready to welcome such assistance. An extract from a letter is as follows: "For several months it has been difficult for us to handle units as such in our work in France because we have found it necessary to use the individuals in such capacities as occasion required, necessarily resulting in the splitting up of units. Conditions however have so changed and developed that we believe that we can now accept college units to very great advantage."

A MESSAGE FROM MISS HELEN FRASER

(Miss Fraser who is a member of the National War Savings Committee of England is in this country speaking to many of the women's colleges and other organizations on women's work in the war. She was asked to put into writing what she considered the most important message for the college graduates of the country at the present time.)

The first and last and great thing to realize is that the winning of the war is not only the essential for peace but for any hope of real reconstruction. We must win. We shall win by having our nations efficiently organized and willing to sacrifice.

We must have our national life carried on so education and training remain fundamental. Full service is only possible when training is finished; so equip yourselves first and then give all your service. Meantime serve behind the armies and navies.

Firstly, by denial. Give up unnecessary luxuries. Ask yourself before buying if this thing is as necessary for you as clothes and ammunition for the soldier and sailor.

Conserve food and if you possibly can help to produce more. The Allies need all your help in that.

Give and make all you can but realize always that the winning of the war comes first, and that personal desires should be as subordinate as they are in our men, who give life and health and ambitions and all pleasant things for us.

Realize too that the opportunities for women grow greater every day. More and more important work is and will be given to women. They are being tested in every department and we have found that the women whose services is of greatest value to their country are thoroughly trained women. There are many women who can do tasks that require no special training, but we need every trained and educated woman we can get in this great struggle. Just as our brothers train for service as officers, so should we.

Women win wars as well as men in these days and mobilize and sacrifice and work everywhere; so the great guiding principle is to do everything that brings victory, everything that serves our country, our men and our allies most fully.

HELEN FRASER.



The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the office of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

If any of our readers have been dubious about the need for such a campaign of patriotic education as has been proposed and is now being organized by our War Service Committee the

Is It Needed

reception accorded Mr. Garfield's fuel order should furnish convincing evidence. There can be no doubt that the order was highly inconvenient for a large number of persons. They have said so in the most emphatic terms; and editors of newspapers, big and little, from one end of the country to the other, have reiterated and magnified their complaint, heaping opprobrium upon an administration that cannot conduct a trifling affair like a world war without inconveniencing the private citizen in the peaceful pursuit of his daily occupations. The chorus of protest has almost subsided into a somewhat shamefaced silence, but the fact of its occurrence is significant. It means, does it not, that to a fair proportion of our citizens their personal convenience, the undisturbed pursuit of the even tenor of their way, is still of more importance than the winning of the war—not consciously, perhaps, but none the less really. It means that the country as a whole has as yet no realization of what the war must mean in sacrifice not of convenience and comfort merely but of treasure and of blood.

The time is close at hand when these sacrifices must be made. The long threatened Teutonic drive is impending—may be launched

before these words can be printed. The eagerly welcomed rumors of riots and strikes among the workers of Germany are quickly succeeded by news that the disturbances are waning before the sternly repressive measures of the military power. We dare build no hopes upon an early revolution in Germany. The nation has been too long and too thoroughly drilled into obedience to authority. One of two conditions only could be depended upon to bring about such a revolution and neither of them is apparently imminent—namely, starvation or the discrediting of the whole Prussian system by an overwhelming military defeat. Failing these conditions, nothing remains for us except to go forward steadily and unrelentingly with the grim task that we have undertaken; and to go forward means that we must begin at last to pay our share of the fearful cost of war which our allies have borne so long.

No intelligent observer can doubt that there are multitudes of our people who are still totally unprepared for the sacrifices which the war will demand of them. What their response will be when the demand comes no one can foresee. Certainly we cannot afford to leave it to blind chance; hence the strenuous effort now going forward under the direction of the speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information and the co-operating volunteer organizations, of which our Association is one. The task is enormous, it is imperative, and it must be done as quickly as possible. The assistance of every individual who can help is urgently needed. May we urge all of our branches that have undertaken the work to push it as rapidly as possible and to report progress regularly to the office of the executive secretary. Will not general members also who can be of service either by speaking themselves, by furnishing the names of possible speakers, or by connecting us with possible audiences, put themselves into communication at once with the executive secretary.

Since the last issue of the *JOURNAL* appeared a beginning has been made toward the organization of the work of patriotic education in the states of Iowa and Missouri. The executive secretary has visited all of the branches of
The Work Iowa, has organized a new branch at Ames,
Goes Forward and has secured the cooperation of the Women's University Club of Iowa City in an effort to effect a thorough-going organization of the college women of

the state by counties. The branches show a fine spirit of co-operation and we hope to be able to report definite achievement in this part of the country in the next issue. The work of organization in Missouri is going forward as this is written and will be reported on later. Meantime word has come of the progress of the work in Ohio. Will other sections please report?

There is a great demand for women trained in various kinds of social service—social case-workers, probation officers, women with hospital social service experience and policewomen who can cooperate with the authorities to enforce the law, to meet the needs of the Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities. It is stated by this commission that there is need for a protective bureau with an adequate staff of workers in all the extra-cantonment zones. Women who respond to this need will be called protective officers and they must make it their business to know about all the moving-picture houses and dance halls in their vicinity and whether the city regulations governing them are being obeyed. It is also their business to find girls who may be loitering near camps, take them back to their homes and do as much personal work in their interests as is possible.

Courses of training are to be offered in various cities next summer for this work. Any social worker who is interested should write to Miss Maude E. Miner, chairman, care of Commission on Training Camp Activities, 19th and G streets, Washington, D. C. who will send application blanks and information concerning the movement.

A piece of welfare work on the part of some of the departments at Washington that is exceedingly commendable is the appointment of a committee of women to look after the young women who are constantly arriving in Washington to take up government work. These committees are helping young women to find suitable homes and are extending them courtesies in every possible way. In several instances the wives of prominent men who are connected with the departments are serving on these committees.

The Sick and Wounded section of the Surgeon General's office of the War department was one of the first to take up welfare work in this direction. Its committee is composed of

four women, who receive suggestions from the force of workers and then submit them to the executive office for approval.

"New and wholly unnecessary societies with very attractive names" are what Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, urges women to avoid, in a message addressed to the **New Societies Not Needed** state chairmen of the Committee. "The tendency to multiply organizations," she says, "is often due to the fact that all people are thinking hard with a patriotic desire to be helpful and to bring to the service of the government every new idea that occurs to them. Instantly they organize for that purpose, without waiting to inform themselves as to whether an existing society is not better prepared for the work, if the idea is a good one."

The main purpose of Dr. Shaw's letter is to call attention to the fundamental purpose for which the Woman's Committee was appointed, namely: to serve as a clearing house for all woman's work and to co-ordinate all organizations of women; to prevent duplication, overlapping and unnecessary work, and to initiate new activities as needs arise.

"No plan," says Dr. Shaw, "has yet been brought to the attention of the Woman's Committee which cannot be better carried forward by some existing department of the Woman's Committee than by a distinct and separate organization having no government authority."

"The passion for forming new societies tends to weaken and scatter our efforts. We need to concentrate and direct our energies upon the work immediately in hand."

The Women's Committee also, has issued a statement on the relation of women to farm work. "No attempt should be made in any state to employ any unusual number of women in agriculture or to train them for such work without first consulting the state director of extension at the state college of agriculture and the farm-help specialist of the federal department of agriculture."

It may be stated that this specialist in mentioning next summer's mobilization of women for farm labor says that he hopes women will not be employed in any heavy work; that vegetable gardening, milking, etc., are tasks in which they may best be employed.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

Atlantic City Branch, Atlantic City, N. J.—The Atlantic City Branch sends each week through high school pupils and the city library one or two boxes of current magazines to Camp Dix.

There is a vigorous membership campaign being pushed which has resulted thus far in sixteen new members. Members of the branch have volunteered to act as four-minute speakers on patriotic subjects wherever needed under direction of the Woman's department of the State Council of Defense.

The branch has made application to join the State Federation of Women's Clubs in order to work for the higher education of women in New Jersey.

Our programs for the year are largely vocational. At the December meeting Miss Marion Reilly, former dean of women at Bryn Mawr addressed us, her subject being the "Aims of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae." There were two meetings in January. The first was addressed by Miss Katharine Buckley, assistant to the vice-president of the Pacific Commercial Company who spoke on "The Woman Executive" and the second by Prof. Flora Rose of Cornell University whose subject was "Opportunities for Women in Home Economics." At the February meeting the speaker was Dr. Mary M. Crawford of New York who discussed "Women in Nursing and Medicine." At the March meeting Miss Clara Woolworth of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia will speak on "Women in Advertising." It is hoped to have Social Service and Children's Library Work treated at later meetings.

Bloomington Branch, Bloomington, Ind.—Aside from trying to increase its scholarship fund which was started last year, the Bloomington branch of the A. C. A. is doing no work distinctly its own this year. It was the consensus of opinion at the first meeting that the organization should cooperate with the various war relief agencies in the community, giving both money and service to this work. In accordance with this policy, the members have done Red Cross sewing and knitting at the meetings as well as in their own homes; they have given their services in the Red Cross surgical dressings shop, and in the work of the American Committee for the Relief of French Wounded. Members of the branch aided very materially in the financing and packing of 640 Christmas boxes sent to Indiana University and Monroe county boys in the military service. They have been quite active in the recent Red Cross "drive", both in obtaining memberships and in giving talks in the rural districts. The branch is a "white star" organization. Other members have given a great deal of time to the various phases of food conservation work. Our A. C. A. women were leaders in French relief work many months before the declaration of war.

Thirty-five dollars was added to the scholarship fund, the money having been earned by a rummage sale. Money gifts have been made to the Red Cross year fund, the American Committee for the Relief of French Wounded and the maintenance fund of the local hospital.

Boston Branch, Boston, Mass.—On Monday afternoon, December 31, the officers and members of Committees, had the pleasure of meeting the President of the National Association and of hearing from her the plans of the National War Service Committee for providing speakers on patriotic subjects. At the January meeting of the Branch Miss Thornton of the Boston Dispensary who had just returned from Halifax, gave an account of the social service work in that city since the great disaster. Miss Helen Green, described the organization and work of the new Intercollegiate Community Service Association, and Mrs. Percy G. Bolster reported on the club house for men in service in Provincetown, which is supported by the Branch, as follows:

"The committee appointed, in the spring, to establish club-houses for men in uniform,—Mrs. Talbot Aldrich, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Percy G. Bolster, chairman, Boston University; Miss Florence M. Cushing, Vassar; Miss Caroline L. Humphrey, Radcliffe; Mrs. Lucia Clapp Noyes, Smith; Mrs. William Morton Wheeler, Wellesley, feel that the success of their undertakings has more than repaid them for all their efforts. The clubhouse, at Provincetown, is tastefully furnished, is lighted by electricity, and has three open fireplaces. The third floor is one large room, twenty-five by thirty-five feet and contains a piano, violin, mandolin and victrola; a pool table, card tables, chess, checkers, and other games; a bookcase filled with interesting reading matter; a table of current magazines; two writing-desks with writing-materials, a typewriter; a couch; flowering geraniums in the windows; and corn and corn-popper beside the open fire. The living-hall, with its open fire and settee, attractive casement windows whose sills hold narcissus bulbs in bloom; corner bookcase, and comfortable chairs, invites a friendly chat between hostesses and men. The dining-room, almost too small for the increasing number of men who avail themselves of the supper privilege, is cheering in the white paint and yellow draperies, its old mahogany sideboard, and its blazing open fire. The rest room, small but comfortable, affords a day-time nap to a boy weary from an unusually tiring march. The climax,—the bathroom,—gives without price the priceless privilege of warm and cold baths. By its location at a naval base, the clubhouse reaches crews of coast patrol ships, radio men, marines, members of the coast guard, and men stationed at the light-houses and at the headquarters of the section commander. The men who frequent the clubhouse have enlisted from homes in every quarter of the United States.

At Ayer, the main clubhouse is completed, but the rooms

to be occupied by the college women are not yet finished. We are to have an attractive suite under the same roof as the main hall,—two chambers and bath, and two reception rooms.

California Branch, San Francisco, Calif.—Through its Education Section of which Mrs. May L. Cheney is chairman, the California Branch participated a year ago in the successful fight to make physical education compulsory in our public schools. The last legislature of the State made such a law, and in response to its provision, a Commissioner of Physical Education has been named by the state authorities. Dr. Clark Hetherington, for many years connected with the Physical Education department of Wisconsin University has been called to that office. In his honor the California Branch held a reception at its January meeting and Dr. Hetherington gave an interesting talk on "What Is Physical Education."

On January 31st the Branch members and their friends had an unusual evening's entertainment, when Dr. Melbourne Greene, lecturer on the History and Appreciation of Art at Simmons College, gave his splendid illustrated lecture on "The Glory That Was Rheims." Dr. Greene is connected with the Extension Division of the University of California and through the courtesy of that division the Branch War Service Committee was enabled to arrange the lecture. Proceeds from the evening are being devoted to the A. C. A. war service work.

Two members of California Branch have recently been accorded special honor. Mrs. Dane Coolidge has been appointed by Governor Stephens a member of the Board of the Pacific Colony, the new institution for the Care of Feeble-Minded and Miss Mabel Palmer, recently received appointment as secretary of the Edward L. Doheny Commission, created to investigate economic and political conditions in Mexico. The membership of the Commission includes several University of California and Stanford professors.

Five hundred dollars was the return from the Red Stockings, which are distributed by the Certified Milk and Baby Hygiene section of the Branch to their very young friends each Christmas. The money will be devoted to the work of the section, which is constantly growing and creating increased demands for funds and workers.

California Branch has fallen into line in the National War Savings campaign, pledging itself to buy at least one stamp a month during the year. Interest from the Liberty Bonds which the branch owns as a result of its Liberty Bond Life Memberships has been turned into War-Saving stamps, and is thus doing double duty, both for the Government and the Association.

Central Missouri Branch.—Mrs. Cramer, head of the vocational bureau of Kansas City, gave two addresses in Columbia recently. At the afternoon meeting she spoke to the women

students of the University, while in the evening her audience was composed of members of the Association.

A registration blank issued to obtain information in regard to war work that has been and can be done by members has been distributed and will soon be in the hands of the committee for classification of results.

Three members of the Branch hold positions on the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, one as district chairman, one on the Child Welfare division and the third on the Patriotic Education division. It is interesting to note, also, that seven of the women of the thirty-two comprising the Women's Committee are members of the A. C. A.

A recent meeting of the Branch at which the topic discussed was "Patriotic Education" was unusually interesting and productive of live suggestions of work the members can do. A letter of protest was authorized to be sent to the editor of "The Missouri Woman" against the advertisements and editorials advocating "business as usual" especially as it applies to women and women's clothing. The letter was framed to show the fallacy of the argument used by the paper and that the action was unpatriotic in face of the demands made at this time by our government.

The committee on vocational guidance has done an enormous piece of work in arranging a list of courses of study that are available for war preparation work in the University and Junior colleges. The courses include Red Cross work, nursing, manual training, food production, conservation of food and clothing, publicity, public utilities, languages, social service, professions, business, re-education of the disabled and extension and correspondence courses.

It was also reported that posters on the war designed by a member of A. C. A. and drawn by its art department are being prepared to be used throughout the district. These posters are planned to appeal especially to children. Meetings will be held in every school house in the district at which these will be shown and the meaning of the war and the necessity of conservation of food will be explained. Members of the A. C. A. who have had experience in their own homes in food conservation and the use of substitutes have been asked to assist in this work.

Denver Branch, Denver, Colo.—Our branch has departed from its time-honored custom of having monthly programs and social meetings, to do active war work. We have formed ourselves into a unit to work with the Women's National League of Surgical Dressings, now a branch of the Red Cross, at Thrift House. Every Tuesday afternoon our members meet and work hard for three hours in the different departments. Once a month we stop long enough to have a business meeting and renew what we had been doing in other lines of work. A number of our members have enlisted for publicity work in the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense and have

spoken on various subjects, such as Thrift Stamps, Food Conservation and Fuel Conservation.

Eugene Branch, Eugene, Oregon.—Finding that education regarding conditions caused by the war is a work peculiarly fitting to the members of the A. C. A. we devoted one of our last meetings to a lecture on "A Possible Map of Europe After the War" given by Dr. George Rebec of the Philosophy Department of the University of Oregon. It was held in the evening and guests were invited.

Our next meeting is to be a "Rally Meeting" for the purpose of bringing into the active Association as many as possible of the Oregon Alumnae living in Europe.

Fox River Valley Branch, Appleton, Wis.—The Fox River Valley branch entered upon the year with renewed interest and enthusiasm. We now have forty-nine members. Last year a Scholarship Fund was established which the branch will add to every year. The interest from the investment is given each year to a Senior girl in the Appleton High School who expects to attend Lawrence College (Appleton) and who needs the help of this fund. The first money for this fund was raised by having Rabindranath Tagore deliver a lecture under the auspices of this branch. This year our efforts have been centered thus far in aiding the local Red Cross, the sale of Liberty Bonds, the Red Cross Seals and the Thrift Stamps. Before Christmas the branch sent over one hundred and twenty-five bright cretonne bags containing luxuries and necessities to France for general distribution among the American soldiers. These bags were large, weighing from three to eight pounds and we sincerely hope they brought as much pleasure to the soldiers as was expended in preparing and packing them.

Greencastle Branch.—On Friday afternoon, January the eleventh, a group of earnest women gathered at the invitation of our Branch to hear Miss Katherine Jewell Everts tell of the food problem. Miss Everts is an authorized speaker for the food administration and her words bore the stamp of sincerity and the weight of authority which stirred those present to a deeper realization of this crisis. She has just come from a month's visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, Washington, where no white bread is ever served; where cake and candy are unthought of; and where all available substitutes are used. She told of Mr. Hoover's idealism balanced by his marvelous power of organization; and of his eagerness to have the people of this democracy voluntarily sacrifice so that it shall not be necessary to put us under an autocratic rule in order to make our fight against autocracy successful.

There are thousands of women who have not the time, money nor intelligence to plan balanced rations; it therefore

devolves upon those who have all three to do many times over what is asked of the others. This is our time to help prove democracy a workable ideal. Miss Evarts said the last word when she left Washington was "*You cannot exaggerate the emergency.*"

Every woman present at this meeting was brought face to face with her grave responsibility. At a called meeting of the Branch a few days later, it was resolved to begin a food campaign in Putnam County. A committee was appointed and our daily papers willingly granted us space every day. The committee's first notice read "The Greencastle Branch of the A. C. A. hopes to publish each day a conservation "hint"—a recipe, a menu, a helpful suggestion touching upon the subject of food. In this work the A. C. A. asks the help of all the housewives of Greencastle. If you have some particularly good war recipe won't you share it? Let's all work together to reduce the eat in wheat and meat."

At this meeting it was also decided to make Monday evenings regular French Relief evenings. As many members as possible will meet in the Domestic Service rooms of the public school to plan, cut and sew.

We have now a notification committee which easily reaches our members in emergencies, and often helps to summon extra workers needed at Red Cross headquarters.

Illinois-Iowa Branch.—This branch has held regular meetings with good attendance, but the individual members are so engaged in the work of other organizations that very little special work has been undertaken as a branch. We have loaned \$100 to a girl student at Knox College to enable her to complete her course. Our social service committees have been very busy in the three cities. In Davenport the usual work has been done at the Friendly House; in Rock Island a committee from the A. C. A. arranged Sunday dinners for soldiers stationed at Rock Island and a special effort was made to entertain the college men. In Moline Miss Dorothy Ainsworth who leaves for France very soon has done a splendid physical culture work at the Recreation Hall Club and the Helping Hand Club. One of our members, Mrs. E. C. Coleman is president of the Davenport Women's Club, and another Mrs. H. H. Cleaveland is president of the Rock Island Woman's Club and chairman of the A.C.A. unit of the Council of Defense. She is also one of their four minute speakers. Our Mrs. Kimball is president of the Visiting Nurses Association; Mrs. Cornelius Van Dervoort is chairman of a committee of the Moline Red Cross and Mrs. H. A. Weld of Rock Island is leading a campaign against the saloons trying to get them closed as a means of protection for the soldiers at Rock Island arsenal. There is an Ordnance officers training camp on Rock Island at which there are in attendance about three thousand men all the time. Many other members of our

branch are leaders in various activities in our three cities so as women if not as a branch, the Illinois-Iowa chapter is doing its share of work.

Kansas City Branch, Kansas City, Mo.—Since sending the news for February there has been little change in our work. The war work has been kept up and the Information Bureau has been kept at the Y. W. C. A. building by the A. C. A. women as before. The High School committee has made ninety-six calls in most cases finding as related last month that circumstances demanded that the girls go to work. The committee has recommended night school work in cases, where the duties of the day have not proved too trying. The training of these girls therefore has not exactly ended.

The moving Picture review committee sends a monthly report of about sixty films to twenty theatres. None of the managers has signed a contract to use our films exclusively on Friday night but almost every week more than three-fourths of them do use them. Further the parents call the committee about films to ask advice or express opinion.

For the support of our vocational bureau and our scholarships we have taken over the Shubert theatre for "Mister Antonio" for the night of February 18. At our regular February meeting after the business session we expect to throw open our doors to all the members of our branch and their guests to meet our very welcome guest of honor Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin and listen to her address on Patriotic Service.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.—A "Hoover" luncheon, prepared by five or six members of the Woman's University Club was served at our January meeting by the board of directors with a few necessary assistants, dressed in Hoover aprons and caps. Perhaps the service was not as quick as professionals would have given, but otherwise it was quite as good and there was a striking evidence of the "new democracy" in the friendliness of waitresses and our guests.

After luncheon the tables were removed and the meeting was called to order by our president still in uniform. Delightful music, a French peasant dance by some girls from the French colony in Los Angeles and a ridiculous farce called "Food" finished the program. The announcement was made that the University Club was to be responsible for the equipment and maintenance of one of the several new "Gauze Stations" in the city. Our station is to be located in Robinson's Dry Goods Store, Mr. Robinson giving the entire seventh floor of his splendid establishment for our use. Surgical dressings will be made here in large quantities under our supervision.

The crowning event of the afternoon, however, was the voting of \$2500 for the establishment and equipment of a "Hut" in France for the Red Cross nurses. Dr. Dorothea Moore told

the club of the opportunity and need for this. With little trouble pledges were asked for and the sum of \$1076 was obtained that afternoon. The enthusiasm of the members present was so genuine that we hope the remainder will be subscribed at the February meeting.

Madison Branch, Madison, Wis.—The Madison Branch has been trying to do its share of the biggest work of the time, namely, war work.

We have a war committee to coordinate all other working committees. Very successful work has been done in collecting magazines and reading material for soldiers at camps. The Boy Scouts did the collecting for us and brought in about 400 copies a week. We have united with the other clubs of the city in furnishing speakers and programs for the Americanization work that is now being done. The aim of this work is to give the Italians and other foreigners a better idea of the meaning of American citizenship.

At our last meeting we heard reports from many women's colleges and also from the University of Wisconsin on the war work being done. The one unique feature about our own University was that the women were better organized for this work than the men.

At our next meeting Mrs. Mathews will tell us about the Collegiate Alumnae Speaker's bureau. There will also be reports from representatives of the County Council of Defense.

Refreshments at meetings are limited to tea and war wafers.

Mohawk Valley Branch, Utica, N. Y.—On January 28th under the auspices of the Mohawk Valley Branch Mr. John Masefield, English poet, gave a lecture on his experiences in the war zone and also read from his poems. The proceeds over the expenses were devoted to the Red Cross.

Our branch is endeavoring to find out what each college represented by its members is doing for the war and reports giving this information will be read at the next meeting.

This year as for the past two years the Mohawk Valley branch is offering two prizes of ten and five dollars for public speaking. Any girl attending a high school in a community represented by a member of this branch is eligible to compete.

Salt Lake City Branch.—The Salt Lake City Branch, being a newly organized branch of the A. C. A., has devoted its initial meetings to determining what shall be the special purpose and activity of the branch. At the December meeting a work was decided upon which to us seems to answer a very present and urgent need. Under the direction of Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. Ernest Bamberger, and Miss Sadie Myers, all members of the branch experienced in social work are undertaking relief work

among soldier's families. It is our hope to have here in February, an Institute conducted by workers especially capable in this field, so that the members in our branch shall have an opportunity to become really efficient in their guidance of the needy families of men serving their country.

There was some feeling that the branch should give up the social part of its meetings in this time of economy, but as a substitute, knowing the convivial effect of a cup of tea, we decided to reduce the expenses to almost nothing by having groups of alumnae from the same colleges act as hostesses on the different days.

Mrs. W. R. Tyndale has consented to act as member of Mrs. I. T. Scott's Advertising and Circulation Committee and Miss Helen Greenwood was chosen branch reporter for the year.

Our branch now has a membership of 65, so we feel that as a neophyte we are really very promising.

San Jose Branch, San Jose, Calif.—This Branch, imbued with the spirit of the times, is merging its usual specific lines of work into the absorbing war work that demands the thought and time of loyal Americans. Our members are devoting their best efforts to this service, and are responding abundantly to the continuous calls for help at home and beyond the seas.

We still maintain a lively interest in the monthly meetings at which time a worth while program is always presented. The last meeting was held at the Stanford Union, on the Stanford campus. The program was arranged by Miss Lulu Sours of the State Normal faculty. Miss Emma Francis Dawson, a graceful writer of prose and verse was the guest of honor. Professor Melvin B. Anderson of the Stanford faculty gave a review of her writings, Miss Ruth Cornell, one of our members, gave piano interpretations of a few of her poems and Miss Dawson's story "The Singed Moths" ingeniously dramatized by Miss Carolyn H. Bradley of this branch, was presented as the final feature.

Seattle Branch, Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Branch is giving \$50 a month to Red Cross work, and gave \$150 to the Y. W. C. A. during the "drive." We shall probably have a conference with Tacoma Branch in the Spring. Two of our prominent members are leaving for France soon—Dr. Seagrave and Mrs. Florence D. Heliker. The branch has interested itself more than ever this year in local school problems.

Southern California Branch, Riverside, Redlands and San Bernardino.—Though our branch numbers only about sixty-five members, it is a strong and enthusiastic one. In the nine years since it was organized, it has filled a distinct need in the lives of the college women in our valley. With each passing

year, the older members become more loyal to the branch and the interests for which it stands, and the younger college women seek admission in larger numbers.

At our first meeting this year a war service committee was appointed and plans were discussed for the relief work of the coming year. It was decided to cooperate with the work of other organizations, rather than to undertake special work as a branch.

At our second meeting, held in November, it was our good fortune to have with us Miss Ethel Moore, vice-president of the Southern Pacific section who is on the State Council of Defense. Miss Moore gave a most interesting and illuminating talk on food conservation, urging us to eliminate waste and to conserve certain foods. She insisted strongly that "Hooverizing" is substitution not deprivation. Her plea was for men and women that are one hundred per cent patriotic. At this meeting a simple luncheon was served in accordance with the food conservation requirements.

The branch voted to adopt a French orphan and also to contribute to the Y. W. C. A. fund.

Washington Branch, Washington, D. C.—The Washington Branch is centering all its activities for the year in war service. Instead of one war service committee a number of special ones have been appointed, while the standing committees are inactive except as their work touches upon the war. The Liberty Bond Committee reports subscriptions of over \$15000 in the second bond issue. The committee on Training Camp Activities is helping to support a club room for enlisted men at the Public Library in cooperation with another organization, of whose committee our councillor is chairman. The committee on Vocational Opportunities hopes to render valuable service in connection with the appointment of college women for government war work.

Two committees are working in cooperation with the Council of National Defense and the government departments to solve the problem of housing the thousands of government clerks, mostly women, who are expected to descend upon the city within the next few months. One committee hopes very soon to open a home for college women in government service which will house twenty-five or thirty girls. The other is engaged in looking up and inspecting vacant rooms.

The form of war service, however, which stands as peculiarly ours is the organization of a Speakers' Bureau, of which Miss Lila Taylor has been appointed secretary. A practice class has been established with some of the more experienced speakers as critics. In finding audiences a special effort is being made to reach the colored and night schools, and the adjacent rural communities in Maryland and Virginia. In our work with foreigners we have been promised the assistance of Mrs. Frank

Bliss, assistant to the director of the National Committee of One Hundred, Advisory Council to the Federal Bureau of Education. As a means of interesting our members in this movement, we have found a program of five-minute sample speeches very effective. It is an established policy that all programs for the regular branch meetings shall be arranged to bear directly upon our war work or turned into business discussions on ways and means.

Yakima Valley Branch, Yakima Valley, Wash.—This branch brings together once a month college graduates from a dozen different towns and cities of the valley. From the little group of twelve who organized the branch eight or nine years ago, the membership has grown to over 40.

As many of the members are also members of women's organizations sponsoring civic or community enterprises, the Yakima branch has refrained from taking up any work which would be a duplication of effort.

It has for a couple of years maintained a small scholarship fund to be loaned to girls in some educational institution of the state who need a little extra money to meet their graduation expenses, and hopes eventually to make the fund a substantial one. One such loan has been made to a student at Whitman college and another is in prospect.

This year the branch voted \$40 to the Armenian Relief fund and its members are subscribing individually to the support of the Red Cross.

At the instigation of the branch a night school is being maintained this winter by the school board. Members of the association volunteered their services as teachers and the school has been most encouragingly attended, over 100 pupils having been enrolled in the various classes.

A program of contemporary drama is being carried out at the meetings.

A custom established several years ago in our branch is a reception to girls of the graduating class in the various high schools of the valley. The idea was originally to stimulate interest in higher education for girls and to demonstrate that college graduates could be as jolly and human and companionable as those "less erudite". This get-together meeting has been a success from the start and is now looked upon as an annual event of the senior year in the schools.

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Barnard College.—The Barnard College War Relief is planning to open a canteen for soldiers and sailors in the Columbia University Boat House at the foot of West 116th Street, early in February. There will be rooms for reading, writing and smoking, and simple refreshments will be sold at cost. Girls who have had the Red Cross canteen course will be put in charge of the food department. Mrs. Charles S. Baldwin is chairman of the Canteen Committee, and director of the Faculty Committee on Chaperonage, on which Mrs. Messer, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Cambridge Livingston are also serving. Mr. Edwin Gould, donor of the boat house, has given the funds necessary for a new furnace and other equipment.

An informal occupational conference was arranged by the Undergraduate Association and the Alumnae Committee on Employment for Friday evening, January 11th. A number of graduates of the last few years came back to tell the students something of their experiences in various non-teaching occupations. Bacteriology, chemical laboratory work, mathematical work in public service corporations, filing, bank clerical work, secretarial and executive office work and social investigation were represented. Last year's class from which several of the speakers were chosen has had a particularly large proportion of its members in occupations other than teaching. According to a fairly complete report, 37 are teaching and 72 working in other paid positions.

The annual luncheon of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College was held January 19th in the new Students Hall. After speeches by the Dean and by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, donor of the Hall, representatives of several organizations engaged in war relief told the alumnae of their need of the assistance of college women. Mrs. Needham of the civilians' division of the American Fund for French Wounded spoke on reconstruction work in France, Miss Isabel Stewart of Teachers College on occupational therapy, Mr. Douglas C. MacMurtrie on the work of re-education to be done by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men; Mrs. John M. Glenn of the home service division of the Red Cross on the need for relief workers in the United States, and Mrs. Louis Slade on Y. M. C. A. canteen work abroad.

Beloit College.—The president of Beloit College makes the following statement:

Beloit College, in common with other American Colleges, has been making a careful survey of internal and external college relations. Some of the results of this study are found in three changes which appear in the new publications of the College. The faculty and trustees have decided to distribute the work of the year through three units known as trimesters, which replace

the former two semester units into which the year was divided. By this distribution of time, the intensive work will not be broken into by long periods of rest. On the contrary, the trimesters will terminate with the beginning of Christmas, Easter, and summer vacations.

Beloit College is arranging to present the fundamental courses in a block system four times a week. This replaces the former schedule of work based on three days a week upon alternate days. It is believed that this new plan will permit concentrated work, in place of the somewhat intermittent procedure which was easily possible with the former alternate three-day schedule.

The faculty of Beloit College entertains the opinion that the American College should stand for vigorous culture and at the same time should associate its activities with vital life relations. This opinion is expressed in the new course of study, which provides for liberal and intensive cultural work and also correlates related major subjects. Thus the way is now open at Beloit for our students to engage in intensive cultural study and at the same time to do the essential preliminary work antecedent to their chosen professional or life relations.

A general study of academic conditions in America indicates that large losses in American education are caused by too short a time factor within which the physical plant of the College is used each year. In order to reduce such losses, Beloit College will extend the yearly time factor by the inauguration of a six weeks' summer course. This course will consist of two units, the collegiate and teachers' training unit. The collegiate unit will be composed of certain college courses limited to six semester hours or the equivalent. The teachers' training unit will provide special instruction in Education. By the extension of the yearly time factor, it will be possible for certain ambitious and able students to complete in three years the work which now requires four years of College residence. The quantity and quality of the college work will not be penalized. Students who avail themselves of this provision will save one year of college residence. This will mean for the normal college graduate a saving of approximately \$1000.00. Obviously, therefore, Beloit College will operate her physical plant over eighty per cent of the year, instead of sixty-seven per cent, which is the general situation at this time in our American colleges. Moreover, this plan will enable the graduates of the College to answer the pressing world demands for college men and women a year earlier than is permitted by the present four-year college course.

Beloit College enters upon these new adjustments with high hopes and full confidence.

Boston University.—In his recently published Annual Report, President Murlin asks some pertinent questions which have attracted wide-spread attention in the New England educa-

tional world and are likely to lead to distinct changes in educational policy. Among these questions are: "Why not get more work out of the educational machine?" "Why leave the school and college plant idle during four months of the year?" Manufacturing establishments are working day and night. Why should not our colleges work at night as well as by day? Why not save a year by compressing into three years of continuous work the courses which are now strung through four years with great educational gaps? Boston University is already answering in a practical way some of these questions. It already maintains at the College of Business Administration evening courses which are attended by over 1000 students. The teachers' courses offered by the College of Liberal Arts run until late in the afternoon and all through Saturday. The recently established summer school, conforming to the typical program of six weeks, may be expanded into a full summer session of twelve weeks as President Murlin suggests. This would make the work of the University practically continuous day and night throughout the year.

To permit an earlier entrance of the men of the University into the national service, Boston University will shorten the academic year, holding the exercises of Commencement Week from May 17 to 20 instead of in the first week of June as previously announced.

The free emergency war courses offered women last summer proved so successful that the University has begun a second course, open to both men and women. The course is designed to serve men and women without office experience who wish to equip themselves for some particular branch of industrial or commercial employment; stenographers and clerks who have had business experience and desire to prepare for positions of greater responsibility and men and women recommended by their employers as qualified to train for executive positions. This course began February 18.

Brown University.—During the second semester a course in oral English will be required of all Freshmen. The course will be given by Prof. Thomas Crosby, of the department of Public Speaking. The class will be divided into squads containing about twelve students each.

The Women's College is trying in every way to conserve fuel. Sayles Gymnasium is closed; East Building will not be reopened until spring, and only the offices in Pembroke Hall are being heated during the week of examinations. Classes have been moved to the reading room and chapel and to the living rooms at Miller Hall. To take the place of the gymnasium work special out-of-door sports are being conducted.

Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.—Our college president, Dr. Donald J. Cowling, received a very distinctive honor

when he was elected president of the Association of American Universities, at a meeting held in Chicago, January 11. This Association includes the leading colleges and universities of the country and exercises a considerable influence over their policies and activities. Since coming to Carleton in 1909 Dr. Cowling has accomplished many things for which his predecessor, Dr. James W. Strong had worked in the upbuilding and and strengthening of our college.

The Carleton faculty as well as the student body has been materially affected by the war. Mr. E. T. Bozenhard, director of the gymnasium, and assistant professor of physical education for men, has been granted a year's leave of absence to become camp physical director of all the men in training at Camp Dodge, Iowa. The government has called Dr. A. T. Larson of the chemistry department to Washington to work on the problem of gas defense. Dr. Larson has been granted a leave of absence and Miss Jessie Richardson, Carleton '09, will assist Dr. Exner during his absence.

A course in wireless is being given this semester, at the request of the government. The wireless outfit, which had to be dismantled at the opening of the war, was re-assembled and new equipment installed so that the instruction would be thorough and complete.

A new Carleton song book is being prepared for publication under the direction of Dr. George B. Woods, professor of English. All of the old Carleton songs will be included as well as the new songs of the literary societies.

Cornell University.—The Vocational Conference at Cornell this year is given in the form of a series of lectures. The first lecture was given by Miss Burgess, State Inspector of Nurses' Training Schools. Miss Burgess spoke of nursing as a vocation and pointed out the relation between nursing and physical education in the rural schools.

The committee of the Bureau of Vocational Quarters of Recommendation has secured prominent speakers for Cornell in banking, medicine, advertising and civil service. Besides these speakers Cornell women will be given an opportunity to hear Miss Julia Lathrop and Miss Jane Addams, who will speak here in connection with Farmer's week in early February.

There are a great many Cornell women already in France as doctors, nurses and child welfare workers and a united effort is being undertaken by Cornell alumnae and the present undergraduates to make this work abroad even more representative of Cornell women.

Any Cornell woman interested in positions offered by the Ordnance Department at Washington may make application to the Adviser's office, Sage College, for further information. Entrance salary, \$1100.

De Pauw University.—Through the Self-Government Association, the young women of the college have organized themselves under the direction of a War Committee which is to have charge of Red Cross Work, French Relief, and periodical distribution. Two members of the committee are responsible for a survey of all women in order to distribute work more equably.

According to some statistics compiled about Christmas time, the women of the college have made 230 sweaters, 90 helmets, 27 pairs of socks, besides scarfs, wristlets, kneelets and wash cloths.

Within a few days a service flag is to be placed in the college chapel with three hundred stars as a tribute to the De Pauw Alumni already in service in France or in the training camps.

Elmira College.—Miss Osler, of the Economics Department has been granted a leave of absence for two months during which she will begin a survey of the conditions of child welfare in Iowa, for the new Child Welfare Research Station of the University of Iowa.

Mr. Jervis Langdon lectured on "Mark Twain" at the College Assembly, January 11th. In closing he read an unpublished poem "The Derelict" from the original manuscript. Mr. Langdon is a nephew of Mr. Clement's wife.

Miss Elizabeth L. Whittaker of the Biology Department has been elected president of the Elmira Branch of the A. C. A., and Miss Anna L. Leggett of the Home Economics Department has been made chairman of the Vocational Committee.

Goucher College.—The College, like the industrial world and the private homes of Baltimore, has been "hard hit" by the unprecedented cold weather of January, and the fuel shortage but practically no time has been lost. The college authorities promptly complied with the regulation for a heatless Monday, so far as academic buildings were concerned, and held classes in the parlors of the seven residence halls.

The Student War Council has been devising further plans for war service in addition to knitting and the surgical dressings work of the College Red Cross Chapter. It has recently been decided that students and alumnae shall combine financially to send two trained alumnae to France to engage in civilian relief and social work. The Class of 1920 has voted to adopt a Polish war orphan and support it until 1920. This plan has been made in co-operation with Madame Paderewski.

The College bank has arranged for the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps, which are selling in great quantity.

A melting pot for old gold, silver, tin foil and kid gloves is to be set up in Goucher Hall as an incidental war activity. The students have co-operated in sending books and magazines to various army camps.

The War Entertainment Committee is arranging for a series of Sunday afternoon "At Homes" in one of the parlors for selected groups of soldiers from Camp Meade who are far from their homes.

The Art Department is arranging to coach student guides to take visitors through the Walters Art Gallery, giving intelligent information regarding the collection. For this service they will be paid a dollar and a half and they will be urged to invest this money in Thrift Stamps.

The Appointments Bureau receives calls daily for Goucher graduates to qualify for government positions and several alumnae have already accepted positions. A number are applying for positions in the Ordnance Division of the War Department in response to a call from the National Council of Defense.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw recently addressed a large mass meeting of women at the Baltimore Academy of Music under the auspices of the Patriotic Education Committee of the Women's Section, Maryland Council of Defense. By request, over one hundred Goucher students in cap and gown occupied a reserved section in the center of the theatre and led the singing. At the same meeting Miss Grace Parker, Commandant of the National League of Woman's Service, told of her recent experiences in England.

The regular mid-year meeting of the Goucher Alumnae Council is scheduled for February 14-16. At this time Alumnae Lodge will be formally turned over to the Association by the Trustees.

Iowa State College, Ames Ia.—A chapter of Theta Sigma Phi the national Journalistic fraternity for women was established at Ames, January, 1918. This is an honorary fraternity which was organized at the University of Washington in 1909 to encourage ability among women students specializing in journalism,

A Home Economics Short Course will be given at Ames, January 28—February 2. This course which has been held at Ames for eighteen years and is attended by women from all over the state will this year be a War gathering. In all courses special emphasis will be placed on conservation. Work will be offered in Conservation and Preparation of Food, Physical Training, Conservation of Costume Material, Red Cross Instruction, Millinery and other subjects relating to woman's work.

Knox College.—Knox College has taken out membership in "The American University Union in Europe" that its alumni and former students may have the privileges and services of the Union while in Europe. Mr. J. F. Alderfer, of Oberlin College, who will give special attention to the needs of the western col-

leges, has written expressing his hope that Knox men will feel free to call on him for any help that he can render. Dr. John R. Finley, Knox '87, president of the University of the state of New York, is one of the trustees of the Union.

Prof. Wm. M. Davis, head of the geology department of Harvard University, who was to have come to us as Harvard Exchange Professor this year, has been obliged to cancel his engagement because of ill health.

Members of the Knox College faculty are taking an active part in the patriotic work of the county. Miss Painter, instructor in English, is secretary of the Knox County Chapter of the Red Cross; Mr. Kellogg McClelland, Executive Secretary of the college, served as treasurer of the Red Cross membership canvass of the county; Dr. Raub, of the Philosophy department is chairman of the Knox County Committee on Publicity and a member of the State Council of National Defense; Dean Simonds and Prof. Griffith are among the Four-Minute men of Galesburg, and have delivered a large number of speeches for this organization and Miss Stayt, Dean of Women, has had charge of the canvass for the Y. M. C. A. war fund in Knox County. Every member of the faculty and of the student body is a member of the Red Cross. In the recent Red Cross membership canvass, Knox College was the first 100% college in the country to be reported to Red Cross headquarters. In the campaign for army Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. work, students and faculty contributed \$2,609, the quota for the college being \$2,000.

University of North Dakota.—Miss Helen M. Bennett of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations will come to the University of North Dakota during the latter part of February for a vocational conference for the young women. Last year, the young men benefited particularly from the visit of Mr. J. Adam Puffer and it was justly felt that the women should have an equal opportunity.

Founders' Day on February twenty-second is marked this year by the presentation to the University by the students and faculty members of a Service flag. The flag has now over two hundred stars.

Mount Holyoke College.—Mount Holyoke College lost by fire on December 22 Lyman Williston Hall, the oldest of its science laboratories. The building housed the departments of botany, geology, psychology, physiology and zoology. The loss to the college is practically complete and is estimated at more than \$100,000. It includes the museums of botany, zoology and geology, the last especially rich in the dinosaur footprints of the Connecticut Valley, and the laboratory equipments and libraries of all the departments mentioned. In several instances members of the faculty lost their entire private collections and

working libraries as well as the results of prolonged research work. Temporary quarters were arranged and material and equipment secured and replaced as fast as possible so that it was possible to go ahead with classes and laboratory work without the loss of a single hour when college opened ten days after the fire. It is estimated that it will be necessary to raise at least \$250,000 for a fire-proof, modern science hall to accommodate the four departments rendered homeless by the fire.

Miss Helen Fraser of the National War Savings Committee, London, spent Monday and Tuesday, January fourteenth and fifteenth, at the college, lecturing on "Food Production and Conservation," "Women's Part in Winning the War," "War Savings; the Money Behind the Guns." Miss Fraser came to this country through the interest of President MacCracken of Vassar College and the cooperation of Wellesley, Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges. Her lectures were intensely interesting and the audiences very enthusiastic. Between lectures Miss Fraser held conferences with various groups of girls and organizations.

A new appointment to the Faculty for the second semester is that of Miss Elizabeth Donnan as instructor in the department of Economics and Sociology. Miss Donnan was graduated from Cornell University and later did graduate work there. For about three years she taught Economics and Sociology and was Dean of Women in Rollins College and for the last four years she has been doing research work (historical) in Washington.

The War Emergency Courses for the first semester were found to be so successful that most of them have been continued and a few new ones introduced. The courses offered for the second semester are as follows: Dietetics, Home Service, Red Cross First Aid, Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick; Commercial Subjects—stenography, typewriting, book-keeping; Gardening and Farming and a course in Mechanical Drawing to meet the demand created by the war for women draftsmen. These courses are all extra curriculum. Plans are already being made regarding the college farm, which it is hoped will be much larger and even more successful than last year.

Ohio Wesleyan University.—Ohio Wesleyan needs \$140,000 to complete her Diamond Jubilee Million. This amount must be raised by May 1st of this year. The Rockefeller Foundation has promised \$150,000 to the big fund and already \$310,000 has been raised in conjunction with other Ohio colleges. The University has received over \$200,000 in annuities which count toward the million goal. This immense fund will be used for new buildings and endowment. The first building to be erected will be a women's gymnasium. Ohio Wesleyan is facing a period of expansion in all directions and is preparing to meet the needs of such growth. Indications at the present time point to a large Freshman class for next fall.

Bishop Frederick D. Leete, of Atlanta, Ga., will assist President John W. Hoffman in holding a series of special religious services at Ohio Wesleyan University beginning on March 15. Dr. Leete is a graduate of Syracuse University and a member of Phi Beta Kappa society.

Special courses in Food Conservation are being offered by Miss Lewis of the department of home economics in Wesleyan University. Other war courses offered are in history, political science, economics, French, mathematics and military science.

University of Oregon.—University of Oregon women have within the last month established regular Red Cross headquarters on the campus at the Y. W. C. A. bungalow. The women work in squads as the bungalow accommodates only fifty at one time. Eighteen such squads are organized with captains who are responsible for seeing that each girl does her share of work. It is calculated that they spend a thousand hours a week in the making of compresses. Besides this the girls are practically all knitting. In fact, any work that is not for the soldiers is strictly taboo.

The University Battalion, under Colonel John Nader, the military instructor, recently of the Royal Irish Rifles, had its first review by the governor, James Withycombe, on January 22d, after a little over two weeks' drill. There seems to be every indication that a regular reserve officers' training camp will be established here soon.

Purdue University.—In the recent Y. M. C. A. drive Purdue students and faculty subscribed \$20,000.

The women of the University club have made the service flag for the faculty members who are with the colors. The flag has thirty-five stars. It was presented at the last meeting of the University club by the president, Dean Carolyn Shoemaker, and now hangs in Fowler Hall.

The University club has taken a membership in the American University Union in Europe. This membership entitles all the former students and alumni of Purdue now with the American forces in France to all the privileges offered by the organization.

The Purdue girls are planning a service flag which will have approximately five hundred stars. The total number of students, graduates, former students, members of the faculty and employees who are in military service is estimated at 1200 however.

The first United States soldier wounded in France was a Purdue student, Aubrey McLeod, ex-'14. He lost both his legs when a German airplane dropped a bomb on a base hospital where he was on guard. His home is in Boston.

A meeting is scheduled at Indianapolis for the representatives of DePauw, Earlham, Indiana University and Purdue to consider means by which war work may be unified.

Professor Mary L. Matthews, Secretary of the Purdue A. C. A. is at the head of food conservation for the state.

A plan is being perfected by which reading matter and material for programs may be furnished to such clubs as apply for assistance. It will be historical, literary, economic, etc., and will cover the most essential phases of the war. Dean Martha Doan, of Earlham College, and Dean Carolyn Shoemaker, of Purdue, have been appointed to serve on the committee.

A scheme has been perfected whereby all Purdue students stationed at Camp Taylor will receive knitted goods. Wives of the faculty have volunteered their services to knit sweaters, helmets, etc. The fund for the purchase of yarn will in part be financed by the A. C. A. The library at Purdue has been turned into a Red Cross workshop and members of the A. C. A. are among the most active workers. All the women's clubs in the city have been asked to change their meetings to Red Cross sessions.

Radcliffe College.—In the second half year, Professor Lawrence J. Henderson is giving a new half course on "Money, Banking and Allied Problems." Dr. Edmond E. Lincoln is giving a new half course on "Nineteenth Century Scientists."

At a mass meeting on January 10, Professor William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology spoke on "War Work for Women."

On January 21, Radcliffe was invited by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to hear Miss Helen Fraser, of the National War Savings Committee, London, speak on "Social and Industrial Changes in the War."

At the mid-winter meeting of the Radcliffe Union, February 2, the speaker was Miss Mabelle B. Blake, Executive Secretary of the Women's Patriotic League of Massachusetts.

Mr. John Farwell Moors, a member of the Board of Associates and of the Council of Radcliffe College, has been appointed a Fellow of Harvard College. Mr. Moors is also a member of the Boston Finance Commission, and was at the head of the American Red Cross Relief Work at Halifax after the disaster.

Smith College.—Early in January a chapter of the American Dialect Society was established at Northampton by representatives of the faculty of Mt. Holyoke, Amherst, and Smith.

The lectures of Miss Helen Fraser of England presented the accomplishment and the widening field of women's work in the war and the relation of the general public to it, especially the problem of war savings. Miss Fraser's addresses to the college as a whole, her talks to different classes in economics and sociology, history, and English, and her conferences with committees of faculty and students proved most interesting and stimulating. At one of the meetings Mrs. Laura Crane Burgess, a Smith graduate, spoke on the work of the proposed Woman's Land Army of America.

Professor F. Stuart Chapin of the department of Economics and Sociology has been made a member of the national committee to co-operate with the Red Cross in organizing courses at selected colleges to prepare trained workers for Red Cross Home Service. A course partly of this character is already offered in the second semester. This is extra-curriculum.

A good collection of Raemakers' cartoons, originals and reproductions, was on exhibition at the Hillyer Gallery in January.

Dr. Robert Withington of the English Department, formerly on the Belgian Relief Commission, left at the end of the first semester, having been called to Red Cross Work in Northern France. In April Miss Dale, instructor in the Music Department, goes abroad under the Y. M. C. A. to sing at the training camps in France.

Professor John Dewey of Columbia University delivered the address at the exercises of the college on Washington's Birthday. That week came the meeting of the Alumnae Council at Northampton. Its object is to get into close touch with the college and to discuss and organize its own activities as alumnae.

Trinity College, Washington, D. C.—War relief work among the students has been highly systematized in the formation of a Bureau of War Charities. The Bureau has proved an added stimulus to the various forms of war activity for it does not confine its efforts to any one charity but aims at helping as many branches of relief as possible—Belgian, Polish, Italian, etc. Up-to-date, substantial contributions have been made to the Belgian Milk Fund, the Polish Relief Fund, the Foreign Missions, the Nurses' Aid and the Knights of Columbus War Fund. The money is collected by means of self-denial boxes placed in conspicuous localities in the college, or it results from the proceeds of concerts and entertainments given by various college societies or arranged directly by the Bureau which is composed of twelve members representing the four classes. By means of the small admission charged at a recent Sunday evening concert enough money was raised to place one cot in a hospital on the Italian front.

Auxiliary branches of the Catholic War Relief Service and of the Red Cross have been established at the College, and when assignments and classes are not too pressing the students are busily engaged in knitting, making identification cases, collecting magazines, sewing hospital garments, filling comfort kits, and making scrap-books for the Red Cross. That the students have rallied to the support of the Food Administration and are eliminating from their diet every non-essential calorie is cleverly shown in the last issue of the college magazine.

Captain Rostand of the French Army lectured before the college on his experiences at the front. His talk was particularly interesting dealing as it did with actual conditions in the trenches.

Photographs of the more quiet sectors were shown in lantern slides loaned by the French Government.

Many chapters of the Alumnae Association subscribed to the Liberty Loans and their programs for the coming year are planned with a view to accomplishing the maximum in war relief work.

Vassar College.—At the Alumnae reunion recently M. André Fardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, spoke of the necessity of courage, sacrifice and patience on the part of the American women; President John Finley presented some of the beautifully illuminated messages from the students of France to President MacCracken for the College; President MacCracken exhibited the model of Rock Lot with the group of Faculty and Alumnae Houses and spoke of what this would mean to the alumnae of the future. Most important of all, Mrs. Blodgett, an alumna and trustee of Vassar College, explained her plan for a summer school for nurses at Vassar and the large part the Alumnae must play in carrying it out.

Changes in the Constitution were such as looked toward the making of the Association a more flexible and efficient medium for the expression of the Alumnae's spirit of service to Vassar and to the world. The most noteworthy of these changes is the addition of a Board of Representatives, which shall be composed of the Officers, and Alumnae Trustees, and representatives of each class of each branch, and of the Alumnae as a whole. This is to be the legislative body, while the management of the Association and the control of its funds, shall be intrusted to seven Directors. Also, the Alumnae Trustees are to be elected for five years instead of six and the branches must each have a membership of at least fifty graduates; they may also have former students as associate members.

University of Washington.—The Faculty Wives' Auxiliary of the Seattle branch of the Red Cross has been doing noteworthy work this fall with the aid of other women living in the university district. This work is with the sphagnum moss which is used in the making of absorbent pads.

It may not be generally known that the sphagnum moss is proving valuable as a dressing. It grows in the swamps, and as the climate of Washington and thereabout is moist and of an extraordinarily even temperature the year round this moss may be gathered all the year. While sphagnum is found in the middle west, the cold winter season prevents its being gathered for some months. The demands for sphagnum moss increase daily. There are hundreds of acres of the moss in the state and from Alaska, in the Ketchikan region, comes word that it abounds there so largely that the supply is great enough to supply the base hospitals with enough to last for an indefinite time.

Two years have elapsed since the properties of the moss were definitely discovered. It has been used in great quantities by the allies. The reason is simple: Sphagnum moss, apart from its slight antiseptic qualities, is highly absorbent, holding 20 times its weight in water, while the cotton which is so commonly used only holds four times its weight. Also the moss will not drop away from the wound until every leaf is saturated. Of course it is prepared for use, being dried, sorted and put into small bags. These are then sent away, and before being used in the base hospitals are baked, to make them antiseptic. The British and French War Relief call for 1,000,000 pads a month.

It is largely due to Dr. John Hotson of the botany department here that the sphagnum has been located so widely. He has sent circular letters out with samples of the moss, and the response has been gratifying. One thousand sphagnum pads are now turned out every week by the Seattle Branch of the Red Cross and an effort is being made to increase the output.

The officers in charge are Mrs. H. L. Brakel, Mrs. David Thomson, Mrs. S. P. Clark, Mrs. Irving Glen and Mrs. I. W. Goodner.

Washington State College.—Three important conferences were called by the Extension Department of the State College during the early weeks of January. County agriculturists, boys' and girl's club workers, and home demonstrators from over the state, were in attendance. The federal government was represented by George E. Farrell, assistant national leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and Miss Anna Barrows, Professor of Home Economics, Columbia University.

The State College is offering an eleven weeks' course in Agriculture for women, in order to assist in solving imperative war problems.

"Mask and Dagger," the honorary dramatic society of the college is completing arrangements for a definite program that will introduce and promote community drama. This is one of the many ways in which the State College of Washington is serving the state. The comedy "Truth" will be presented at the college by an all-star cast, the proceeds to be given to the Red Cross Fund.

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. IV

MARCH 1918

No. 3

APPOINTMENT BUREAU

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

January and February seem to be months of meetings for the Appointment Bureau. The two meetings mentioned in my last report took place in January. For February the Employment Management lectures and the Professional Opportunities conferences are scheduled. Mrs. Jean Hoskins, Director of Service Work in the Clinton Wire Cloth Company, Mr. W. L. Shaw, Manager of the Planning Division of the W. H. McElwain Company, and Mrs. Jane C. Williams, Employment Manager at the Plimpton Press are the speakers for the first series. The second group includes, for Social Service, Miss Mabel Blake, Supervisor of the New England District Committee on Protective Work for Girls and Miss Katharine McMahon, Associate Director of Civilian Relief, N. E. Division of the Red Cross; for Secretarial Work, Professor Henry C. Metcalf of Tufts College; Miss Geraldine Gordon, headworker at Denison House, and Mr. Elwyn G. Preston, treasurer of the S. S. Pierce Company; speaking on "How the United States Government is Using Women Trained in Home Economics," Miss Laura Comstock, State Home Demonstration Leader for Massachusetts, and Miss Julia Pulsifer, Emergency Home Demonstrator

for Boston. The demand for tickets has been greater than was expected. The Vocational Opportunities Committee of the A. C. A. also has an open meeting this month. Dr. William Conant is to speak on Nursing and Medicine as Professions for Women. Boston seems unusually eager for vocational illumination.

In addition to these meetings, the Junior Social Workers and the Secretarial Group are to meet. We are expecting that Miss Ruth Emerson will speak on her experiences in Halifax to the Social Workers, and Miss Dorothy Myer of the newly established School of Filing to the secretaries. Members of the Union staff have spoken at Tufts, Mount Holyoke and before the Fortnightly Club of Sharon, Mass. Mrs. Healy has addressed a meeting of Jewish women.

Miss Davidson is helping Mrs. Healy to make a list of all the non-commercial employment bureaus in Boston. This list will be modeled after that prepared by the New York Clearing House. It is being compiled as an activity of the sub-committee on employment of the A. C. A. The Bureau is assisting in finding volunteers. It is also helping to work out a plan for woman labor on Massachusetts farms for the coming summer.

The Bureau is most grateful for the swift assistance rendered to it and the state committee by the New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh Bureaus in furnishing in-

formation concerning demands for women physicians. The time at our disposal was less than a week and much valuable information was obtained.

Miss Curtis reports for the placement activities as follows: A new development for Boston is the increase of calls in December for stenographers with a good working knowledge of French, in two instances, and Spanish in three others. Heretofore we have sought in vain for such opportunities.

We have spent much time recently seeking college girls or others for the bureaus in Washington, but with slight success. The reports, some quite authentic, of the abnormal cost of living there have deterred many, but there seems now to be some assurance of better conditions.

The Y. W. C. A. of Boston has had so many inquiries from women in war service, either in hostess houses or elsewhere, that definite office hours are being held for interviews. The two women in charge on these days are merely doing the sifting needed and sending applicants to whatever agency is best adapted to their needs. The Appointment Bureau has furnished them with a list of the kinds of positions filled with the general qualifications needed, and has already secured excellent new registrants from them. This kind of cooperation is most welcome and might well be duplicated elsewhere. Boston sadly needs a clearing house for employment agencies.

All through the fall and winter we have had requests from manufacturing concerns in various parts of New England for college girls and older women of exceptional personal qualifications to fill a variety of positions, and oftentimes no experience or special training has been required.

These positions in the field of

Home Economics have recently been filled; an assistant superintendent in a college lunch-room feeding army men (This is the only dining-hall of which we have knowledge where women are in charge of feeding the army); a teacher of Manual Arts in a home for crippled children, also a housemother in the same home; a housekeeper in a large private sanitarium; a dietitian in a state hospital; a teacher of cooking in a trade school in a large New England city. Among the orders waiting to be filled are: a cafeteria manager for a large club; a city leader under the Food Conservation Committee; and a manager of a war emergency cafeteria for government employees.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

In addition to the regular placement and educational work of the Bureau there have been extra demands in connection with community war work. As chairman of the Girls' Conference of Philadelphia, comprised of over two hundred organizations concerned with girls' work, the manager has also been chairman of the local committees on recreation for the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and the National League for Woman's Service. Under the Philadelphia District Committee of the Committee of Public Safety she has been serving on the Committee on Recruiting and Placement of Volunteers in Social Service. The Committee on Recreation for Women and Girls Affected by War Condi-

tions, and the Committee for Protection of Girls. This general grouping and concentrating of recreation committees has prevented duplication of effort and through centralization has increased the assistance to Miss Helen Porterfield, the Special War Work Council representative engaged in recreational work for women and girls in Philadelphia.

The Bureau feels that it is especially fortunate in having the assistance of the following active Publicity Committee: Miss Laura Carnell, Dean of Temple University, Chairman; Miss Helen Taft, Dean of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Elizabeth Roop, Wellesley 1915; Miss Dorothy Mills, formerly of the Ladies' Home Journal Editorial Staff; Miss Helen J. Ferris, Educational Department, John Wanamaker's; Miss Rebekah Elliott, Editorial Staff of the Country Gentleman.

Being so close to Washington, Philadelphia has suffered from a scarcity of good stenographers and secretaries for her own needs. Although in many cases the Washington positions have not yielded an increased net income, the requests for patriotic service have been answered by many trained women in this vicinity. It has been the privilege of the Bureau to promote the work of the government by giving publicity to these government needs and by advertising the many Civil Service examinations, as well as finding suitable candidates for the local shipbuilding firms and manufacturing plants engaged in government contracts.

Among the recent requests from employers have been—publicity writer for a philanthropic organization, a colored woman of college education for special work in organizing clubs for colored girls, a social worker for a housing survey, an expert

accountant especially skilled in the cost accounting of a manufacturing establishment and a physicist for research in a dental supply laboratory.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS WOMAN'S UNIVERSAL CLUB

Los Angeles, Cal.

ANNA M. KINGSBURY, SECRETARY

The Investigation Committee has at present the following program:

- 1—Automobile service, as demonstrator or salesman.
- 2—Railroads.
- 3—Advertising Agencies.
- 4—Decorating and Designing.
- 5—Detective.
- 6—Insurance.
- 7—School Secretary.
- 8—Filing.
- 9—Cafeteria Manager.
- 10—Laboratory Work.
- 11—Newspaper Work.
- 12—Librarian.
- 13—Dietitian.
- 14—Food Demonstrator.
- 15—Social Service. (We hope to take up this line especially in reference to Civilian Relief and if possible we want a representative of our committee on the Civilian Relief Board of the American Red Cross.)

We need more investigators, especially those interested in social, medical or nursing service.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The Bureau has called a conference of representatives of the em-

ployment heads of large firms, the vocational schools, the Women's Trade Union League, the Y. W. C. A., the Council of National Defense and other organizations to discuss the problem of employment for the middle-aged woman, to develop new lines of work for her and to determine what short and intensive courses of study may be offered which will enable her to obtain and hold good positions. It is hoped that the results of this conference may throw light on this problem which all employment bureaus have to meet.

During the month we have placed candidates as advertising assistants, as copy-writer, editor, proofreader, as supervisor of domestic arts and science in a settlement, as investigator for the University of Chicago settlement, as secretary to the president of the Marquette Cement Company, as correspondent and as executive with a school text-book publishing house; as commercial artist, as secretary to Miss Harriet Monroe, editor of Poetry, as manager of the employment department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for Illinois, as extension librarian with the Illinois State Library Commission, as laboratory technicians with a physician and the city psychopathic laboratory, and in several capacities with the American Red Cross and Naval Auxiliary. Two large business organizations are on our lists as continuous employers for college graduates who wish to enter this field of work, and we are not able to send them as many candidates as they are willing to employ. We have had an unusual demand for candidates with a knowledge of indexing and filing, and also for those with a mathematical and bookkeeping equipment.

We are trying to watch the situation to see that there shall be no

undercutting in the replacement of men by women, and that in the ideal of equal pay for equal work both the pay and the work *be* equal.

The Manager spoke before the A. C. A. in Great Falls, Montana, and is at present giving half time to the reorganization of the employment department of the Woman's Committee of the Illinois Division of the Council of National Defense.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

409 Chamber of Commerce Building
Denver, Colo.

THEODOSIA E. RAINE, SECRETARY

Probably the most important event of the month as far as our Bureau is concerned, was the conference held in Denver, January 12th. Meeting with the Advisory Board of the Bureau at this time were the Deans of Women from Colorado University, from Wyoming University, from Denver University, from the State Agricultural College, from the State Teachers College, and from the State Normal School. The purpose of the conference was to get into closer touch with the colleges and to find out from each dean how we could better serve her school. Therefore we stated plainly just what the Bureau had been able to accomplish in the ten months of its existence, and asked for suggestions as to how we could be more helpful to the colleges. Several plans of co-operative work were suggested, one of the most interesting being the establishment in each school of a student committee on bureau work. This committee (at least one member of which must be of the faculty) would have charge of all work in the school

pertaining to the bureau. It would arrange for conferences with the manager of the bureau; would receive and distribute material sent from this office, etc. In this way it would be a clearing house for our work, would give us a point of direct contact with students, and, by its own nature, would create much greater interest in the student body. We hope on our next visit to the colleges to have this committee appointed. Being greatly encouraged by the interest shown in our work at this conference, we feel that we have now an increased opportunity of service.

Two results have already followed this meeting. There has been an increasing number of college women registered or who have been given vocational advice. Also the chairman of The Vocational Guidance Committee of the A. C. A. and the manager of the Bureau are to spend Monday, the 28th, at the State Agricultural College, first giving talks to the girls and then holding individual conferences.

All the bureaus are probably upholding the same wages for women as for men in like positions. We have had several interesting experiences along this line, but so far have won our point. Perhaps this happened because in the few cases at issue we had unusually fine women whom the employers really wanted. It seems to me that this is a definite piece of work that the bureaus can do to help the status of the employed woman. Another thing we have been able to do for the women we have placed, is to see that employers have kept their word as to increase of salary definitely promised when the candidate was placed. If the increase is not forthcoming, the manager drops into the office of the employer and asks if the services of Miss — are entirely satisfactory. Upon his assurance that they are, she reminds him of his promise

of increase of salary. The usual excuses are given, "Business has fallen off, etc." The manager listens attentively, then quietly remarks that perhaps she can supply the needs in his office with a less experienced person, and that she now supposes Miss — is open to another engagement from the Bureau. So far, this has never failed to bring the desired increase of salary.

We are very glad to welcome the Minneapolis Bureau to our sisterhood and wish her the best of success, even though we must yield her our own place as "baby of the group." Each new member strengthens the work.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Fifth Floor, Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The months of December and January have brought increasingly great demands upon the Bureau, to supply more young women for positions requiring special training, some of which are open to women for the first time.

The positions cover a wide range of opportunities such as these:

Industrial Secretary for a large Y. W. C. A., executive secretary for a large club, secretary-stenographer for a committee of the Council of National Defense, stenographer-correspondent for a large company, employment manager for a woman's department in industrial work, private secretaries to two professional people, laboratory technicians for a commercial plant, advertising writer for a manufacturing plant, dietitian for a hospital, public health nurses, executive secretary for the Committee on Food, con-

servation under the Council of National Defense.

It is quite natural that these positions carry much larger salaries than similar positions of one year ago, but even with this inducement it is difficult to find suitable candidates.

Equally interesting are the results from the department of vocational advice. A teacher of long experience has taken our suggestion to begin a secretarial course and is delighted with her new work. A University student, who wishes to take up medicine as her life work, has been placed by the Bureau in a hospital where she gives several hours work in the laboratory in return for her living expenses and a small salary. This not only assists her in finishing her education, but is definite preparation of value in her vocation.

WOMAN'S OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU

827 Andrus Building, Minneapolis

MRS. MARGARET HUTTON ABELS, MANAGER

On the evening of January the fifteenth, seventy-two members and friends sat down to dinner, speeches, and statistics upon the occasion of the first annual meeting of the Woman's Occupational Bureau. The president, Mrs. Frank M. Warren, announced the appointment of our Secretary, Miss Edith Rockwood to an important position in New York City with the United States Food Administration.

The speeches of the evening on the opportunities for women in Minnesota industries and the agencies for vocational guidance and placement were

made by members of the board of directors who are experts in their respective lines of work. We were most fortunate to have with us Miss Josephine M. Berry, assistant director of Home Economics of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, who explained the work of that Board.

The manager gave an account of the work of the Bureau for November and December. A few items from the statistical report will serve to indicate the volume of business which war conditions have thrust upon it. In the two months covered by the report, 416 applicants were interviewed, 334 were registered, 18 were referred to other bureaus, and 25 received vocational advice.

The 334 registrants reside in five states. Two hundred and sixty of them have been trained in college and professional, technical, or business schools, and 74, for the most part middle-aged women, have been trained chiefly in life's school. About one-third of the first group are college graduates.

The registrants are classified under 33 occupational headings with stenographers, social workers, and general office workers in the lead. Placement statistics show 52 calls from employers and 27 placements, while 36 women were directed to Civil Service examinations.

The manager spoke before six clubs and societies in the Twin Cities, and made as many visits to educational institutions and business houses as the pressure of office work allowed.

So far the bureau has taken what came to it. Now the throes of organization and the establishment of office routine safely over, the most important forward steps will be in the direction of firm investigations and conferences with colleges, several of which are planned for the near future.

B O O K S A N D A N N O U N C E M E N T S

This Department will include brief mention of books received by *The Journal*. Books written by members of the Association will receive first consideration.

Value of the Classics. Edited by Andrew F. West, dean of the Graduate School, Princeton University. Princeton University Press. Price \$1.50.

Dean West has rendered a worthy service in gathering together and presenting in permanent form the papers read at the conference on classical studies at Princeton last June. The papers and statements were by men in many walks of life—educators, lawyers, doctors of medicine, statesmen, editors, scientists, ministers, musicians, architects, journalists and men in the industries—a representative assemblage. No professor of Latin or Greek was included among the educators, yet approximately three hundred men raised their voices in recognition of the permanent value of the classical studies with a plea for their continuance in our schools. In nearly every instance the speakers acknowledged their obligation to Greek or Latin or both and the great majority admitted that these studies had proved of actual value in their lives. As the case of the classics rests upon just this point, such an admission constitutes an overwhelming argument in their favor.

Readers of the *Journal* will be especially interested in the papers by two New York editors, Edward P. Mitchell of the *Sun* and Charles P. Miller of the *Times*

and in those by Charles P. Herby, president of the American Chemical Society; Senator Lodge, William Berryman Scott and Henry H. Donaldsen of the Wistar Institute. Among those who sent statements that make tonic reading were President Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, Senator Root, Champ Clark, Talcott Williams and Viscount Bryce.

The second part of the book is an amplification of the pamphlet distributed at the time of the conference in which questions frequently raised in the current discussions of the classics were answered in statistical form. It shows that while the study of Greek has declined somewhat, Latin is now the one language most generally studied, English alone excepted. It shows further the superiority of classical over non-classical students wherever the facts are obtainable.

The addresses and statistics are ably supplemented by Dean West's introduction in which in addition to a general review of conditions he takes exception to a number of statements that appeared in a recent work on education.

Effective Public Speaking. By Joseph H. Mosher, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price \$1.50.

This able and instructive work will prove a very source of strength to those entering upon a platform career especially at this time when so many speakers are going out to spread the message of the war. It is full of sound, sensible advice suited to the needs of the times and to serious, earnest men and women who desire to reach the people in the simplest, most effective way.



FERRY HALL FOR GIRLS



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Here is a mid-western institution with the scholastic standing of the best Eastern schools—considered so by the strongest Eastern women's colleges, which give it certificate privileges. The mental life of the school calls for that self-mastery of a girl's mind which commands concentration on the immediate task. Once she has gained this there is no need to worry about the quality of her intellectual fibre.

The curriculum embraces four years of high-school work and college preparation, two years of junior-college work, and special courses in music, expression, domestic arts and science. The proximity to Chicago enables the girls to take advantage of the cultural opportunities of that city.

Ferry Hall stands for a vital type of practical Christianity that gives a peculiar tone to the school, easily recognized by visitors and acknowledged by the hundreds of purposeful women scattered among its alumnae in practically all the important cities of the United States.

The beauty and extent of the campus lure the girls to an active outdoor life. A well-equipped gymnasium, with a large modern swimming pool, furnishes opportunity for supervised exercise. The physical director and a trained nurse have constant oversight of the girls' physical condition. An artesian well guarantees the purity of the water.

Ferry Hall is a splendid school for the girl who wants the intellectual training of the Eastern schools plus the advantages of an ideal mid-western location.

A word of inquiry will bring details. Address

THE PRINCIPAL, Box E, Lake Forest, Ill.



Points are stressed in it that would have received but scant consideration a score of years ago when the "silver-tongued orator" still held sway over the public mind. What is needed now is not flights of fancy but sober facts, delivered with charm if one is able to do it, but at any rate delivered with sympathy and earnestness.

In various chapters are discussed the personality of the speaker, the arrangement of his material, the voice factor, the getting *en rapport* with his audience and other pertinent subjects. To the novice one of the most helpful of these chapters will be that on overcoming the dread of speaking—the usual bugaboo of the beginner.

The book is divided into two parts and the second part is taken up with the technique of gesture and selections for practice in delivery.

Organism and Environment, as Illustrated by the Physiology of Breathing. By John Scott Haldane, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Yale University Press. Price \$1.25 net.

This little book comprises the first four public lectures on the physiology of breathing delivered by Dr. Haldane under the Silliman Memorial at Yale University. As its sub-title would indicate the book is primarily of interest to physiologists and physicians. It sets forth in crisp, clear readable English the recent important discoveries made by the author and by Priestly, Douglas and others in their experimental work on the regulation of breathing, the reaction of the blood and the phenomena of acidosis.

To the student of biological evolution the book is also of interest and value. Dr. Haldane, from the results of his investiga-

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June Fete of the Senior Department



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tions shows clearly the fundamental inadequacies of the mechanistic and vitalistic schools of evolution. "Organic Wholeness," he says, "covers both space and time, and in the light of biological facts absolute space and time, and self-existent matter and energy are but abstractions from, or partial aspects of reality." His conception is that "each detail of organic structure, composition and activity is a manifestation or expression of the life of the organism regarded as a separate and persistent whole."

Cooperative Marketing. By W. W. Cumberland, Ph.D., assistant professor of Economics, University of Minnesota. The Princeton University Press. Price, boards, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50 net.

It is a fact that the distribution of food products has not kept pace with other forms of economic progress in this country. Prices of food products to the consumer even in normal times are unnecessarily high, while the producer gets barely more than the cost of production; indeed farm surveys show that in many cases he receives even less.

In this book Professor Cumberland gives a plan for improvement on these conditions. He has made a thorough analysis of the cooperative movement in the California citrus industry and shows in detail how its methods of organization and distribution have been highly successful and may be applied to other lines of agricultural production. The three essentials in his opinion are: (a) The plan must not be based on self-interest alone. (b) It must not expect unduly to alter long established customs. (c) It must be based on principles of efficiency involving harmonious, concerted action on the part of the producers.

It is in this last essential that so many of the attempts at co-operation have failed. Yet the farmers are not discouraged by such failures for they realize that business methods are as vitally necessary in agriculture as in other industries and that there must be some way of solving all their problems effectively. Of all the phases of cooperation considered by them however the question of bettering the distribution of farm products has been the hardest one to grapple with for there have been few workable theories advanced regarding it. Professor Cumberland's book is therefore timely and important and deserves a serious reading wherever cooperative marketing is being taken up.

A Parent's Job. By C. N. Millard, Master of Grammar School, Buffalo, N. Y. Boston; The Pilgrim Press. Price \$1.00 net.

The cooperative movement between the school and the home finds an able champion in Prof. Millard, who in this intimate and remarkably straight forward book takes the parents of school-children into his confidence with almost the candor of a physician and endeavors to make them realize that the best results can be obtained in school only when there is intelligent understanding in the home of the child's needs and problems and full co-operation with the teacher in meeting them.

How this understanding and cooperation can be brought about is discussed in a series of chapters including Responsibility, Percentages, Health Habits, Habits of Character, Habits of Address and a consideration of the special needs of the several grades. The chapter on percentages deserves a wide reading by both parents and teachers. If

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It is hoped that we shall have more books as open and frank in their treatment of the parent-teacher problem as this; they are needed.

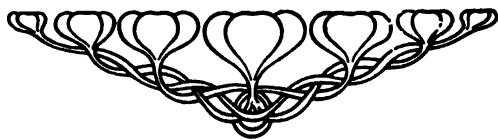
Songs of Ukraina. Florence Randall Livesay. New York: E. P. Dutton Co.

We of the western world have been familiar with Ukraina or Little Russia only through her folk-music and generally through that which appears in the works of the great Russian composers of music, Tschaikowsky, Scriabine, Borodin and others. We listen to the music and guess at the words that might have been fitted to these simple, wild, tender melodies, nearly all of them in a minor key, characteristic of

the folk-music of an oppressed people.

In this book Mrs. Livesay, a Canadian poetess who is doing unusual work, has given us the literature of many of the melodies we know and of many other songs and poems that no doubt were often on Ukrainian lips. In translating them it would seem that she has caught the very soul of Little Russia and she has had the artistic judgment to preserve that soul as far as possible in all its native charm and let polished metrics go. The verses are rude, fragmentary in all parts save where the English literally sings the sentiment and this rugged form enhances their beauty and their worth as literature.

The foreword by Paul Crath in poetic prose gives just that introduction to the history of the Ukraines necessary to a full understanding and enjoyment of the poems.



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VOLUME XI. No. 8

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A BOOK WITH A MYSTERY

"The Near East from Within," by a German Secret Agent.

E. A. VINTON

In the early spring of 1916 a remarkable book was published by Funk and Wagnalls. Suddenly no copies were to be had. F. C. Stechert of New York reported it out of print. In March, 1916, an advertisement appeared in the Publishers' Weekly for a copy. Five booksellers advertised for it. It was rumored that the whole edition had been suppressed; bought up by German agents.

In reply to an order from the Boston Public Library, Funk and Wagnalls wrote, May 18, "This book is entirely out of print and has been for the last couple of months and is not to be reprinted, the plates having been distributed." The book was never copyrighted. There are three copies that can be located,—one in the Congressional Library, which was bought in England; one in the Boston Public Library, kept for safety in the reserve section or "inferno"; and one in the Public Library, Washington, D. C. The latter was published in England by Cassell and Company, 1915. Others must exist, but where are they?

No one who has read this amazing book could doubt for a moment that the German government or some of its agents would be glad to suppress it. Yet it is a pity that it cannot be widely read. Unlike some of the books of its class that can be bought in any bookshop, its style is quiet and convincing, a most intimate and thrilling narrative told without exaggeration, only the facts themselves being sensational.

The writer was a confidential agent of the Kaiser, who

for twenty years spent his life in the "by-paths of European politics * * * often trusted with matters of diplomatic moment." A political agent enjoys more freedom than does a diplomat. If he is not averse to the small change of social gossip he learns some secrets. At times he is intrusted with matters too secret for the regular diplomat and has every opportunity to discover the underlying current of events.

Why, the reader will naturally ask, did this man reveal these secrets at this time?

He makes in the preface this significant statement: "I had many a debate with myself * * * rightly or wrongly I arrived at the decision that my greater duty was to mankind rather than to a man." The last sentence in the book is also significant. "I shall not be forgiven for having revealed what I learned on the subject of this vast conspiracy but at least I have the comfort of an unburdened soul."

The first ten chapters of the book are devoted to Turkey from 1888 to the opening of the Great War. The general outline of the Kaiser's long secret manoeuvres to win the alliance of the Sultan and the good will of the Moslem world are rather common knowledge, but there are many interesting details not so well-known. One, that the head of the secret service of the Sultan was a German ex-detective, is significant.

The loss of French prestige in Turkey and of Russian influence through lack of diplomatic acumen helped the German scheme. Still, with all William's study of the Oriental mind, lavish use of gold and continual intrigue, Abdul Hamid was too subtle for him and no alliance was completed until after the Turkish Revolution. Indeed, the Kaiser's impatience and lack of faith in the Sultan led him to plot with the Young Turks for the overthrow of Abdul Hamid, stipulating at the same time that the life of the ex-monarch be spared; he might be useful later. At no time would the arch-plotter have hesitated to betray either party to the other.

The Kaiser intrigued with the Khedive of Egypt and got him to bring away the plans of the Suez Canal, unknown to Lord Kitchener; he entered into correspondence with the Sheikh ul Islam, the head of the Moslem faith, and encouraged him to declare a Holy War which would, he thought, involve all the Moslem subjects of England and Russia; he also sought the friendship of the Sheikh of the Howling Dervishes, and he poured German gold into all their coffers.

It is the opinion of the writer of this book that the possession of the Suez Canal would not benefit Germany: "It would become the source of perpetual strifes and annoyances, as England would never resign herself to its loss." It might end, he thinks, by the blowing up of the canal by Turkey. "In my opinion Germany will have to pay dearly for her over-reaching diplomacy."

In the chapter "Tempting the Tsar" the author recalls the astonishment which gripped the few statesmen who learned the secret suggestions made by William II to Nicholas II. When the Emperor Nicholas paid his famous visit to Berlin on the occasion of the marriage of the Kaiser's only daughter, he was received with extraordinary courtesy and enthusiasm and the Berlin court tried to persuade him that his presence was far more appreciated than that of King George. It was in July of the same year, 1913, that a special messenger brought to Peterhof a letter from the German Sovereign to the Tsar. "It was written in the most friendly tone, and pointed out that if the peace of the world were to be maintained, it was absolutely necessary to put an end to the agitation in the Balkans and to curb the ambition of all the small states. This letter charged England with intrigue and said she was only waiting an excuse to annex Egypt. * * * It hinted at the friendship between the Kaiser and the Sultan and suggested a common action to checkmate English ambition and to give Russia her long cherished desire of an exit from the Black Sea. * * *

"Russia will not have accomplished the task she has been intrusted with by Providence, until she has become absolute mistress of the Black Sea. * * * England opposes that ambition. * * * Now should Russia see her own interests and consent to enter into an alliance with the Sultan, co-operating with him and Germany in an action tending to neutralize the Suez Canal and hand it over to a European Commission, she might obtain in exchange the neutralization of the straits for all powers with the exception of herself. Constantinople would remain the residence of the Sultan but be placed under European control, whilst the capital of Turkey would be transferred to Brusa." Thus Russia would become the sole mistress of the Black Sea. She might annex Bulgaria, and she would hold Serbia in check. Before Kaiser William had ventured this proposal, he arranged with the Sultan that the Suez Canal should be in reality under German management and

plans for its fortification were already prepared by German officers.

When Tsar Nicholas replied after some days, he explained that he was bound by an agreement which had for its aim the good relations between England and Russia; that he felt convinced that the British government would never break its engagements and certainly he could not fail to keep faith. Besides, Russia wanted peace; such a scheme would surely lead to war. He did not see how the European situation would be improved by England being driven out of Egypt. He closed with the remark, "that the program outlined was undignified for any Christian power to embark upon, that he would consider himself dishonored by lending his hand to such an enterprise."

Angered by the reply of Tsar Nicholas, William turned to the Balkan states to prevent a pan-Slavic alliance with Russia and especially to gain an ally for Germany and Turkey in the conflict he foresaw. Three chapters of unusual interest deal with Servia; three with Bulgaria; one with Montenegro.

At the beginning of this narrative three of the Balkan states, Roumania, Bulgaria and Montenegro, were principalities and the ruler of each was eager to have his country made a kingdom and to assume the title of King or Tsar. This ambition gave Emperor William the opportunity to gain influence by helping these ambitions to become realized. Roumania and Bulgaria, like Greece, had invited a foreign prince to rule over them; Montenegro and Servia had native royal families.

Of all the Balkan states Servia was the most turbulent and has, to her shame, a record of murders in the royal family that will not soon be forgotten. Three chapters are given to the internal history of this untamed little country which might have solved some of its own problems if it could have been left alone. The Servians were naturally friendly to Russia and her ablest statesmen believed in a Russian alliance. But Austria had an ambition to annex Servia. Under Count Zichy, Austria gained influence, Servia was inundated with people of Austrian birth and every effort was made to win the court to a reliance upon Austria. William looked on with approval and conferred with the Count frequently. One result of this outside intrigue was the brutal murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga and the election of Prince Peter to the throne. Under King Peter, Servia seemed to have a chance for development. But Germany and Austria continued to plot, taking advantage of the

turbulence of the Crown Prince George to get an influence that King Peter did not accord to them. But their plotting came to naught as Prince George was suspected and forced to resign his right of accession in favor of his brother. After reading these chapters no one could fail to understand the bitter hatred of the Servians for Austria.

Montenegro had in Prince Nicholas a wise ruler, one often consulted by his brother monarchs. He accepted the proffered friendship of William II, his help in making his domain into a kingdom, thanked him for suggesting the marriage of his daughter Helene to the King of Italy, but kept his independence. In the Balkan war he seized Scutari from the Turks and kept it. In the present war he joined the Allies. In this case as in Servia the Kaiser tampered with Crown Prince Danilo but without success.

Bulgaria under Tsar Ferdinand of Coburg was naturally friendly to Germany but refused to make promises.

Two of the twenty-three chapters of this astonishing book are devoted to King Carol of Roumania and his influence and advice to Kaiser William.

King Carol and Bismarck were never cordial. The great Chancellor foiled Carol for years in his desire to be made king instead of prince. Before dismissing Prince Bismarck, William II wrote to the King of Roumania for advice. The reply was as follows: "I cannot advise you in this matter; it is for you only to decide; but if I were in your place, I should wish always to be master in my own house." This sealed the fate of the founder of the German Empire.

Moreover, it created a secret bond between William and Carol and gave the latter an excuse to give advice. He helped William out of scrapes in the early days of his reign and his influence was always a beneficent factor in the peace of Europe. Later King Carol became alarmed at the anti-English feelings developed in the breast of William II. He realized that a coalition of France, England and Russia against Germany might have disastrous results for the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns.

In the early months of 1914, the writer of this book went on a mission for the Kaiser to King Carol. Speaking of the Emperor, Carol said, "He has always declared himself the champion of peace in Europe; and all at once you find him seized with a frantic desire to disturb that peace, all because

he is afraid of a young man whom he could easily reduce to utter powerlessness if he really desired it. Of course it is no secret that the relationship of the Emperor and the Crown Prince are far from cordial. The heir to the throne has dangerous designs against his father; he has made himself popular with the military party who accuse their sovereign of cowardice in regard to Russia. It is these people who have inspired your emperor with the fear of being overthrown and replaced by his son. If he were sensible, he would pay no attention to a campaign which is bound to die a natural death. * * * Personally, I can tell you that I think the Emperor ought to resume his old line of conduct and that his apprehensions as to the aggressive intentions of Russia and England are utterly fallacious. I certainly won't help him against England. I feel that such an attempt must end in disaster. Go back to Berlin, tell your emperor that the only advice his old relative can give him is to take a soothing mixture and go to bed over it. Night is sometimes the best adviser. He had better not dwell on his son's misdeeds. They are certainly no worse than he indulged in during his father's reign. So long as he remains master, nothing can result from the wild militarism of the Crown Prince."

King Carol died at the very beginning of the present war, which began less than two months after this interview.

"When the threats of war in the Balkans shook the equanimity of Europe, the Kaiser, instead of advising Turkey to yield, encouraged her in her ideas of resistance, and concurrently excited both Serbia and Bulgaria against the Turkish Empire. While Berlin was saying that she wished peace and that peace ought to be imposed upon the belligerents, the Kaiser personally was advising the Belgrade and Sofia Cabinets not to renounce one iota of their pretensions and at the same time insisting on the Sultan refusing any compromise. As we all know, war broke out and was followed by another in which Bulgaria fought against Serbia and Greece and King George was murdered. Austria showed her cards, letting the world know that Serbia could not have her own way and that she would stand by Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Bulgaria, worsted in the later conflict, came easily over to the side of Germany. Serbia had a patriotic minister in M. Pashotch, who worked constantly for a Russian alliance. In this he was ably seconded by M. Hartwig, the Russian minister at Belgrade."

Of all the diplomats sketched by this keen analytical writer, M. Hartwig is perhaps the most able and interesting. At least, he won the respect and admiration of this German agent. "M. Hartwig was an ardent patriot and believed in the mission of Russia, that her destiny lay in Constantinople, but he was not a fanatical Slavophil. He did not care much for Bulgarians or Servians. * * * His *bête noir* was Austria; he believed she represented the most disquieting element in Europe, that her diplomacy would entangle Russia in a war in which Germany would interfere. * * * He had spent some years in Buda-Pesth and profoundly distrusted the statesmen who controlled the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. * * * He never concealed his belief that the underlying motive was the determination of the Kaiser to destroy the two powers—Russia and England—the principal obstacles to German expansion. One reason for the uncanny foresight of M. Hartwig may have been his profound knowledge of the doings of the German Emperor. * * * He told me that he had made a collection of the Emperor's various speeches in the hope of finding the clue to that complicated and mystical character who was capable of an unlimited number of good and bad actions; who, though most religious in his words, was at heart the greatest moral Nihilist that has ever existed; * * * who cared for nothing but the material aggrandisement of his country. * * * 'Germany is a vast camp,' he told me, 'and most likely a fortified camp. Its storming will require tremendous sacrifices. * * * One does not with impunity train a nation for forty-five years in militarism without war breaking out one day. * * * you believe Germany to be pacific * * * but Germany is hypnotized. A kind of exasperation of public opinion has systematically taken place in your country, with the result that she is quite persuaded that war will be declared upon her one of these days, and so needs ever to be ready. The German people are pacific by nature, I know it well, but Germany is far from it; there lies the whole difference, and this difference will bring catastrophe!'" Of course the German writer protested.

M. Hartwig continued, "You will remember one day how I prophesied to you that we tremble on the brink of great events, and how I said that Germany is a danger not only to the peace but to the civilization of the world. Here in Belgrade, we see things more clearly than elsewhere. We all know that

the slightest incident in these regions may bring about events of unusual magnitude, and recently the intrigues of Germany among the Slav populations have assumed quite threatening proportions as I can see for myself." "But why?" I asked. "Because Germany covets the Suez Canal and wants, too, to march eastward. Any Balkan conflict will involve Russia; it is that for which your Emperor is waiting."

"But," said the German, "your suspicions cannot be correct; there is no ground for your assertion that the Emperor has changed so utterly."

"You forget the relations between the Emperor and the Crown Prince. In that you have the key to the riddle which will yet puzzle the world. * * * The friends of the Crown Prince are accusing the Sovereign of cowardice and say that he is afraid of war," replied M. Hartwig.

This similarity of opinion to what King Carol had said a few weeks before almost startled the writer. He never saw M. Hartwig again. That diplomat died quite suddenly a few weeks later in the house of his Austrian colleague with whom he had been discussing several important political questions. "Many dark rumors were put into circulation concerning his sudden and tragic end. He was a man who saw with a much clearer vision than most people. His death was a serious loss to his country and added to the difficulties of the time."

"In some directions in Mid-Europe, the diplomatic courting of Berlin was a harvest of uncertainties and failures. The proneness of Balkan politicians to consider expediency a first law made even the most solemn assurances unstable. Of such words of the wind William II was getting weary. Servia flouted him; Roumania dallied with him; in Turkey the ruling passion for craft might undermine his position at any time; Bulgaria was a land of promise, but her ambitions were inimical to Turkey."

"The Balkan problem became more intricate every year; it was evident that perilous times were ahead for German diplomacy, and some tangible understanding must be secured with one of the Balkan League if Germany was to emerge without damaged prestige from the network which had been woven during the last quarter of a century."

The Kaiser's relationship to the rulers of Greece led him to seek an alliance there. King George had been a Dane and therefore hostile in spirit to German expansion, yet the two

rulers were friendly. The Crown Prince had been trained at a German military school and thence became attached to a Prussian regiment of the Guards. It was while he was drilling his soldiers on the grounds near Potsdam that he had met and fallen in love with Princess Sophie, the young sister of the present Kaiser. * * * Prince Constantine had been held responsible for the defeat of the Greek army in the war with Turkey and he retired with his wife into exile at the castle of Kronberg in the Taurus Mountains. Here began his intimacy with the German ruler. When, later, he was able to retrieve his military reputation in the Balkan war, he believed it was mainly because he followed the advice of his brother-in-law. But as his military reputation grew, his relations with his father became more strained because—it was whispered—of strong political differences. "King George had a great abhorrence for what he called 'a policy based on adventure' and without having the confidence of the Kaiser, he suspected him of sinister designs against two European Powers closely allied to Greece." He was a wise and prudent monarch whose advice was often sought by his brother rulers. He feared that the Crown Prince had had his ambitions fired by his brother-in-law.

"There was an ancient prophesy that when a king called Constantine married to a queen Sophie, should reign in Athens, the cathedral of St. Sophia at Constantinople would once more become a Christian church. King George had strong apprehensions that the Crown Prince—at the suggestion of Germany—would attempt to overthrow the Sultan and become Emperor in Byzance. The writer is satisfied that Constantine entered heart and soul into these plans; but his wife was more conservative."

When, however, the fatal shot fired at King George in Salonika raised Constantine to the throne, he quickly discovered the impossibility of these hopes. It is certain that something extraordinary had taken place to cause the young king to change his attitude. That "something" was credited by those who knew to be a strange letter which reached him on the eve of his father's murder and which told him that a great change was coming and that he must show of what stuff he was made. This letter painfully affected the Crown Prince and it was followed only two days later by the murder of his father.

After his failure to enlist King Carol in his plot, William turned to Franz Ferdinand, the heir apparent of Austria. He

had already made a fast friend of the Duchess of Hohenberg, the morganatic wife of the Archduke, receiving her at his court as an equal. But his relations with the Archduke were not altogether cordial. Hence the Kaiser's self-invited visit to the archducal couple at their castle of Konopischt in Bohemia in the spring of 1914.

William spent three days at the castle and "used his best eloquence to persuade the heir to the Austrian throne that Russia had made up her mind to interfere in favor of Servia, in that country's desire to win the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina." Their annexation by Austria had been a grievance to Servia. Neither the Archduke nor Count Berchtold fell in with his ideas. The Austrian Foreign Secretary did not encourage a war that he could easily discern might be a failure as far as Austrian ambitions were concerned and the Archduke resented the authority that the Kaiser had assumed over him. Moreover, his visit to England had convinced him that the British Government was doing its best to promote peace in Europe. It was difficult, therefore, for William to convince him "that the moment had come when the existence of German civilization was threatened."

The last day of the Kaiser's visit at the castle of Konopischt was by no means pleasant. The Archduke bluntly told him when pressed to define his standing "that most certainly he was not going to draw chestnuts out of the fire for another person." The two men parted in anger. "With all his clumsiness Franz Ferdinand was not a bad judge of character." A month had hardly passed when the Archduke and his consort were murdered at Sarajevo.

After the second Balkan War when the fears and suspicions of Europe were allayed and peace was expected for years to come the Kaiser saw his opportunity. He was now fully prepared. He could count upon Turkey, for the Young Turks led by Enver Pasha were thirsting for revenge for the loss of Albania and longed to restore their country's former glory. King George had been removed and Constantine, brother-in-law to William, reigned in Greece.

It is not generally known that at the beginning of the second Balkan War Servia and Russia had a secret understanding. This was no secret to Berlin and led to an alliance between Ferdinand of Bulgaria, William and the Sultan. Bulgaria felt herself justified by her losses and the terms of the peace

of Bucharest which she bitterly resented. The Kaiser did not hesitate to encourage Ferdinand's dearest wish—to become Emperor of a Christian Turkey. But advised him to first "concentrate his energies on the ousting of Russia."

We now approach the climax of this vast conspiracy. Early in 1914 General Liman Van Sanders was sent to reorganize the Turkish army on German lines. When Russia protested, she was reassured. The work of training was carried on in the interior of Asia Minor where no diplomat realized the number and efficiency of the troops so rapidly preparing. About this time large sums of money were remitted to Constantinople to the credit of the Ottoman government, the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Young Turk leaders. Enver Pasha was summoned to Berlin for a long interview with the Kaiser which left him in brisk spirits expecting great things for his country.

During the visit of the British squadron to Kiel, just after the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Enver Pasha was again summoned to Berlin and spent two days in conference with General Moltke, Chief of Staff, but did not see the Emperor. On his return from this visit, he strengthened the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles. Meantime the seeds of revolt had been planted among the Russian Moslems in the Caucasus, forts had been strengthened and plans laid for the great war that was sure to come. Germany had no doubt then that through a Holy War all the Moslem subjects of England and Russia could be incited to revolt.

The book puts great emphasis on the fact that the war was premeditated; that its great object was the possession of the Suez Canal and the crushing of England. Egypt was to be ruled by Enver Pasha and the canal managed by Germany. "Most of these things point not only to the preparation for war but to the actual plotting for it—to the fear in some cases that the excuse would be lacking."

In this connection the interview of the writer of this book with King Constantine shortly after his accession is significant. "The conversation turned on the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort. To my surprise the king did not accept my remark that the murderer was a Servian actuated simply by a blind hatred of Austria. On the contrary he remarked that the existence of a plot had been proved. 'I don't like saying too much. I have not seen the murderers, but

I feel certain that a link exists between them and the misguided Greek who fired at my poor father. More than that, I would not be surprised to find that the same person was initially responsible for both crimes.'” This assertion of the young King struck his hearer as absolutely uncanny. “Who could have had an interest in the murder of these people?”

The author then quotes from a document which came into his hands in the handwriting of a close friend of William I, a man “who has never approved of the ethical ideas of the old Emperor’s grandson.”

This long indictment of German overtures in the Near East avouched that the great reason of the Sublime Porte being willing to listen to German proposals, was that “only Germany had raised no difficulty whenever Turkey wanted money. The Ottoman Empire had nearly exhausted the credit she had in France and England and had failed to get any in America.”

The writer flatly charges William II with a determination to bring about the present war. The Kaiser was apprehensive that Russia would not make good her support of Servia and therefore sent a confidential messenger to Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria asking that, in case of a conciliatory attitude being adopted by the Russian Government, he should invade Servia. “These overtures were received in a friendly spirit, but Ferdinand declared that circumstances forced him to extreme reserve. In the face of public opinion in Bulgaria, it would be impossible to follow his suggestion. Should any ‘Servian insolence’ be shown, Bulgarians would certainly back up any firm attitude he chose to adopt.

“German designs received a distinct setback when the British Government a few months ago deposed Abbas Hilmi and elevated the Khedivial chair into the throne of a Sultan. Hussein Kemal, on whom the position was conferred, is a man of considerable culture, an ardent patriot and a staunch supporter of British rule. * * * To put it bluntly he was not such a fool as to remain blind to all that Egypt had gained since the British had established themselves in the land and taken upon themselves the development of her huge resources. More than once he urged on his nephew Abbas the necessity of remaining in accord with England. The Khedive was, however, entirely under the influence of Turkish and German friends and continued to dream of the overthrow of the British rule.”

He was a very shrewd young man it appears as regards his material interests. When he saw that his position in Cairo was no longer secure, he mortgaged his estates up to the hilt and when he left Cairo in the spring of 1914 on his annual holiday he took away with him nearly all the furniture of the Abdui palace, having more than a presentiment that he would not be allowed to return.

"When I wrote the lines in which I described the trend of affairs toward a possible Turkish aggressive on Suez," says the author of the book. "I did not think that a bold stroke of English diplomacy would have cut the Gordian knot of a situation full of danger by showing Abbas Hilmi that he must pay the penalty of trying to be too clever. What I wrote early in the book, I can only repeat. The Emperor is determined to lend to weak tottering Turkey and her unprincipled government all the aid possible, as he believes that Turkey alone, by calling on the forces of Islam all over the world, can shatter the foundations of the British Empire.

"One of the main reasons why Germany has begun this iniquitous war is that she must expand. Unfortunately, she has not realized the secret of true colonial government. Germany's idea, whether at home or abroad, consists of a military organization re-enforced by vexatious police espionage and autocratic methods. Militarism was introduced by Prince Bismarck, and the weight of his powerful personality caused it to take deep root into the whole country. But Prince Bismarck was a genius and he proved it by the manner in which he conducted the two great wars; they were ruthless, but they did not disgrace civilization, nor did Germany blush beneath the reprobation of a shocked and outraged world, as now she has cause to do.

"In this great struggle the Kaiser has not hesitated to adopt any means so long as his plans were forwarded. Among the dupes whom he made to suffer the ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmi occupies a foremost place; it is not at all unlikely that the next will be Enver Pasha."

No one who reads these pages can doubt for a moment that the Kaiser willed this war and intrigued for years to bring it about.

Buy a Liberty Bond for every member of the family.

THE COMMENCEMENT OPPORTUNITY

GERTRUDE BUCK

Professor of English in Vassar College.

Once in every year each college and university has a chance to speak directly to what may be called its own constituency—to the alumni, officers, present students and friends of the college who make up the typical commencement audience. There might, one would suppose, be many things which a college would want to say to such an audience. Yet about one-half of our leading colleges and universities politely waive their privilege of addressing their own constituencies on this occasion in favor of some visiting speaker from another institution!

This is surely a curious situation. As a matter of plain practical psychology there is only one conceivable thing to be done with an audience made up of officers, students, alumni and friends of, say, X-College. There is but one common interest among them: and to disregard this interest as a point of departure is to waste incalculably the attention of the audience and the effort of the speaker. Relatives and friends of the graduating class, students of the present and past years, faculty and administrative officers, residents of the vicinity—all have assembled because to a greater or less degree they are interested in this particular college. And then some one rises to address them on "The Lawyer's Public Duty," "The Uses of Leisure," or "What English Poetry Owes to the Classics"!

If this some one be a visiting president or professor from some other institution, his misadjustment with the audience is tolerably complete. Manifestly he should be speaking to the American Bar Association or a Woman's Club or an English Conference, while they should be listening to something—anything—which, planting itself upon the foothold offered by their common interest in X-College, should broaden and deepen this interest by giving them some more adequate idea of what the college is and does.

If, instead of calling in a speaker from outside its walls, the faculty has appointed certain students to address the audience upon miscellaneous subjects chosen by themselves, the adjustment between speakers and hearers seems somewhat

closer, since these students, whatever subjects they may choose to present, are yet presumably products of the training afforded by X-College for four years and as such not wholly unrewarding to an interest in that college. But even here, what a waste! To pick out from Reginald Brown's oration entitled "America and Democracy" some idea of the training which he has enjoyed in mathematical computations or chemical experimentation is a task for the expert in psychology, not for the man in the street. And even were it possible to "exhibit" in some way at the end of the college course the wide range of training offered by the modern curriculum, any results of this training which are really worth showing seldom appear so soon. There are many other objections to the student-speaker type of commencement, objections so strong that, in spite of the inertia of a traditional position and the advantage of a closer relation to the interests of the audience than the visiting speaker enjoys, it is today maintained in only a small proportion of our leading colleges and universities. But the strongest indictment against it is, after all, that it satisfies the interest of the audience in X-College only indirectly and to a very limited degree, when this interest might in the same or even in less time be satisfied directly and to a much greater degree. In brief, student-speeches, are, like the address from an extra-campus speaker, "inefficient" to the end suggested by the common interest of the commencement audience and devoutly desired by the college that would improve every opportunity of furthering the community's understanding of its educational work.

That the existing demand and supply in this situation are not more often adjusted one to another seems difficult to explain, except on the supposition that the use of commencement day to the ends of public enlightenment about the work of the college has not as yet presented itself as a feasible possibility to many faculties and governing boards. For there can be no question of the sincere desire of the colleges to give all the information about their characteristic educational activities which the community desires or will receive. The typical academic attitude toward publicity has in recent years been reversed. The word itself has virtually disappeared from the bug-a-boo column in the college vocabulary, and is even held to spell social opportunity to those who have learned the new spelling. Institutions which are privately maintained and

controlled, as well as those on a state or municipal basis, instead of resenting any public demand for news of what goes on within their walls as an unwarrantable trespass upon their right to seclusion, rather welcome such demands and make every effort to satisfy them. Nor is this from any desire for self-advertisement, but rather from a profound conviction that if the college and the community are to co-operate intelligently with one another, the community really must know something about the college as well as the college about the community.

There are, as yet, however, amazingly few channels through which any communication of the real and essential work of the college can be made. This is, of course, because no large section of the public cares particularly to know anything about this work. The more spectacular, though after all incidental, activities of the college, such as those of the diamond and the running track, are fully transmitted through the public press because of the consuming interest of the public in these activities; but many events of real educational importance never reach a general audience at all.

If education is to be democratized, public interest in it must assuredly be increased. And just here lies the opportunity of the far-sighted and socially-minded college. Those wholly unconnected with colleges cannot be expected spontaneously to generate an interest in them as organizations of higher education. But some interest already exists in that section of the community which has, through its children or friends, a personal relation with some academic institution. And since interest proverbially grows by what it feeds on, each college has only to satisfy this interest wherever and whenever it appears, to insure its increase and multiplication until new channels of information about this college and others are imperatively demanded.

That such interest may be annually fed at the commencement season to the immediate satisfaction of the audience and to the ultimate advantage of the college, is a fact recognized in recent years by a few universities and colleges. These, instead of speeches by either students or by a distinguished visitor, now offer to the audience a statement by the president of the salient events of the foregoing academic year. Such a statement seems to include somewhat different elements in the different institutions, and in the same institution in different years. Sometimes a large enrollment in some, or all depart-

ments, with the resulting enlargement of teaching-force and material equipment, either secured or planned, occupies a prominent place in these statements, sometimes the initiation of a new administrative policy or a new educational experiment, sometimes notable gifts, with the presentation of possibilities opened in the college work by them, sometimes pressing needs, difficulties or problems; but in every case the current history of the college is set forth by a trained observer in a central position, who is duly accredited to speak for the institution as a whole.

Thus directed, commencement ceases to be a day which concerns only a part of the college. Not the faculty or the governing board, not the alumni, not the present student body nor even the graduating class is exclusively represented by it, but all of these constituent members of the academic organism in their relationship to one another. Commencement day, is, in short, a day for the college as such, for the college as a whole. And since now-a-days we cannot reckon the college as a whole if detached from its community, it seems peculiarly fitting that this day of the whole college should be a day of promoting that closer understanding between the community and the college, on which the progress of both depends.

Among the institutions that observe commencement day in this larger spirit are the universities of Cincinnati and New York City, Tulane University of Louisiana and Wellesley and Colorado colleges. While solving for themselves the vexed problem of commencement, they have made all educational institutions their debtors by creating a new channel of academic publicity. When this opportunity is effectively used by at least a majority of the colleges, other opportunities will surely become available, until, to the profit of both, the community at last knows as much about the college as the college has in these latter years come to know about the community.

Wanted—A Physical Laboratorian

The Civil Service Commission announces a vacancy in the Puget Sound Navy Yard for a physical laboratorian at \$3.28 per day to be filled by either men or women. Competitors are not required to report for examination but will be rated on general technical education and physical laboratory experience.

"THE COLLEGE WOMAN'S PLATTSBURG"

GABRIELLE ELLIOT

Two sorts of armies are needed if we are to fight this war through to victory—one an army of men and, equally important, an army of nurses.

We have the men,—enlistment and the selective draft are bringing them in at a rate that makes the great number hard to assimilate. But there is serious danger that the large forces sailing for France or preparing at home will be handicapped at the start by a shortage in the other essential army, the registered nurses.

The registered nurse is the only grade recognized by the American Red Cross and rightly so, for the experience of our Allies has proved the danger of relaxing the standards in the slightest degree, even under terrific pressure. An "R. N." is equipped for the hardest sort of practical work—and it has always taken three years to make an "R. N."

In this period of national emergency, women who have had any previous training (which might be counted towards this degree and so shorten the usual time of preparation) can render a patriotic service by becoming trained nurses. The college woman particularly should, and we are quite sure does, feel the weight of the argument of "*noblesse oblige*." College women everywhere have tried to put at the disposal of the government their special qualifications, and have been willing to give the last ounce of strength and ability to any practical service suggested, but it often has been difficult to find the work for which they are peculiarly fitted.

Last fall a group of Vassar alumnae, meeting to consider ways of serving, faced this problem and decided that there must be some way out. The splendid Vassar plant, with scientific buildings, a huge farm, dormitories, and all the facilities of an up-to-date college was idle all summer. These alumnae therefore asked the trustees to devise some plan whereby a patriotic use could be made of the Vassar grounds and buildings during the summer of 1918.

In charge of the Trustee committee to work out this plan was a Vassar graduate of 1885, Mrs. John Wood Blodgett, who devoted several weeks to investigating all possible sorts of women's war work. Always in the back of her mind was the necessity of using the plant, which presupposed a college

education for the women who would be there. Furthermore, realizing the continuous peace talk, she decided that the plan must be equally valuable for war and peace time and, even more important, that it must be so fundamental that the government would support the project; for so deeply were the college alumnae involved in the various sorts of war relief work that otherwise funds would not be available.

While turning these matters over in her mind, Mrs. Blodgett suddenly perceived the solution of all her seemingly unreconcilable "musts." The nursing situation! A shortage was already evident in the war forces; the home supply was being drained daily for trained women to send abroad; the forty odd branches of the public health field were largely undeveloped because of a peacetime shortage amounting to 20,000 or so. Surely here was the ideal occupation for well-educated, ambitious women and whether or not the war ceased shortly, the need for nurses would remain. Fired with enthusiasm, Mrs. Blodgett took the scheme to Washington. The Council of National Defense, through the Emergency Nursing Committee and medical branches passed unanimously in its favor and the Red Cross not only endorsed it but voted a fund of \$75,000 to guarantee expenses.

Briefly, Mrs. Blodgett's idea was based upon the Plattsburg method which presupposed intelligent, well-educated men, capable of theoretical and practical training of the most intensive sort as constituting the body to be trained. With the same sort of women, she argued, the nursing course as usually given could be substantially reduced. Hospitals, medical and nursing authorities agreed with her, and the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses became an assured thing.

Anyone who has ever been to Vassar in the spring carries away a memory of wide stretches of green lawn, shade trees in abundance, a splendidly developed farm, with model dairies, vegetable gardens, etc., as well as flowers in profusion and much unimproved, inviting, wooded land. Situated in the heart of the recreational district of the State, it is accessible from both up the Hudson river and down, the State road passing the entrance to the grounds and the Hudson River boat lines running excursions and regular trips to Poughkeepsie at frequent intervals. So far as natural advantages go, Vassar is ideally located, and nothing that could further improve the grounds or surroundings has been left undone.

It is therefore both for study and recreation, a splendid place to hold the camp. No other woman's college, perhaps, has such up-to-date and extensive scientific buildings. Three separate laboratories for chemistry, physics and biology will form the backbone of the experimental equipment for the camp. Rockefeller—the large recitation hall, the infirmary, the music hall in which a model theoretical ward will be fitted up, and other buildings, will also be open. In addition to the already large collection of books, the library facilities will be supplemented by a special loan collection of medical and scientific volumes.

As a background for the working hours of the students, extremely comfortable living conditions have been provided. The four dormitories on the quadrangle will be at their service, the undergraduates having offered to leave the rooms attractively furnished for the visitors. They have also extended the use of the Students' Building, with its theatre, reception rooms and offices. The athletic fields, lakes, tennis-courts and other outdoor sports will also be in running order, with a recreational director in charge to see that no one neglects this side of the life. The outdoor theatre, one of the finest in the country, will be used for lecture purposes and for theatricals, both professional and amateur. In fact, one cannot think of any phase, outdoor or in, physical or academic, that has been overlooked in providing for the well-being of the camp members.

The faculty, to be housed in Josselyn Hall, the newest of the dormitories, has been drawn from the leading universities and training schools of the country. It comprises such distinguished specialists as: Dr. Herbert E. Mills, professor of economics, who will be dean of the camp; Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University, professor of bacteriology and hygiene; Miss Florence Sabin, Johns Hopkins, anatomy and physiology; Professor Margaret Washburn, Vassar, psychology; Dr. Wm. H. Park, New York department of health, bacteriology; Professor Helen Pope, Carnegie Institute, dietetics. Other subjects to be taught include: hospital economics, social and historical aspects of nursing, and, for a small group of older women, a special course in reconstruction therapy.

So thorough has been the preparation for these students and for the special courses they are to take, that before even one person was enlisted, there were applications from hospitals for over 200. That in itself is the strongest sort of an en-

dorsement, as it shows that the graduates of the camp are assured of excellent openings in a profession where they are not only needed but anxiously awaited. The opportunities for national service that lie before these nurses are as wide as the profession itself. The problem facing them will be the choosing of their special line of endeavor.

Yet, encouraging as is the universal endorsement of the plan by medical and nursing authorities, it is not alone from these naturally interested professions that approval comes. Social and economic workers, realizing the enlarged capabilities of these women, are enthusiastic over the plan. Miss Lillian Wald, whose efforts have been the means of establishing the standard of the public health nurse in settlement work, says of the graduates: "They will prove invaluable. The trained nurse with a college education is needed in every community in the land." Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington, considers the project "the greatest single step in the advancement of public health work ever taken in this country." The plan to instruct some of the students in the new reconstruction therapy treatment is hailed as one of far-reaching effect.

Since the college grounds and buildings cannot begin to accommodate all alumnae eligible for the Training Camp it is imperative that any one who wishes to enter this June should apply at once. Applications for entrance should be sent direct to Dean Herbert E. Mills, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. College women who are eligible are those who have graduated within the past ten years from colleges and universities on the accredited list of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; that is graduates will be accepted from the class of 1909 to that of 1918 inclusive. The fee for the entire course of three months, including tuition, board and lodging on the college grounds will be ninety-five dollars.

A SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN

LOUISE CARTER

Since the outbreak of the war much has been heard of the way in which the women of England and France have come forward and shouldered a large share of the Agricultural

work of their countries; but in this connection it must be remembered how ably fitted they were to undertake the work when the call came. For decades past the Schools of Gardening in England and France had been sending forth their graduates. Keen, intelligent interest along these lines was to be found on every hand, and horticulture had long been recognized as a profession for women which possessed great and healthful enjoyment and offered rare opportunities. The people as a whole were enthusiastic about it and loved it as a pastime as well as a pursuit.

In America, however, the value and the possibilities of gardening have long been greatly ignored; it is something that we as a nation have lost and are but merely beginning to find again. The early settlers of this country brought with them a deep, abiding love of gardens which resisted even the hardships of pioneer days. As a memorial of this we have today a very few of the cherished old colonial gardens which have been preserved through the long years; and of many more we have quaint old records, as of the sunken Dutch gardens which once blossomed forth each spring where the tall office buildings of Manhattan now stand. But as the years went by and the growth of the country became more rapid and many other interests entered in, little by little the people became estranged from the idea and gardening no longer remained a thing of universal and poignant interest. Within very recent years, however, we have been turning again to it; enthusiasm has been aroused and has been gradually spreading over the country. Women have been playing an increasingly important part in the movement. And when we consider what a very vital matter increased food production is in the present national emergency, it is well that we had begun to awake to the importance of horticulture at least a few years before the outbreak of the war.

As an outgrowth of this movement the School of Horticulture for Women was founded at Ambler, Pennsylvania, in nineteen hundred and ten by a group of people who realized the increasing demand for the trained woman horticulturist in this country, and the need for an institution where adequate instruction might be given to those desiring to take up the profession. A careful study had been made of the schools of gardening for women in the European countries, and the school at Ambler was organized with the object of offering a compre-

hensive course where the theoretical and practical work might be closely correlated and where as far as possible individual instruction might be given.

The school has drawn its students from the secondary schools and colleges in all parts of the United States and from Canada and England, and it has sent its graduates forth into wide fields of usefulness. Some now hold positions as managers of private estates and commercial gardens and greenhouses; as teachers in public and private schools and industrial colleges; and as experts in poultry work; others as consultant gardeners and lecturers and, particularly pertinent to the needs of the times, some as organizers in the community and war garden movement; while others have farms and country places of their own.

The location of the school is attractive, being just outside of Ambler, one of Philadelphia's suburbs, and surrounded by fertile farming country. The spacious grounds contain many features of unusual interest—extensive orchards and nurseries, vegetable and flower gardens, an apiary, one of the latest additions to which is a miniature bee-house, a poultry plant, several greenhouses and many acres devoted to farm crops.

Since our country joined the ranks of the allies and the need for food production and conservation became urgent and pressing, the part which the School of Horticulture has played has been an important one. Last spring special war courses were organized, many short course students were enrolled and a program of extension work was adopted to meet the demands for instruction. This year the work will be carried on along even broader lines, for the emergency has proved itself one which cannot be overcome in the space of a single season, one which will not lessen but grow graver as the days go on, and it must be met again with a spirit of earnest endeavor and a deeper realization of its needs. Much was accomplished last year by the units of agricultural workers which were sent out from some of the women's colleges and under the auspices of other organizations; but much remains to be done in developing this work to a greater extent for the coming season. The School of Horticulture has organized a course this spring, running from April into June, which is designed especially to equip the much needed officers for our Land Army who will train the raw recruits in producing our country's food. The course would also prove valuable to any one interested in the work as a war measure.

Although this work at present has very direct bearing on the war and food production is the phase which is most emphasized, the demand for it will not lessen when the war has reached its end and the days of reconstruction and readjustment come.

The value of the work has already been proved in connection with vacant lot and community gardens in our cities and towns and the movement is fast growing. Along this line it may be viewed as a form of social service of an enduring kind. Many are the instances where old men and women have been greatly benefited from their work in a vacant lot garden, and where groups of small boys have transferred their energies from malicious escapades to eager and industrious work in their individual plots. Already school gardening is carried on in connection with many elementary schools and some of the more progressive colleges and preparatory schools have recently offered courses in horticulture, but much here remains to be accomplished. It is not strange that this is something which has been left almost entirely out of the lives of so many of the present generation, for the whole trend of education has been away from it. The academic, the classical side, has been that upon which emphasis has been laid. When one considers how comparatively recent has been the adoption of domestic science in many of the colleges and secondary schools of the country and yet how prominent a part it plays today in the educational world, one may easily look ahead into the future and see how universal may become the recognition of horticulture as a subject of value and importance in the school and college curriculum. Surely every individual should have some knowledge of this science and art, and an appreciation of the beautiful in nature should be cultivated far more widely.

The extension work of the United States Department of Agriculture which is being developed so rapidly now in all sections of the country is filling a great need in bringing to the people of the rural communities the better methods of doing things and of living. Through its boys' and girls' canning clubs, poultry clubs, garden projects and through the work of the county agents, the movement has had far-reaching influence. Particularly in the southern states has the work proved of wonderful value. Those who are familiar with the South and know the barrenness which so frequently exists in and about the poorer country homes, can realize how sorely

the work is needed there. At present as in all else the stress is being laid upon the part of the work which bears most vitally upon the war, but when the pressing need for this has passed more thought will be given again to the improvement of rural homes and conditions. In connection with this part of the work simple landscape gardening will be much used in teaching the people how best to utilize the material at hand and to care for it intelligently and a broad field of opportunity is opening up along this line.

The growth of our large cities has been startling and the building and laying out has been carried on quite at random. In this day when city planning is fast coming to be regarded as an important art and its value is gaining wide acknowledgment, we may well look askance at certain sections of our cities and wonder how it was that such places where men must live and toil ever came to be. For instead of broad and well shaded streets, attractive homes with lawns and gardens, modest though they may be, and pleasant parks and playgrounds, we too often find stretches of cramped and hideous buildings and streets with never a redeeming feature to give them excuse for being. Nor is it only in our cities that we find conditions thus. In many a country town and rural village we see all too frequently barrenness and squalor when it would take so little to replace it with order and beauty. If only we can realize this now, before it is too late, and save these smaller and fast growing towns from becoming what some of our cities are today, we shall have accomplished much for future generations. It is through a cultivation of civic pride, a desire among the masses of the people for it that it will be attained and in this connection a cultivation of the knowledge and love of gardening has very close bearing. It must be brought to the people through home and school gardens, through public meetings and demonstrations and through close personal touch with the individual where this is possible. This may be carried on under the city or town government, under village improvement associations or local organizations, or in connection with the work of State or Federal Departments of Agriculture; and there will be an ever increasing demand for organizers and leaders in the movement.

Gardening and greenhouse work have been introduced in recent years into numerous hospitals and into industrial and reform institutions with very excellent results and women have already proved themselves splendidly capable in this field.

When it comes to the choosing of a profession there are

many points of consideration that usually enter,—the love of the work itself, the healthfulness of it, and the persons with whom it brings one in contact; but assuredly at the present time the deciding note is the opportunities for service which it offers.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

The Committee on Fellowships announces that the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship for the year 1918-19 has been awarded to Prof. Bertha Haven Putnam of Mount Holyoke College who is to do an important volume for the Oxford historical series. The A. C. A. Fellowship has been awarded to Sister Mary Loyola Hayde now teaching at St. Francis Xavier Academy, Chicago, who is about to receive her doctor's degree in English from the University of Chicago. The new Julia C. G. Piatt fellowship is awarded to assistant professor, Mary L. Richardson of the Latin Department of Smith College.

THE WOMAN'S LAND ARMY OF AMERICA

Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes, who is the representative of the Association in our work of cooperation with the Woman's Land Army, requests the A. C. A. branches to devote an early conference to the question of giving possible local aid to this movement. Mrs. Howe is now engaged in forming practice units of the Woman's Land Army. Branches interested in helping in this work can secure information and literature by addressing Mrs. Howes at 32 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the office of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Nowhere have we found a more adequate or effective statement of the national obligation of the educated man or woman who is denied the privilege of direct military service than has come from the pen of Prof. W. E.

The College Mosher of Oberlin College. A part of the
Person's "Bit" material which we reprint here with Prof.

Mosher's permission, has appeared in the Oberlin Alumni Magazine. The rest of it appeared as the introduction to a Training Course in Patriotic Citizenship and World Democracy prepared by the faculty committee on patriotic education of Oberlin College. We present it here with such excisions and adaptations as the present use of it demands:

"Training for Leadership," the traditional slogan of the college world, involves today definite and serious obligations:

(1) The logic of events has suddenly thrust our country into the midst of international conflicts and complications with which we have had hitherto no concern whatsoever. Our people, which had been practically entirely engrossed in domestic affairs, is suddenly called upon to think internationally, and to make decisions that may be of far-reaching influence in the development of distant nations. To learn to think internationally and to guide in the training of the "international mind" is therefore one undeniable obligation of college leadership today.

(2) The second obligation is no less unmistakable. Public sentiment shall be trained not alone to think in international terms, it shall also learn to think in terms of a new world

order. President Wilson, not a dreamer and an impractical idealist, but a responsible statesman who literally commands the attention of the civilized world, has outlined a practical political program that is based on the consistent application of the principles of Christ to the relations of the great nations of the earth. The "right of self-determination" is the modern statesman's way of phrasing the Golden Rule. Without exaggeration one may say that this program marks the beginning of a new era in the history of civilization. It might be called the era of International Morality. Whether it is to open at once or in the more or less distant future will depend on the support that rallies to the standard of Mr. Wilson. The leadership of America has a great task to perform, in that it must prepare the hearts and minds of the men and women of this country for the sacrifice of their dearest possessions; it has an incomparably greater one, however, in that it must interpret in the language of everyday life the lofty idealism of President Wilson's reconstruction program. Europe must have troops and shells, it is true, but it must also have a vision of a new order of things. This is the peculiar contribution that the United States in its partial isolation is to make. We have been peculiarly called to see to it that some lasting good comes out of it all. This means that public sentiment, i. e., the thinking of the average man and woman, shall have thought President Wilson's thoughts and hoped his hopes, so that Europe will see that this whole people is united in its faith in the power of justice and fair-dealing to overcome the nationalistic tendencies, that have been universally accepted as the corner-stone of the old order. The new era of international good-will will come in if an organized and enlightened public sentiment demands it, otherwise the old era will inevitably be re-established for another period.

The obligations of the college student are, therefore, two-fold: to take an active share in the development of the "international mind," and to help establish the faith in a Christian World Democracy in the minds of men and women throughout this land. If we would accept this challenge, our first task is immediately at hand; we must *understand* and *know*. Good intentions and general appeals to patriotism and Christian ideals will not suffice. We must know our facts. We must thoughtfully follow President Wilson's policy from the outset, in order to see by what stages the final program evolved, and, furthermore, by what right we Americans take upon ourselves the role of leadership in seeking to inaugurate the era of international morality. If we would become interpreters of the program of world reconstruction and reconciliation we should also have independent judgment as to the old building that is to be rebuilt. No one can begin to interpret the fourteen points of President Wilson's January address, for instance, who has not some definite knowledge of historical conditions in Europe.

Finally, we must weigh in the balance the proposed peace programs, and each seek to contribute his share, whether great or small, toward writing the desire for permanent peace into a program that is both practical and feasible. In a word, it is our task to work out a definite philosophy of the war and of the peace that is to follow it.

When one considers that approximately fifty millions of the citizens of this country, according to one of the speakers at the Chautauqua conference held last July under the auspices of the National Security League, are either antagonistic or indifferent or only formally patriotic with regard to the war, the seriousness of the task confronting us may be understood. If this is the case, the nation-wide "mental-preparedness"—so essential for an effective and successful prosecution of a long war—is a task of almost unlimited proportions, and one that will challenge all the intelligence and all the perseverance of that part of our citizenship that is aroused to a sense of the menace of German imperialism.

Probably there is a greater appeal to the intellectual rather than the emotional in this war than in any war in which this or other countries have ever been engaged. President Wilson's addresses are marked by their high intellectual quality and by the absence of emotional appeal.

The nature of the war makes this almost necessarily so. Our nation is not in imminent and patently evident danger. For this reason provincial-minded people—and there are hosts of them—do not understand why we should bestir ourselves so mightily. Those people whose political philosophy up to the present time has been of a national or state or county or ward type are suddenly called upon to think internationally, not alone about facts of international character, but also about the theory of state. This is to be understood and interpreted in international terms.

The London Daily News is reported on the occasion of the President's December address to have compared the European spokesmen of the Allied countries with President Wilson in the following manner: "His is the voice of a statesman whose vision comprehends the world, while theirs comprehends only half the world."

Thus we are called by the President "to fight for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their own way of life and obedience. . . . The world must be made safe for democracy" and "its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty."

Such "international altruism" stirs something in the hearts of men and women whose political outlook is not limited by the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, by Mexico and Canada, but what about the untrained cobbler and carpenter whose oldest son has already been mustered in and who has three more that are subject to draft? The slogans "Making the world safe for democracy," "War against war," "Fighting the

German government, not the German people," must be translated into polyglot tongues, provincial vocabularies, and provincial psychology. They may have a good sound to the intellect, but with many people the way from the intellect to the will is a long one and by no means an easy one to travel. It is none the shorter and less rough when the decision involves the sacrifice of one's only son or the last dollar in the savings account.

But this is just the task that the organizations for patriotism through education are setting for themselves. Our people who have naturally had so little interest in history and in international politics, are to be moved to think, to feel and to sacrifice the best they have in view of international considerations, that are based on tendencies and conflicts of a half dozen great countries covering a long period of time.

For this reason the call goes out especially to men and women of college education, who are themselves somewhat at home in the world at large and not alone in their own country, who can visualize distant dangers as present ones and who believe that new international ideals are capable of realization.

The "bit" of the educated man or woman is to educate, if he cannot make his weight count more directly elsewhere. In one way or another we must all take our places in the trenches of the second fighting line, provided we cannot be in the first. To aid in the task of "mental preparedness" can well require devotion, self-sacrifice, endurance, and hard work of a high order. Wherever the college graduate is, "*noblesse oblige*,"—his distinction demands that he develop his own philosophy of the war, that he make of himself a "walking university," and find himself at ease in the homes and meeting-houses of his community, his district and possibly his state."

An article in "The Missouri Woman" endorsing the opinion of the Associated Retailer of St. Louis that the government is inciting us to a policy of false economy, whose only result will

<p>Branches in Arms Against False Economics</p>	<p>be harmful has called forth a number of letters of expostulation from branches of the Association. The Central Missouri Branch "hits the nail on the head" when it says in a letter to the offending paper, "businesses are going to be classified now as essential or non-essential to the prosecution of the war. The non-essential industries must contract; the essential industries must expand. This means that the labor as well as raw materials and industrial equipment must be transferred in many instances from one industrial use to another. In the case of workers it is true that the transfer is sometimes accompanied by grave hard-</p>
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ships and waste. These again are among the stern necessities of war times. It will however be the policy of the government, as recently announced by the Secretary of Labor, to establish an organization for facilitating the transfer of workers and thereby preventing permanent unemployment."

As the letter states so succinctly the whole industrial organization would be unequal to the stupendous pressure of military needs if our peace time consumption should continue. Obviously it must be cut down. That the policy will injure somewhat the profits of the retail dry-goods merchants is a regrettable but inevitable incident of war.

Whether the war is continued indefinitely or whether peace comes within a few months the number of registered, trained nurses in the United States must be greatly augmented as speedily as possible. More than 75 per cent of the already insufficient nursing force of the country will be in military service by the end of the present year, leaving hospitals, clinics, settlements, public health corps and the private field to the barest skeletons of their normal personnel.

With the view of overcoming in some measure this alarming shortage of nurses, there has been established at Vassar College for the coming summer months a Camp for the intensive training of nurses. This camp is under the auspices of the American Red Cross and leading medical and nursing authorities and it will prepare college women who have the necessary entrance equipment to enter hospitals in the fall where they will receive credit for the course toward the degree of R. N. or Registered Nurse.

A perusal of Miss Gabrielle Elliot's article ("The Vassar Plattsburg") in this issue of the Journal will give full information as to courses to be pursued, fees, provision for work and entertainment at the college and the names of those to whom to apply for entrance.

Nursing is a dignified and honorable profession as well as a skilled and learned one. It is highly compatible with the ideals of college women. From the material side there is room for advancement in it. The remuneration is far greater, on the average, than the profession of teaching yields. Salaries range from \$1500 to \$3000 quite commonly and exceptional salaries

have gone beyond the \$10,000 mark. On the other hand the nurse finds a profound satisfaction in the thought that her work is to relieve suffering. She realizes that this is a form of service of inestimable value to mankind and at this juncture she sees the opportunity to deepen and broaden her experience and give to it added ethical significance.

The death, on February 13, of Mary Morton Kehew, for years the president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, means to college alumnae, as to all forward-looking women, the loss of a generous and an invigorating friend. Her keen perception of the frequent void between graduation and actual work in the world led to her founding the Appointment Bureau of the "Union," with special reference to college graduates, and secured her interest in the vocational committee of the Boston Branch of the A. C. A. which, for the last three years, has met in her beautiful Chestnut Street home. There was seemingly, however, no limit to her interest in genuine study and in constructive work. She was an early friend and a generous giver to Denison House, and was the largest individual contributor to the first fellowship offered by the Boston Branch—a fellowship restricted to unprofessional research.

Mrs. Kehew was a woman of unique endowment, wide culture, rare business ability and splendid unconventionality. She was a born experimenter. "Cant of every kind," it has been well said, "was shivered to pieces against her personality." We, of the college fellowship, are the stronger for her comradeship.

A New Bureau in Cleveland for College Women

Cleveland is making an effort to aid in meeting the demand for Trained Women in all fields of work, by the establishment of a Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, in the State-City Labor Exchange. The Bureau is in a position to give advice and assistance to college graduates who are interested in finding positions in or near Cleveland in business, social work, library work, home economics and many special branches of opportunity. No charge is made to either applicant or employer.

Further information may be secured from the Secretary, Miss Lucy M. Park, Room 108, City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS OR CHEMISTRY

The Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Research Fellowship of the value of seven hundred and fifty dollars, founded in 1913, is awarded annually to a student pursuing advanced graduate work in either Physics or Chemistry, to be held during one year's work at Bryn Mawr College.

Applicants for the fellowship must be students who have done advanced graduate work at Bryn Mawr College or at other colleges or universities. They must have shown distinct ability in their work and at the time of application must have in outline or actually in hand some definite piece of research work. The holder of the fellowship must do her major work under the direction of the Department of Chemistry or of the Department of Physics. In awarding the fellowship the ability of the applicant to do the best kind of research work will be considered. Where equally good candidates are considered, preference will be given to a student working on problems which may be considered to lie along the borderline between Chemistry and Physics. The fellowship may under exceptional circumstances be awarded in consecutive years to the same student, or the fellowship may be given to a graduate student working at Bryn Mawr College to be held during one year's work at some other American college or university if in the opinion of the Committee it is imperative for that student to go to some other college or university in order to complete an important piece of work.

For full particulars in regard to application, requirements, etc., apply to the President's Office, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

More Telegraphers Needed

Radio inspectors of the Department of Commerce stationed throughout the country have been instructed to advise women who are ambitious to become radio telegraphers to study Morse telegraphy instead. Because of a great shortage of competent telegraphers at the present time the Western Union Telegraph Company is so anxious to get operators that it undertakes their instruction and pays them while they are learning. There is practically no demand at present for women radio operators either in the Navy or in commercial life.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

Ann Arbor Branch, Ann Arbor, Mich.—The Ann Arbor Branch of Collegiate Alumnae has been very successful in the work for the University Union in Paris. On the 21st of January Major Jan Hay Beith gave his lecture, "Carrying On," before a large audience. The members of the branch had had charge of the sale of tickets and had been so energetic that about seven hundred dollars was cleared. In connection with the work of the branch in this direction an extract from a recent letter concerning the Union may be of interest. Prof. Bibbert says: "There has been held in behalf of all the higher schools and universities in France, in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, a solemn convocation, tendered by the French university world to all American college men who have offered themselves in defense of France. At this same meeting it was suggested that a large number of the faculty families would count it a great honor and privilege if they could be put in touch with and receive into their homes for an entire furlough, some young college men, preferably the sons of American college professors or administrators. Some of the faculty ladies have even suggested that they would like to adopt as '*fillets*' American professors' sons. Some of these offers carry with them a very touching element in that the *fillet* thus sought is to replace, in some small measure, an only son who has died on the field of honor."

Under the auspices of the Ann Arbor Branch of Collegiate Alumnae, Mrs. Mary Masters Needham is soon to appear in Ann Arbor in behalf of the Reconstruction Work now being carried on in France.

Bloomington Branch, Bloomington, Ind.—The Bloomington branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae held a meeting on the afternoon and evening of February 13th at the home of Mrs. William Loudon. Thirty-eight members sewed on garments for boys of Battery F, 150th field artillery, now "somewhere in France." It is the intention to send these garments to those local boys who have no near relatives to supply them with comforts. Mrs. James A. Woodburn, who has just returned from a stay of several months in Ann Arbor, Mich., told us of the work of that branch. A "Hoover" luncheon was served at six o'clock.

Boston Branch, Boston, Mass.—Since the beginning of 1918 the Boston Branch has started three kinds of war service. The first carries out the suggestion of the national officers of the A. C. A. that the members volunteer to speak on patriotic subjects. The Branch is coöperating with the Education Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in furnishing speakers for the Speakers' Bureau—a

department of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, to which applications are made by schools, clubs and other groups throughout the state. With the notice of the February meeting was sent to each member a questionnaire, asking her, if she were willing to offer her services to the Bureau, to indicate her preference for a subject under the general heads—Political, Economic, Industrial, Historical, Ethical; to give a topic on which she was specially well fitted to speak, and to name a centre within twenty-five miles of which she preferred to speak. At the February meeting Professor K. G. T. Webster of the Speakers' Bureau talked for a few moments on the work of the Bureau and later he will receive the filled-out questionnaires from the Education Committee of the Branch.

The other two kinds of war service are connected with Food Conservation. There is at present near the Boston Public Library a Liberty Bread Shop, managed by six coöperating organizations of women, one of which is the Women's Municipal League of Boston. The purpose of the shop is to give the public practical information on legitimate and palatable substitutes for white bread, by the sale of "Liberty Bread" made at the shop, and by daily demonstrations in bread making. The Municipal League has proposed to the Boston Branch that it take charge of a similar shop to be opened in the shopping district, on the understanding that it shall have no financial obligation, but that it shall furnish the necessary volunteer help. On these terms the Branch has voted to manage such a shop, and now, the first of March, a committee representing different colleges has been organized to make the definite arrangements.

Finally the Branch is to be represented on the committee in charge of the exhibits of food substitutes in libraries. This will mean coöperation in the management of the exhibits now being held in the Boston Public Library, the supplying of a certain number of volunteer attendants there, and the possibility of the extension of the same work to other libraries later if it seems wise.

The Vocational Committee of the Branch, working with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union again arranged a series of four conferences on professional opportunities for women, held at the Union in February and March. Opportunities in business, in social service, in secretarial work (from the standpoint of the employer) and in government work in Home Economics, were described, and a chance was given for questions and for informal discussion.

California Branch, San Francisco, Calif.—The admission of Mills College to membership in the A. C. A. is a source of particular gratification to the California Branch, for the warmest friendship and the most friendly relations have been maintained throughout many years between the women's college

of the Pacific Coast and the California Branch. With the action of the National Association admitting Mills, along with four other colleges, the California Branch hopes to increase its membership materially with the advent of Mills graduates. Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, a life member of this Branch, and one time A. C. A. fellow, is president of Mills College and among the trustees of the institution are Miss Ethel Moore, sectional vice-president for this South Pacific Section; Mrs. A. F. Morrison, former president of the National A. C. A., and Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, organizer of the Los Angeles Branch, A. C. A.

The Certified Milk and Baby Hygiene Committee was one of the most active participants in the March "Better Babies" week, maintaining an important exhibit during the days devoted to the babies. The committee is witnessing the continuation of an important work in which it was a pioneer with the purchase by the Red Cross of the film "Motherhood" referred to before in this department. The film is a graphic visualization of the problems of the care of babies and mothers and in its rounds throughout the State has done an excellent work. It will be used in France by Dr. William Palmer Lucas in his work among the children. Mrs. Lucas, a member of this Branch, is working indefatigably in France for the children who are just now presenting such a tremendous problem.

Knitting by the soldiers in the Tubercular Ward of the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco is a pastime which has been encouraged by the California Branch, whose committee on Soldier Comforts purchased quantities of wool and distributed it to the men who are knitting during their convalescence.

Mrs. William H. Douglas, one of our members is Dietitian of the large base hospital at Camp Kearny. Another of our members, Miss Elizabeth Hogue, is in France in charge of a base hospital unit which left San Francisco during the holiday season. Miss Hogue has been the superintendent of nurses at the Stanford Medical School's Lane Hospital in San Francisco.

Miss Hilda Hempl, who spent two years in Paris, Copenhagen, Algiers and England as an A. C. A. Fellow was the principal speaker at our February meeting. Miss Hempl related some of her war-time experiences in the countries in which she was studying. Prof. T. Brailsford Robertson, of the University of California, discoverer of the anaesthetic tethalin and Mrs. Dane Coolidge, a branch member recently appointed to the Board of Directors of the Pacific Colony for Care of the Feeble Minded, were the other guests of honor who made brief talks.

Connecticut Branch, New Haven, Conn.—The Connecticut Branch at its first meeting of the new year was honored by

the presence of Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews who spoke to the Branch on the great opportunities open to college women in the present crisis. Mrs. Mathews' talk was a most interesting and inspiring one; and her visit which gave the members of the Connecticut Branch an opportunity not only to hear but to meet the president of their Association and to make or renew her acquaintance was deeply appreciated.

At a recent executive meeting the Branch gave its support to the plan of the New London Branch by petitioning the trustees of Connecticut College for the use of the college grounds and buildings for a vacation home for working girls during the summer months. At the same meeting it was decided to postpone the mid-winter play until June in order not to interrupt the important war work being carried on by the members of the Association.

At the March meeting, which is to be an open meeting for all college graduates, President MacCracken is to present the "Vassar Plan" for a preparatory nurses' training course for college graduates, to be given during the summer at Vassar College.

Elmira Branch, Elmira, N. Y.—At the February meeting of the Elmira Branch, a large gathering heard Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery of Rochester speak from her fund of personal knowledge and experience upon the "Education of Women in the Orient." In March the club members listened to a talk given by Dean Harris of Elmira College.

Miss Anna L. Leggett, head of the Department of Domestic Science at Elmira College, has been appointed vocational secretary for the Elmira Branch. Assisting her, are, Mrs. Merle Thompson, Vassar; Miss Dorothy Mather, Cornell; and Mrs. Floyd Shoemaker, Elmira. They have been classifying the members of the branch, according to their knowledge of pedagogy, language, chemistry, nursing, home economics, etc., with the view of ascertaining what material is available for war work.

The committee appointed for war work consists of Miss Selina Broughton, Elmira College, chairman; Miss Ida Langdon, Bryn Mawr; Miss Elsie Brown, Mt. Holyoke, and several volunteer speakers from the club.

Three vital talks in connection with war relief work were given at the Federation luncheons during Lent and each talk was given to over three hundred and fifty guests. The series was arranged by Miss Elizabeth Whittaker, president of the Branch and chairman of the Federation Lenten Luncheon Committee. The speakers were Mr. Alexander McWilson, director of the Atlantic Division of Home Service Work of the American Red Cross; Mr. Porter Lee, a director of the New York School of Philanthropy; and Miss Helen Reid of

Montreal, who organized and planned the disbursement of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Fresno Branch, Fresno, Cal.—The chief activity of this recently established Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is at present war work. For three days of every week this chapter has complete charge of the making of surgical dressings for the local Red Cross, the members having responded very generously to the call for workers, many giving their time in addition to regular garment-making and knitting.

Especial interest has been shown this year in our membership drive, which aims to enlist every college woman in Fresno and the nearby towns. As a result the committee announces the addition of twenty-one names to our original sixty.

Last year a Scholarship Loan Committee was appointed to make plans for securing a fund to be used for helping worthy high school and normal school girls to get a college education. It is the aim of the committee to raise \$1,000 to be divided into two \$500 scholarship loans. As a result of two ticket sale campaigns for a local moving picture theatre, which generously offered us fifty per cent of the proceeds of all sales made by A. C. A. members, the fund was increased by \$352. This with our voluntary subscriptions, makes a total of \$510, the nucleus of what we hope will become a substantial fund and a permanent interest of the organization.

Greenwich Branch, Greenwich, Conn.—"Let the good work go on," is the sermon our members are preaching and practicing. Because of the war we have taken hold with twice the will and courage of former years.

The standard of our surgical dressings committee is so high that it has won for us the privilege of shipping direct to Paris without headquarters' inspection. We now send 11,000 dressings, weekly to the National Red Cross. A private drive for \$10,000 is being made to furnish funds for the continuance of the work through the year.

Four Smith members helped to raise \$1,000 for the Smith Unit.

War Relief postcards, designed by Boutet de Monvel, the famous French painter, for the Fatherless Children of France, were generously purchased by the members as Christmas gifts. The cards cost 10 cents, 70 cents, \$3.00 and \$36.00.

A French lad, aged fifteen years, son of a distinguished soldier has been adopted by the Branch at an expense of \$72.00.

The Greenwich Friday Club was organized by a branch member for the purpose of trying to develop what is termed a latent quality in girls—the group or team spirit. Consequently in the activities of this club, no effort is made to attain obvious results, but rather the creation of an *esprit de*

corps. The Club consists of twenty-seven girls from ten to fourteen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. They elect their own officers, form their own rules, suggest their own activities. They have social, business, and sewing meetings ending with "tea" prepared by a small group of cooks and waitresses changed each fortnight. For children who had seemed to crave only exciting amusements, it was rather unexpected to find how much pleasure they derived from the mere sense of being a Club and having a Club home where they exercised their own choice and judgment. Their power to subordinate personal to Club interests is more a germ than a plant of any sturdy growth, but the promoters feel that the genuine friendship of the children and the insight into their point of view gained by their intimate association warrants the continuance and expansion of the Friday Club.

Kalamazoo Branch, Kalamazoo, Mich.—The Kalamazoo Branch has been devoting practically all its time and energies this year to War Relief work. Early last spring, on recommendation of the board, the Association voted to postpone further work on its club house plans, and to hold ourselves ready to take up whatever war work should seem most needed. At the first meeting last fall, we decided to take up French Relief work as our special task. We devote two afternoons each month to sewing, so as to accomplish more work. We have also adopted a French Orphan. Last month the Association sent \$100.00 to the American Fund for French Wounded in New York.

While French Relief Work has been our main task, the members of the branch have been active in all other branches of war work, as food conservation, Y. M. C. A. war fund, Library fund, and Red Cross work. Plans are now being made to assist in the registration of women this spring.

Kansas Branch, Lawrence, Kansas.—The Kansas Branch is pursuing two lines of work. It is providing a scholarship at the University of Kansas, and giving vocational guidance to the university girls. Each year a play is given by the Branch as a means of providing the scholarship fund. Lectures on the subject of vocations are given during the year at the University of Kansas and opportunity is given for the university girls to confer with the speakers. Mrs. William Cramer, manager of the Kansas City vocational bureau, spoke here in December. The committee has arranged for other lectures to be given during the spring. A survey of the freshman girls in regard to their choice of a vocation has just been completed by the vocational committee. This committee is co-operating with Mrs. Cramer. It will now devote time to advising those girls who wish advice.

Miss Margaret Lynn, of the university faculty and a mem-

ber of our Branch, is in charge of war work for women of the university. The Branch has pledged itself to co-operate with Miss Lynn in any way possible.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.—The "Gauze Station" established by the Women's University Club in Robinson's Dry Goods Store is proving successful from every point of view. An average of 125 women are working there every day turning out 2,000 bandages daily.

Our great problem of course is to finance the station. To furnish aprons for the workers and to supply materials for the bandages demands money in abundance. To replenish our war fund, Miss Katherine Jewell Evarts is kindly giving her services, on March 9th, in a lecture, "The Literature Born of the Great Struggle." We will charge the nominal sum of 50 cents admission for this treat, all of which will be pure gain, and we hope to swell our fund to generous proportions at that time.

It will be of interest to the members of all the branches who have wondered how our organization in Los Angeles would work out, combined as it is of the A. C. A. and college clubs, to know that all parts of the resulting Women's University Club are co-operating harmoniously. The next regular meeting, March 2, is to be in the hands of the eighteen affiliated clubs. The program is so planned as to give each club some part: for example, the Stanford Club will give a short farce, another will give club music, etc. The meeting is open to all members of these clubs and their friends.

Salt Lake City Branch, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Our branch received a visit between trains, from Mrs. Mendelson, our sectional vice-president, who gave us many helpful suggestions and much information in regard to collegiate bureaus of occupations. Her visit, though altogether too brief, made us feel that we are a link in the great chain that stretches from ocean to ocean and that even reaches out to our most distant possessions.

Under the direction of our branch a list of all the men in service from Utah has been made and such information about them obtained as will prove useful to the Civilian Relief Committee of the Salt Lake Chapter of the Red Cross.

The branch has adopted a French orphan.

The Salt Lake Branch has at present about sixty active members, but every effort is being made to increase the number to one hundred before the end of the year. Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood, our extension secretary, is endeavoring to interest the college women of Ogden in organizing a Branch.

Seattle Branch, Seattle, Wash.—The Women's Committee of the Council of Defense of the State of Washington has

requested the Association of Collegiate Alumnae of the state with the Sectional Vice-President, Mrs. Alvah L. Carr, as chairman, to take charge of patriotic educational propaganda throughout the state. The plan to be followed is in general that suggested in the Journal editorial in December. The state is to be districted and bureaus of speakers upon educational and war topics organized in the various districts. A high school campaign is also planned to urge the necessity of continuing and completing school and university courses.

The work is under the general direction of the National Council of Defense Committee of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is chairman. The different Branches of the state are expected to assist actively, under Mrs. Carr's direction in organizing the districts in which they are located and to supply many speakers. Willing coöperation in all phases of the work has been promised by the State University, Washington State College and by all state-wide organizations represented upon the Council of Defense Committee.

An excellent response was recently made by the Branch at the time of the Y. W. C. A. drive. The sum of \$225 has been pledged and paid to this work.

Sheridan Branch, Sheridan, Wyoming.—Our last Branch meeting was a Food Conservation discussion with a practical demonstration by the hostess.

One of our members, Mrs. Ethel V. O'Neill, has consented to act as director of a community music movement in Sheridan. Mrs. O'Neill has been trained in music both here and abroad and is well fitted to lead such a movement. She was assistant in music in Hull-House for a time and later in Milwaukee she inaugurated the choral work in the settlement movement there. She is a gifted singer and musician and frequently appears in solo work.

St. Louis Branch, St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Branch is doing no war work as a unit, but we number so many prominent women among our members, that we can feel proud of our share in war-work. First, of course, comes Mrs. Philip N. Moore, now a member of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and Honorary Chairman of the Missouri Division. Mrs. Philip B. Fouke as City Chairman, Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has organized many war-activities, and as Vice-Chairman of the War Camps Community Service Board, is in charge of such work as the establishment of our new Soldiers' and Sailors' Club. Mrs. Fouke is also a board-member of the St. Louis Children's Hospital of Washington University, chairman of its Social Service Department, and President of the Washington University Dispensary.

Mrs. Edmund F. Brown, as President of the Visiting Nurses' Association, was a member of the local Executive Board of the Red Cross, and her first war-work was the organization of an Association sewing unit of a hundred members, which had its own room and equipment. Mrs. Brown belonged to St. Louis' first surgical dressings class, and then taught a class herself, being in charge of the muslin room at the Washington University Medical School-Red Cross surgical dressings headquarters. She was sent on the Patriotic Special to "talk Red Cross" throughout Missouri, and then was made Director of the Woman's Bureau for the Southwest Division of the American Red Cross. This includes Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas—an enormous territory, and one which contains more cantonments to be supplied with Red Cross comforts than any of the other thirteen divisions.

Mrs. George Gellhorn has given eleven months of her time as Chairman of the Woman's Central Committee on Food Conservation, which was organized a month before Mr. Hoover returned to this country. The Committee has worked in close coöperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration and has accomplished among other things the conduct of a Normal School to coach home economics teachers in the Conservation program of substitutes; the organization and furnishing of teachers for fifty-nine Food Conservation Schools in every ward of the city, which had an attendance of five thousand; the operation of a community cannery which was pronounced one of the three models of the entire country; the registration of the forty-nine hundred thousand Missourians eager to coöperate with the Food Administration program; the opening of a Hoover store and lunch-room where absolutely no meat, sugar, wheat or animal fat is used; the employment of three visiting housekeepers to coöperate with the organized charities in teaching the less privileged woman how she may best feed her family, and the conduct of a Patriotic Food show.

Miss Cornelia Brossard had a most unique honor bestowed upon her recently. She was made a member of the Cabinet of Public Instruction of the French Government. This is equivalent to an honorary degree in this country, and was given Miss Brossard because of her scholarship in the French language. She teaches French in our largest public high school. Miss Brossard's war service began with the organization of French classes at the Washington University Training School for Nurses before America entered the war.

Toledo Branch, Toledo, Ohio.—The Branch celebrated its eighteenth birthday with a war menu banquet. A hundred members were present, a patriotic address was delivered and two plays were given. Our greatest achievement for the year has been the raising of five scholarships of two hundred dollars each. Four of these have been awarded to students at Oberlin

College and the new scholarship has gone to the State University of Ohio as a memorial to Miss Fay Schneider.

Wartime activities have been many and varied among the members. Sewing and knitting have been done in co-operation with the members of the College Club. Inspired by an appeal from the national Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Martin, the Association took up the wider field of service possible to college women, and under the leadership of the President, Dr. Carro C. Croff, a committee of speakers has been formed, who at the present time are engaged in the prescribed educational work. In addition, many of the members are actively interested in the work of the Thrift Kitchen, the State Experimental Station which is situated in Buffalo and is under the management of an A. C. A. member, Mrs. Thomas B. Carpenter. Another group of members are active workers in the Thrift Stamp Educational campaign now being carried on, giving their services as speakers whenever requested to do so. The year closes with an increased membership.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

Announcement has been made of the appointment by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the southern states of a committee to co-operate with the Southern Association of College Women in securing legislation restricting the granting of college charters to colleges. College women regard the appointment of this committee as one of the most important educational movements of the year. Its membership represents an important educational interest of each state in the association and we may look for some important results. The following is the personnel of the committee:

President Guth, of Goucher College in Maryland; Dr. Maphis, of the University of Virginia; Professor Harry Clark, of the University of Tennessee; Professor Brooks, of North Carolina; Professor W. H. Hand, of the University of South Carolina; President Conradi, of the State College for Women of Florida; Professor Stewart, of the University of Florida; Principal J. T. Wright, of Alabama; President Crossfield, of Kentucky; Professor Lin, of the University of Mississippi; President Boyd, of the University of Louisiana; President Bishop, of Texas; President Trotter, of West Virginia.

Each branch of the Southern Association of College Women will be represented on the legislative committee working in co-operation with the above named committee, and a beginning can be made this year in the important work of inducing legislators to establish definite conditions on which alone college charters may be secured.

Reports from local branches indicate that although some of the usual activities have dwindled because of the preoccupation of everyone with war interests, branch meetings have been attended unusually well, and individual members have been most active in various forms of patriotic service. The most recently organized branch in Florida has had much to do with the propaganda for food conservation in that state, has reorganized a college club for high school girls, and is planning to repeat the gift of the scholarship to Florida State College for Women. The Raleigh Branch has started a movement for the report from colleges and universities to the high schools each year of the grade of work done by students from these schools. This is one of the means of encouraging struggling high schools and giving another incentive to students applying for college entrance.

College women living near the army camps of the South have made special efforts to share in the entertainment of the soldiers, and will be able to do much more as soon as they have had time to work out their plans together with other local organizations. The following report from the Montgomery Branch is typical of the active work of our college women there.

Montgomery Branch S. A. C. W.—The Branch has taken on only one new activity as a branch this year. It works in the Red Cross rooms on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, the alternating Tuesdays being program days. Elimination of refreshments and printed prospectuses have marked this as a war year and made possible the generous contributions Branch members have made to patriotic causes. The year's study comprises "Some Aspects of the War and Their Relation to Social Conditions."

The most vital work this Branch accomplishes is in the field of scholarships. Through the generosity of the colleges, Smith, Goucher, Chicago, Agnes Scott, Newcomb and Mount Holyoke, we have been allowed to name Alabama girls to fill scholarships. This year Swarthmore has been added to the list and we expect to send a fine Alabama girl there next year. The committee in charge uses every means of finding worthy beneficiaries and has uniform reports made on the standing of these girls. That every one of our girls this year is commended by her college fills us with gratification.

The Loan Fund Committee has advanced \$175 to girls who need further assistance than the scholarships. Work for a self-sustaining Loan Fund will be advanced through a big dance to be given in the spring to which the college men from Camp Sheridan will be invited. We hope in this way to realize a substantial sum and at the same time furnish an evening of enjoyment to the soldiers.

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Barnard College, Columbia University.—According to the will of General Horace W. Carpentier who died January 31, Barnard College is to receive a bequest of \$200,000 for the establishment of scholarships, and half of the residuary estate. The amount of the residuary estate is not definitely known. Barnard's share has been estimated to be as high as \$1,000,000, but such estimates are always uncertain. General Carpentier had been a trustee of Barnard from 1903 to 1906 and from 1910 to 1915. He had already given \$500,000 to establish the Henrietta Carpentier Fund in memory of his mother, and had last December presented to the college his house in East 37th Street.

Three new members of the Board of Trustees were elected at the February meeting: Miss Mabel Choate, Mr. James R. Sheffield and Mr. George W. Wickersham.

As war emergency measures, to make as many women as possible available for agricultural work this summer, the faculty of Barnard College has adopted two special rulings. One permits students to take during the spring session a special course in agriculture given by Prof. O. S. Morgan of Columbia which includes lectures, laboratory work and required reading. The other provides that any student who in February is within eight "points" of graduation and contemplates joining the agricultural unit or performing other service of importance to the nation may, with the approval of the Committee on Instruction, take a special amount of work in order to complete the requirements for the degree at the middle of the spring session. Since the normal amount of work for one session is 15 or 16 points, this means that a student who is sufficiently in advance of her class may be allowed to concentrate the work of certain courses in a half-semester. The amount of the requirement for the degree is not changed.

Professor Ogilvie of the Department of Geology, who was in charge last summer of the agricultural unit at Bedford, N. Y., where many Barnard girls worked, is this year coöperating with the Woman's Land Army of America in organizing a number of similar units to be placed in different districts. A considerable number of students and alumnae have already registered for this work. Several of last year's "farmers," including Helen Stevens, 1918, and Mabel Denton, 1904, are speaking at recruiting meetings.

Boston University.—An official statement recently issued from the office of the President shows that since August 31, 1911, a total of \$926,393.60 has been added to capital account for endowment, equipment and new buildings. This does not include the Augusta E. Corbin bequest, which was made to the

university during the present year and which will increase the total by not less than \$565,000, nor does it include certain trusts or subscriptions which have been made for the benefit of the School of Theology. These are now drawing interest, and when the principal is paid will add \$220,000 to the total.

The College of Business Administration began on Tuesday, March 5th, a free Emergency War Course for men and women, similar to that which was given last summer to 800 women. The new course will be open to both men and women. Preliminary registrations numbered 383 men and 723 women.

Brown University.—The student body of the Women's College has voted to accept the following recommendation of the Executive Board of the Student Government Association: That the term of office for all officers and boards of all organizations and for class officers shall run from February to February instead of from September to June. The scheme of office holding will be the same as usual. Juniors will take the place of seniors, sophomores of juniors and freshmen of sophomores. By this new plan seniors will be relieved of much of the routine of organization work during the last half of the year although they will be able to advise and to help those who take their places.

The Annie Crosby Emery Alumnae Fellowship has been awarded to Hannah Grace Roach, 1918, of Springfield, Mass. Miss Roach will continue work in history. The Emma Josephine (Ayer) Arnold Archaeological Fellowship has been awarded to Adele Madeline Wildes, A. B. 1916, A. M. 1917, for study at Columbia University.

Bryn Mawr College.—The chief interests of the college community outside of the academic ones centre this year on war activities. The War Council, composed of students, faculty and alumnae, controls those activities and in addition to work limited to the campus and the college year is planning with the coöperation of the Alumnae Association to carry on a Bryn Mawr Farm this summer and to send a Service Corps abroad. The Service Corps is to consist of workers, preferably alumnae or former students of Bryn Mawr, sent abroad under different organizations such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc., to fill places where there is a need for the best equipped college women. It is to be supported by a fund of at least \$30,000 which the alumnae and present college community expect to raise this spring, the administration of which is in the hands of a joint committee of faculty, students, and alumnae. The students are bending all their energies to raising their share of the fund, and the proceeds from all informal entertainments, lectures, etc., go to this purpose. In place of the usual class plays the college is to unite in Varsity dramatics this spring and produce one play by which they hope to help the fund largely.

The Bryn Mawr Farm is to be carried on this summer on twenty acres of land lent by a neighbor of the college. The Baldwin School has offered the use of its buildings and equipment with a small additional piece of land, and with this splendid plant the problems of housing and of canning the produce are solved at once. Students are registering for periods of four weeks or upward, and volunteers without pay will be taken for shorter periods if there is work for them. An experienced agriculturist is needed as manager and will undoubtedly be found before planting has to begin. The necessary financial backing of \$7000 is guaranteed by the alumnae, who also will take part in the farm work.

Besides coöperating in the Farm and the Service Corps the alumnae have completed the payment of \$100,000 which forms the Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund. This fund was pledged before Commencement, 1917, and is to be used to endow the Chair of English in Bryn Mawr College in memory of Miss Garrett. The surplus income from the fund and the money released by the payment of the salary of the holder of the chair in to be used to increase the salaries of associate professors to \$2500. The students helped the alumnae in raising the fund during last year and the year before. The Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association plans to go on with class collections for endowment and all money collected this spring is to be invested in Liberty Bonds and War Saving Certificates, thus connecting the patriotic efforts for the academic support of the college with national patriotism.

The Alumnae Association also has appointed a committee to make a collection of pictures, lantern slides, etc., showing the college buildings, surroundings, and the characteristic activities of students, which can be exhibited at Bryn Mawr Clubs in different localities, and at schools that are interested in preparing students.

Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.—The school has announced a second Institute in Home Service under the American Red Cross beginning March 18th and continuing six weeks. Students in this course are selected by chapters of the Red Cross in the Central Division. They must devote from 25 to 36 hours a week to their work and must look forward to rendering service in the Home Service Section of their chapter at the completion of the course. The summer session will be from June 19 to July 26.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs.—Following the action of the faculty which set aside the period 11-12 in the morning for military instruction for the men, the women of the college drafted themselves to do war work in that period. Three college rooms are filled every morning with gauze workers, another room has been given up to garment making, and the students meet in Mrs. Duniway's parlors to make linen bandages. The

local Red Cross chapter has coöperated splendidly, and in fact has made this work possible. Every morning about 80 students report at headquarters to work and a number of students have taken advantage of the class instruction. Attendance is taken in all the rooms and the work inspected each day, so that the whole plan is on a business basis.

The college has been active in the war savings campaign. The amount pledged by the students to the Lincoln "baby bond" campaign was something over \$2,000. In addition to this amount \$375 in Thrift Stamps has been sold on the campus. The students also took active part in canvassing the town.

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.—The College enrollment figures for the second semester show a decrease of 16½ per cent from a similar period in the preceding year, and young men are leaving almost daily for the various branches of war service. The number of young women enrolled remains about the same.

The President and several members of the faculty have spoken repeatedly throughout the state in the interests of war relief measures, Liberty Loans, War Savings, Red Cross, and Association work.

Mrs. Pearl Reeder Campbell, '96, is serving as canteen secretary in France, under Y. M. C. A. appointment. Prof. Agnes B. Ferguson, '93, head of the Department of German Language in Morningside College, has been appointed to government service, and is stationed for the present in New York City.

The College has organized an auxiliary Red Cross Chapter, and already has nearly 100 per cent of the student body and faculty enrolled in membership. Great activity is evidenced in knitting, sewing and surgical dressing cases. An "endless chain" of Red Cross teas has been started, each guest paying fifteen cents, and pledging herself to give a similar tea to at least four others. Literary societies have eliminated their initiation banquets, and the money ordinarily expended therefor has been donated to the Student Friendship Fund, on which Cornell went "over the top" by subscribing \$1,000 more than the \$5,000 designated as her share.

University of California.—The University of California opened, at the beginning of the present term, a new curriculum for the training of nurses. Three years will be spent in the academic departments of the University in the study of science, psychology, hygiene, social economics and other fundamental subjects. Then will follow two years at the University Hospital Training School for Nurses. On the satisfactory completion of the five-year course, the bachelor's degree will be conferred by the University and the student will be recommended for the state examination for Registered Nurse. The State Board of

Health has formally approved this curriculum thus setting aside the requirement that all candidates for Registered Nurse in the State of California shall have had a three-year course in an accredited training school for nurses. It is understood that the State Board is also considering, though it has not yet approved, the reduction of the course in the training school to two years for graduates of colleges of recognized standing, who have in their undergraduate course pursued certain scientific and social subjects.

In response to the suggestion of the Food Administration, the Department of Home Economics of the University of California, under the direction of Doctor Agnes Fay Morgan, offers three courses, designed (1) to inform all college women of the food problems created by the war, (2) to equip groups of juniors and seniors to be community leaders in food conservation, (3) to train others in food conservation and the use of substitutes in the household. Six hundred women are registered in these courses.

Through the National Service Committee, formed of men and women students of the University, a sum of forty thousand dollars has been raised for War Relief work. Appeals from the relief committees of Belgium, France, Serbia, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations have been met from this fund. A successful campaign for the Liberty Loans was carried through by the same committee.

Two members of the faculty, who are also alumnae of the University are actively engaged in war work. Doctor Jessica Peixotto, Associate Professor of Social Economy is in Washington as Executive Chairman, Department of Child Welfare, Women's Committee, Council of National Defense. Miss Maude Cleveland, Assistant Professor of Physical Education for Women, is in France with the American Red Cross.

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.—At an impressive University service on February 17 a service flag was presented by the students which has over four hundred blue stars in its white field and a gold one for the young Korean who lost his life at Hattiesburg this winter.

The courses for the second semester have been planned with the needs of the present situation in view. The Home Economics department is offering two new courses, one in Emergency Foods and one in Home Dietetics; additional courses in French, Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene and Elementary Accounting are offered; and stenography, type-writing and Red Cross classes are given without academic credit.

The War Relief Committee of women students has made a survey with the purpose of showing what every college woman is contributing to the country's needs. One division of the committee is having charge of a Red Cross room opened

in the Home Economics Building under the direction of the local chapter; another is assisting the French Relief Committee of the A. C. A.; a third is making the canvass and collection of all reading matters to be sent to the cantonments and a fourth division is organized to assist with the production and conservation of food and to spread useful information about this phase of the work.

Elmira College.—The Annual Student Volunteer Conference of New York State Colleges was held at Elmira College from February 22 to 25. Fifteen colleges were represented by 122 delegates. Addresses of welcome were given on behalf of the college by Dean Harris, and on behalf of the local organization by Miss Eunice Osborn. Among the speakers who addressed the conference were Dr. Catharine Mabie, for twenty years a medical missionary in the Belgian Congo; Dr. F. P. Turner, General Secretary of the S. V. Union; Miss Adelaide Fairbanks, and Kyle Adams, Student Secretaries; Dr. S. J. Chuan, of China; Dr. Gould, of India; Dr. James L. Barton, Turkey; Dr. C. K. Snell, South America; and the Rev. Mr. Yard of West China University. The guests were given a tea in Alumnae Hall; the play, "The Maker of Dreams," was presented in the College Chapel, and a banquet was held in Fassett Commons.

The resignation of President John Balcom Shaw was accepted at a meeting of the full Board of Trustees on March 1st. Physicians advise that a prolonged rest is much needed.

Dean Harris gave a most interesting and instructive address before the Elmira Branch of the A. C. A. on March 2. Her subject was "The War Activities of Women."

Goucher College.—At the meeting of the Alumnae Council in spite of the railroad situation the attendance was geographically representative. Two of the Alumnae made addresses to the student body at the chapel home—Mrs. Clyde Furst, '96, of New York and Prof. Amy Hewes, '97, head of the department of social science at Mt. Holyoke, at present Executive Secretary of the Committee on Women in Industry, National Council of Defence.

The new Alumnae Lodge was formally opened on Thursday evening and turned over to the Alumnae by President Guth in behalf of the trustees. The assembly room has been charmingly furnished by President and Mrs. Guth as a gift to the Alumnae. Several important topics were discussed in the council meetings, which were presided over by the President, Miss Bertha Miller of the Latin department of Wellesley College, but the main interest centered about the discussion of war work for the college. It was voted to coöperate with the undergraduate war council in their efforts to raise a fund to send two trained workers to France.

President Guth represented the college at the meeting of the National Security League in Chicago. Dean Lord spoke on "War Activities in the Women's Colleges and their Relation to College Life" at the Conference of Deans held on February 26th at Atlantic City in connection with the annual meeting of the N. E. A. Department of Superintendence.

Mount Holyoke College.—The annual meetings of the Graduate Council were held at the college February 15 and 16. At the open meeting Friday evening Prof. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., of the department of Biblical Literature at Amherst College, gave an address on "Impressions of the French Front." Professor Fitch was one of the men sent to France in the interests of the Red Cross. At the afternoon session the alumnae committee appointed last June to investigate and to suggest war work for Mount Holyoke, presented its report.

Teams representing Smith, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Vassar and Barnard took part in the first meeting of the Intercollegiate Debating League of Women's Colleges on March 16. The subject of the debate was "Resolved; That the Japanese should be admitted to the United States on an equal footing with foreigners from other nations." Each college was represented by two teams, one taking the negative at home and the other the affirmative away from home. Radcliffe College is a member of the league, but did not participate this year.

It is estimated that "meatless Wednesdays" at the college from October third to January twenty-eighth have saved 5,654 pounds of meat.

Indiana University.—Indiana University is now a "White Star" institution. Every faculty member and every student is a member of the Red Cross, due to the untiring energy and work of Miss Mason, Dean of Women.

The 1918 Register of Graduates has just been sent out. The book contains 353 pages and in addition to valuable statistical tables, contains three main divisions, a list of the graduates by classes from 1830 to 1917, living graduates grouped by localities, and an alphabetical list of all graduates with the address and occupation of each living alumnus.

The course in "Causes of the Great War" has been continued from last semester and a war propaganda course in public speaking has been organized for the purpose of training students as public speakers on war subjects, that they may carry the war message to their home communities. Prof. Mabel Wellman of the Home Economics Department is offering new courses at the suggestion of the United States Food Administration. One course, "War and Food" is intended to give information that will assist in the direction of public opinion; another, "Food and Nutrition in Relation to the War,"

has as its purpose the training of students to write and speak on the aims of the food administration. Extension courses in flour substitutes are also being offered.

Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.—A branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has now been established at Iowa State College, with the following officers: President, Mrs. E. W. Stanton; first vice-president, Miss Ruth O'Brien; second vice-president, Miss Frederica Shattuck; treasurer, Miss Helen Tappan; secretary, Miss Kittie Freed; councillor, Mrs. Herman Knapp.

It is planned to hold meetings each month, the meetings on alternate months to take the form of a luncheon. The membership dues have been placed at \$5.00 per year and it is the intention to use the money to assist girls who are working their way through college.

State University of Iowa.—Life at the University is more serious this year than ever and the women are responding to the demands of the times. Last fall the Committee on Social Organizations and Affairs on which students form a majority, voted that there should be no formal parties this winter. In addition to knitting sweaters and afghans for the soldiers different groups are doing other war work. Several of the sororities are devoting an evening each week to work at the Red Cross headquarters. The Home Economics department has fitted up one of its rooms on the campus so that students who have only a short time during the day to devote to Red Cross work need not waste any of it by a trip to the city headquarters. Some of the young women who live in Currier Hall, the University's dormitory, will sew for the refugees, and the house organization is supporting two French orphans.

The various campaigns for financial contributions have met with a good degree of success. Faculty and students subscribed for over \$100,000 of Liberty Bonds. In the Y. M. C. A. campaign which followed shortly after, the women on the faculty and in the student body contributed much more than their share of the quota (\$12,500) assigned to the University. As a result of the Red Cross drive, Currier Hall and a majority of the fraternity houses are displaying 100 per cent membership cards. A thrift stamp and war-savings stamp campaign is now under way, and every student and faculty member is to be interviewed and urged to "do his bit."

On Lincoln's birthday, the women of the University held a patriotic mass meeting. Short speeches were made by members of the faculty, the student body and by outside speakers. President Jessup urged the purchase of thrift stamps and war savings certificates. Red Cross work was presented by the head of the Extension Bureau and by one of the senior women. Mrs. Watzek, President of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, told of the work that is being done by the Women's

Committee of the Council of National Defense; Miss Wardell, the head of the Home Economics department made some practical suggestion on the subject of food conservation; Miss Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, spoke of the work in educating the public that can be done by college students and members of the A. C. A., and Miss Klingenhagen, the dean of women followed her with an appeal for the organization of groups to study the causes of the war and especially the reason which led to America's entrance into the contest.

Mrs. Gertrude Martin paid a very welcome visit to the University on Friday, January 25th and spoke to the University Club, a new organization which includes in its membership the women on the teaching and administrative staffs, wives of faculty men, graduate students and alumnae living in Iowa City. The object is to bring the women of the University more closely together. Rooms have been secured and furnished and the club is starting most auspiciously with a membership of nearly one hundred and fifty. It has just organized an A. C. A. branch among its members to carry out the idea of a state organization suggested by Mrs. Martin.

The University has heard a number of other noted speakers on war topics. On February fourth, Dr. Fernand Baldensperger of the University of Paris gave the midwinter convocation address. His subject was "Propheying in Time of War." Professor Baldensperger spent the next two days at the University and gave other lectures both in French and in English. On February twenty-second, at a banquet in connection with the dedicatory exercises of the new dental building, Medill McCormick made an appeal for greater support in an aggressive military program. Among other speakers have been Bishop Nicholson of Chicago; Prof. Harry F. Ward of Boston University; Owen Lovejoy, who talked of Safeguarding the Children in Wartime; John B. Lord and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, who urged additional food conservation, and John Masefield who spoke on the war in its relation to the future.

Jackson College, Tufts College, Mass.—Owing to the seriousness of the coal situation the mid-year period recess was omitted and additional time is to be saved by the omission of an Easter vacation.

To further coal conservation the girls in Start House were transferred to larger dormitories and the house was closed. The Jackson office has been moved to Eaton Library during the temporary closing of Miner Hall, the main Jackson recitation building.

Among the new courses added the second semester were a course in the development of the English language, a poetry appreciation course devoted to the reading of modern poetry, and a gardening course.

The new course in gardening open to upper classmen aims to combine a minimum of laboratory and lecture instruction with a maximum of practical work in the green-houses and gardens near the college.

The eighth lecture in the series of weekly addresses given at the close of the chapel hour, was delivered by Lieutenant Roselli, formerly professor of Italian at Adelphi College, Brooklyn. Lieutenant Roselli has recently returned from the Italian front.

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.—Nearly three hundred students and alumni of Lawrence College are engaged in war activities outside the college. A service flag honoring them was recently presented to the college, addresses being given by Dr. Youtz of the Chemistry Department, Dr. Peabody of the Congregational church, and President Plantz.

A new chapel costing \$110,000 is nearing completion. It is built of buff stone and is colonial in design. It has two rooms which together have a capacity of 2,500 people. One room will be used for the college prayer services; the other for chapel services. This will be of service in the concert work which the Conservatory of Music carries on and especially advantageous for the annual May Festival. A twelve thousand dollar pipe organ will be installed.

Another noteworthy colonial building of buff stone was completed in the fall and is now occupied by one hundred and fifty girls. Russell Sage Hall, representing an expenditure of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, was made possible by a generous gift of one hundred thousand dollars from Mrs. Russell Sage in honor of her husband. With Ormsby Hall accommodating nearly as many girls, it is now possible to house nearly all the girls of the college in dormitories. Many of the rooms in Russell Sage Hall command a fine view of the beautiful Fox River. An unusual outlook is afforded from the dining-room, three sides of which consist of large windows and French doors. Other admirable features of the building are its automatic elevator service, its attractive reception rooms, its commodious halls and recreation room, and its unusual living-room artistically furnished by Mr. F. G. Dickerson, one of the trustees of Lawrence College. Those who have seen many of the finest dormitories of the country, pronounce Russell Sage Hall one of the most beautiful of them all.

University of Michigan.—Miss Agnes Welles, acting dean of women, is organizing the women students of the University preparatory to having them act as leaders in Red Cross, food conservation and patriotic education work in their home towns during the summer.

More than a hundred upper-class women have expressed the desire to take up war courses dealing with food, which have been proposed by Food Administrator Hoover for all

colleges and universities not having a home economics department. Two lecture courses are being given, one on the food situation in the United States and the other on the situation in the warring countries. A laboratory course will also be given.

Mills College, Oakland, Cal.—From a War Headquarters centrally located on the campus the war work of Mills College is directed. Knitting, sewing, cooking, extension work, war literature, current history and Red Cross classes are all being held regularly.

From a student body of between 250 and 300 the sum of \$5000 was raised for Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. funds. Through Dr. Kate Brousseau, a member of the faculty in France \$400 has been distributed to French relief; for the Belgian fund through the sale of Mrs. Vernon Kellogg's book, \$73.00; for the Americans in France, (book plates) \$93.00; to the Italian fund, \$50.00; yarn bought by money saved on dances, \$50.00; scrap-books bought, \$37.00.

A cook-book entitled "War Breads and Meat Substitutes" has been published by the college and 11,000 copies distributed. Home economics teachers and students are giving weekly free demonstrations to miscellaneous audiences and many members of the faculty have given their services in stimulating interest and enlarging knowledge by talks on conservation. At present the college is giving three series of extension lessons in food demonstration.

Mills College students have all listened to a series of lectures by leading men and women on conservation and also a series on The War.

On the Pacific Coast President Aurelia Henry Reinhardt has stimulated interest and roused enthusiasm and action in many branches of war work.

Milwaukee-Downer College.—War activities have been facilitated from the very beginning by the existence of a fully equipped department of Home Economics, already organized to render First Aid in Home Nursing, Dietetics, Sewing and Vocational Guidance. Miss Susan F. West, director of this department, has given lectures at local centers on menus and food conservation. As a member of the State Council of Defense, she is training groups of women to give courses in Dietetics throughout the state.

All the college departments have been exerting their maximum strength, both in and out of the classroom, in promoting intelligent interest in the cause for which we are fighting and in methods of winning the war. Wherever practicable, the regular channels of academic activity have been directed toward this end. The class in Economic Botany is cooperating with the Botanical Raw Products Committee of the National Research Council in collecting useful data of certain assigned species of economic plants.

At the National Congress of War Service in Chicago, President Sabin was appointed on the committee on the development of Patriotism through Education.

Prof. Sybil Smith was released in the middle of the year, to assume the editorship of the department of Agricultural Chemistry in the Experiment Station Record in Washington.

The national activities for war relief have all met with hearty response from the students. They have coöperated in the Liberty Bond and War Thrift Stamps campaigns and have contributed also the Soldiers' Library Fund and the Knights of Columbus War Fund. The sum of \$1,114.50 was given to the Students' Friendship War Fund. The college branch of the Red Cross has been very active.

War interest has been furthered by the following lectures: Mrs. George Sherwood Eddy, on Y. M. C. A. work at the front; Mrs. Thayer, on the Smith College Relief Unit; Professor Carl Fish, on Woman's Work in War; Miss Abbie L. Marlatt, on Food Conservation; Mrs. Raymond Robins, on The Woman's Hour; Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, on Florence Nightingale; Mrs. Marie Roehling, on Russian Women; Monsieur Marcel Knecht, on Alsace-Lorraine; Dr. Rachael Yarros, on Social Standards during the War; Monsieur Charles Cestre, on French Universities, and also on The Work of French Women in the War.

Northwestern University.—Northwestern University is offering, the second semester of this year, the following new courses bearing directly on war needs, each of which will bear college credit: History of Democracy, Office Management, Conservation of Food and Fuel, Wireless Telegraphy, First Aid. Throughout the year the men have had compulsory military training and the women have maintained two war relief work rooms on the campus.

Ohio Wesleyan University.—An interesting course in Food Conservation is offered by the Domestic Science Department of the University. The large enrollment testifies to the interest in this branch of war service.

A course of lectures is being introduced this semester by the Physical Director of Women and attendance is required of all women taking gymnasium work. Practical subjects touching upon hygiene are discussed.

A Vocational Conference, combining with it an educational exhibit of movements and organizations in which college women should be interested is being planned for the last week in April.

As with all colleges, an unusual effort is being made to keep our young women in college and divert their minds from the allurements of clerical work and other avenues which should follow the completion of the college course not interrupt it. Figures show that at the beginning of the second semester only twelve women from an enrollment of 625 had withdrawn

and these, in most cases, because of home conditions making imperative this move. A careful study will be made of this subject particularly with the present Freshman class, in an effort to keep the enrollment in the fall approximately the same as that of the spring.

University of Oregon.—We were pleased when our military department, under Lieut-Colonel John Leader, received word from the Commandant of the Western Division that our program showed the completest and most efficient organization for the teaching of military science of any of the nineteen colleges on the coast. Colonel Leader is now organizing a second battalion of men from the city of Eugene who are to become special students in the University for this purpose. One of the most beautiful ceremonies ever held on the campus of this University was the presentation to the battalion of their colors—the flag of the United States and the flag of the Battalion, a specially designed standard in the University colors which the women of the University had embroidered elaborately and presented to the battalion.

Ohio State University.—Owing to war conditions, the attendance at the University has fallen from 4,675, March 8, 1917, to 3,447, February 14, 1918—a loss of 1228.

Every one of the twelve colleges has contributed from its faculty or student body, often from both, to the man power of the war. Necessarily, the facilities of some of the colleges have been more available than those of others. Notable among those that have helped with their equipment are the colleges of Agriculture, Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine and the chemistry department of the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science.

A school for instruction in wireless telegraphy has been opened.

The establishment at the University of an officers' reserve training corps has been approved by the War Department.

Pomona College.—President and Mrs. Blaisdell are absent from the college during this semester, but they expect to return in time for commencement. The President is one of a commission of three, appointed by the National Council of Congregational Churches, to visit Japan and Korea in the interests of the educational and religious activities of those countries. Prof. F. P. Brackett, who gave six months' service to the Relief Commission in Belgium is now giving daily service on the Exemption Board. Other members of the faculty are giving freely of their time for public addresses and other forms of service.

The Joseph H. Johnson Foundation brings to the college this year, William M. Sloan, LL. D., now Professor Emeritus in Columbia University. His lectures, which continue through

the month of March, are on the subject "Democracy; Its History, Nature and Meaning." Another course of lectures is given by Dr. Howard S. Galt, Principal of one of the affiliated colleges in the great Pekin University. Dr. Galt speaks upon "Changes in the Orient Viewed as Social Imitation."

Radcliffe College.—The Radcliffe Council has appropriated \$100 for scholarships in the summer of 1918 at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.

From the beginning of the second half year, Agassiz House, which is the students' building, and the gymnasium have been unheated to save coal during the shortage. To take the place of the lunch-room in Agassiz House, a room in the basement of Lay House, the administration building, has been opened, where girls may get soup, sandwiches, cocoa, and fruit. An emergency schedule for gymnasium work has gone into effect. Other buildings are closed at an earlier hour than in normal times.

Many of the professors who have been teaching in Radcliffe are now engaged in war work. Professor George E. Johnson is with the Y. M. C. A. in France; Professor Edwin F. Gay is director of the Division of Planning and Statistics of the Shipping Board, and as representative of the Shipping Board, has a seat on the War Trade Board; Professor Walter R. Spalding is a member of the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music, which is organized to supervise regimental bands and singing; Professor Joseph F. Davis is connected with war work in London; Professor Robert H. Lord is engaged in confidential work for the government.

University of Rochester.—Red Cross work and the war still overshadows everything else at the University of Rochester. The girls are concentrating their energies on slings and bandages, though nineteen afghans have already been sent to the Rochester Branch of the Society for the Relief of the French Wounded. The proceeds of the college plays have gone for the support of our auxiliary chapter.

The first of a series of social evenings—"Open House Nights"—has been recently held. Captain Hamilton of the Canadian Army, made this party particularly interesting by a talk on his experiences in the trenches.

Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.—When war was declared last April, the students of Rockford College, under the leadership of Miss Helen Douglas of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the senior class, undertook to enlarge the membership of the Red Cross Association in the city of Rockford. At that time the local chapter numbered about three hundred members. Plans were made for a successful campaign, and on April 14 the college girls made a thorough canvass of the city, with the result that 2,200 members were added to the Rockford Red

Cross Chapter. The December campaign for Red Cross members for 1918 resulted in a hundred per cent membership for the college. A Rockford College Auxiliary of the Red Cross was formed last fall. There are four committees with a chairman at the head of each. One group of girls has completed 9,340 surgical dressings up to date.

Rockford College was a pioneer in this city in the food conservation movement. Last May, Dr. Edith Bramhall, head of the History department, assisted by a group of college girls, started the movement in the city for food conservation. Under this direction, representatives from all the women's clubs and organizations of this city met and discussed various methods for conserving food. Mass meetings were held in the city and were addressed by speakers who were prominent in food work. District meetings were held in the different churches and other places, where practical demonstrations were given to show the women of the household how to make the cheaper foods palatable.

Acting on the vote of the students, the college not only observes meatless and wheatless days, but rarely serves meat more than once a day. At each meal, corn, rye and other wheat substitutes are served with the wheat bread. Eighty-seven and one-half per cent of the house faculty and students are eating toasted rye bread for breakfast instead of toasted wheat bread. Corn syrup and glucose are used for sweetening whenever possible. Many students have volunteered to save sugar by giving up candy and sundaes, or by having them but once a week.

The faculty and students have agreed to renew the support of the French orphans, which they undertook last year.

Smith College.—At the February trustee meeting four class deans were appointed associate professors, Amy L. Barbour, Susan R. Benedict, Mary B. McElwain, and assistant professor Mary M. Cook. While the exact functions of these new officers have not been defined, each will have charge of one class throughout its course. It is hoped that this will help to bring the students into closer relation to the college authorities and to secure for them through the smaller unit of administration some of the advantages of the small college. Each class dean will still give part of her time to teaching. Naturally some readjustment of jurisdiction and committees will follow this change which goes into effect next year.

With the report of the president of the college, presented to the trustees in October, is published for the first time this year that of the treasurer of the college. Real estate to the value of \$223,000 has been added during the last year. The gifts for the year amounted to \$6000. This does not include the alumnae fund which has not yet been turned over to the college.

M. Charles Cestre, exchange professor at Harvard, gave two lectures in January on the origin of the woman movement in France at the time of the French revolution and on the battle of the Marne. Lieutenant Morize of the R. O. T. C. at Harvard lectured on the modern method of fighting in which he is giving instruction in this country, and also on the spirit of the French people after three years of war.

The English department has lost another member to reconstruction Red Cross work—this time in Palestine and Syria. Miss Theodosia Jessup, because of her family connections in Syria and her knowledge of Arabic will be a valuable member of the unit sent at the request of the British government to follow General Allenby's army.

The Red Cross has taken over the Smith College Relief Unit, though the support will still come largely from the alumnae and students. So far, by report at the end of January, over \$49,000 had been received. Dr. Tallant, 1897, and Miss Gaines, 1901, who have returned after six months of service, spoke on their work at the Alumnae Council meeting in Northampton. Dr. Greenough, 1894, is now the physician of the unit.

A mass meeting with reference to war work in college and in the summer vacation won a hearty response from the student body. The surgical dressings for Dr. Goldthwait have been taken up with fresh vigor under the superintendence of Miss O'Meara, 1912. The formation of units for farm work is also under consideration.

Swarthmore, Pa.—The undergraduate body is waging an effective campaign for the conservation of food, fuel, and individual resources of the students. A live committee made up of leaders among the men and women has formulated their policy, secured a written pledge in its support from each member of the undergraduate body, controls publicity to that end, and inaugurates definite moves for conservation.

In response to an urgent appeal from the food administration at Washington, Dr. Louis N. Robinson, head of the department of Economics, is conducting a course in food values and conservation. The course is open to women only, one hour of credit being given for an indicated amount of prescribed reading, and an additional hour of credit for three hours of laboratory work under the direction of a graduate instructor of cooking. This innovation has met with great popularity, twice the number of women having applied for enrollment as could be accommodated. The primary purpose of the course is to educate as many people as possible along the line of food values and the necessity of food conservation in order that they may coöperate with Governmental effort in this channel. A secondary purpose is to train women for Government work as food demonstrators.

Another channel into which the women are diverting their

patriotic energy is the formation at Swarthmore of a sub-committee of the Council of National Defense. The work of this sub-committee is done in coöperation with and under the direction of the national organization. A complete canvass of the women of the College has been made to determine how much time each woman is willing to spare from her academic duties for the war work which the committee has undertaken. The result of the canvass was exceedingly gratifying. The definite work now being done includes the revision of the industrial registration made last fall and a survey of the industries in this legislative district. Thus quickly and enthusiastically the women are responding to their opportunities for service.

The response of Swarthmore men to the various needs of the country is of the same high spirit as the women's, and is of a more conspicuous nature. Out of a total of about two thousand men who have attended Swarthmore since its founding, two hundred and thirty men are at present in different branches of the national service. Thus already more than ten per cent of Swarthmore men have given up their peace time occupations to serve their country.

Last, but not least, among Swarthmore enthusiasts for loyal service to its country is its faculty. Since the opening of college in the fall three heads of departments have had short leaves of absence to enter upon governmental work. Dr. Holmes, head of the department of Philosophy, made a speaking tour over a given territory in connection with the Red Cross campaign for increased membership; Dr. Brooks, head of the Political Science department, visited training camps in the southwest to explain the Military and Naval Insurance Act; and Dr. Robinson, head of the Economics department, has devoted much time to the state food administration. Dr. Pearson, head of the department of Public Speaking, is on leave for the college year in order to serve as one of the managers of the national entertainment committee for men in the training camps. Dr. Hayes of the Physics department, and Dr. Lewis of the Engineering department have been granted leaves for the remainder of the college year, in order to do research work for the government, one in connection with the submarine, and the other on internal combustion engines for air-planes.

Vassar College.—On Tuesday evening, February 13, Vassar College suffered the disaster of a severe fire in the main building. The fire broke out in the upper floor of the east wing at six-thirty while the students were at dinner and spread with such rapidity that it was believed that nothing could save the historic old hall (Matthew Vassar's original great gift). All the records and the furniture of offices and parlors were removed from the front of the building and the contents of many students' rooms as well. After two hours,

however, what seemed nothing short of a miracle became fact and the building was saved by the admirable fire-fighting of the college employees and the Poughkeepsie fire companies. The students of the college showed the greatest efficiency and coöperation both on the night of the fire in their work in carrying property from the building, and in the succeeding days in committee work on returning lost articles, organizing two shifts of meals in the dormitories to provide for the 300 students from the main building, and in relief work for the sixty maids who lost virtually everything they possessed as their rooms were burned. Work was resumed as usual at 9:30 the next day after a special chapel service of thanksgiving in which the college rejoiced in the fact that no lives were lost, that the building was saved, and that college and town were united in a new community spirit by the great help that the city rendered to the college.

University of Washington.—The college women of Seattle reunited January 26 in "A College Night." This custom has always been observed by the college men of the city but a rally of the alumnae was an innovation. About three hundred women were in attendance. They wished only to start the custom this year hoping that at future meetings all college women will be reached.

The fathers and mothers of Washington men in France have formed themselves into a club and Arthur R. Priest, dean of men, was chosen to go to France and act as father to these soldiers. His duties will include the work of locating men and connecting up their correspondence, of reporting their condition to the parents at home and of providing asylum for the boys when they come to Paris on furlough. A farewell banquet was given to Dean Priest.

At the last meeting of the board of regents the Department of Journalism was made a school and Colin V. Dymont its director. The school of commerce was likewise raised to the status of a college, and Dean Carlton H. Parker confirmed as its head. Dean John T. Condon was appointed dean of faculties, a newly created position which was made necessary as a result of President Suzzallo's activities on the State Council of Defense.

Miss Mary F. Rausch, assistant professor of home economics in the extension division, died February 21. Miss Rausch had been most active in her work of educating the housewives of the state. She inaugurated the annual housewives' convention which has been largely attended. Her death was hastened by overwork. In the campaign to help the government on the food question she was untiring in her assistance. She delivered lectures and toured the state. A copy of one of her "food talks" was requested for publication by the national government. Miss Rausch was a graduate of Colorado State College in 1908.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.—The women of Washington University have organized and signed voluntary pledge-cards on which they pledge themselves not only to do war-work, but also to study more conscientiously and to keep themselves in the very best physical condition. They make surgical dressings in the University Red Cross Work-Shop on their own campus. Their contribution to the Y. M. C. A. was four hundred forty dollars and the Thrift Stamp sale has been a big success to date.

Ninety-five hundred dollars worth of Liberty Bonds were sold by the fraternity women, and they are planning a war-tea to be given soon. Nearly all the members of Hospital Unit 21 were Washington men and women and the Washington University Medical School is Red Cross headquarters for the making of surgical dressings.

This month marks the first anniversary of the formation of the Women's Union of Washington University. The purpose of this organization is to bring together all women connected with the University for the promotion of its interests. Although its first year has not been as eventful as it would have been in peace-times, its two hundred fifty members feel satisfied that it is filling an important place in the "Greater Washington" movement. First of all last spring it invited all the girls of the St. Louis city and county preparatory schools who would be ready for college in the fall, to an athletic carnival and out-door reception. This was a success, and will be an annual affair. Other tradition-establishing events inaugurated by the Women's Union are a Commencement-week reunion in honor of the graduating class, and University Night, a late winter or early spring reunion for both men and women.

Membership in the Women's Union is open to undergraduates, former students, wives of members of the University faculties, and any women officially connected with the educational and administrative departments of the University.

Wellesley College.—Plans for the spring include active preparation for farming. Eighteen to twenty acres of college land will be under cultivation by the students under the direction of the Department of Botany. The trustees have voted that they will support the enterprise. The students, however, have already subscribed over one thousand dollars and eleven hundred of them have responded either by contributions or by application to work on the farm. Four hundred students will work through the spring, every student giving two hours a week, and in the summer there will be three squads of twelve farm workers and three housekeepers, each squad working for a month at a time. The produce of the farm will be dried, salted and pickled and after the first plowing of the field, students will do all the work.

President Pendleton attended the Conference of the

National Security League in Chicago and the students were stirred to fresh activity by her account of the proceedings there.

All social activities seem to have merged into war activities but with the generous gift of Mr. Edwin Farnham Greene a series of ten organ recitals by organists of note have given an added sense of cultural values.

The most notable gift of recent times to the College Library is that of Professor George Herbert Palmer, in memory of Mrs. Palmer, on their thirtieth wedding anniversary: Two volumes of Mrs. Browning's *Poems*, edition of 1844, corrected by the author's own hand in preparation for the edition of 1850; Browning's copy, autographed, of the *Works* of Agrippa, the sixteenth-century German magician to whom the poet refers both in *Sordello* and *Paracelsus*; Browning's copy of Aeschylus, autographed "Robert Browning, Apr. 24, '79"; *The Battle of Marathon*, written by Elizabeth Barrett at the age of ten and printed for her by her father two years later. Only four or five copies of this are known to exist. The one included in the Palmer gift was a presentation copy to Mrs. Browning's favorite sister, which was bought by Professor Palmer at a Browning sale for seven hundred and fifty dollars. These books make a very precious addition to the rare first editions of the Brownings that Professor Palmer has already given to the Wellesley library.

The plans for the Wellesley Relief Unit are progressing rapidly. The Unit has already been definitely enrolled under the Red Cross and its work will lie among repatriates, "six hundred of whom are returning daily to France." The personnel and the date of sailing of the Wellesley Unit has not yet been announced but it is expected that it will sail early in April.

Western Reserve University.—The Western Reserve University new catalogue will show an increase of more than 1500 in the total number of students despite the decrease in certain departments caused by the call to national service. The departments most affected are Adelbert College with a drop of ninety-five; the law school with a drop of forty-three; and the school of pharmacy with a drop of 48. The College for women shows an increase as do the school of medicine and the dental school. The great increase comes from the establishment of the school of education conducted jointly by the Western Reserve and the Cleveland Normal Training School.

A great field of activity lies in the extension courses given by the school of Applied Social Sciences to meet wartime emergencies. One hundred and thirty-two students are registered in these courses in addition to the thirty-nine who are taking regular work in the school.

Miss Mary E. Parker announces that the household administration department is opening a course in gardening to run until the end of the school year.

I value the Journal more than any magazine I receive. Each number is stimulating.—RUTH G. JEFFRIES, Tulsa, Okla.

I hear only praise on all sides for the A. C. A. Journal. It is wonderfully vital and progressive.—ELIZABETH G. PEABODY, Utica, N. Y.

It gives me pleasure to know that the A. C. A. Journal is in line with other worthy magazines in espousing the liberal thought of the day. I have enjoyed in recent numbers the article by Dr. Burk; the article entitled Women in Finance and the library controversy. I foresee a future for this magazine.—LYSANDER G. HAMILTON, New York City.

The A. C. A. Journal is of the utmost importance in our work of keeping in touch with the war activities of college women, besides being intensely interesting reading. I do not see how we could get on without it.—CLARA SEARS TAYLOR, Director of Women's War Work, Federal Committee on Public Information.

Will you send us another copy of the Journal? This magazine is in such demand that we cannot let it go from the reading room.—Librarian the University of Minnesota.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the continued good qualities of the Journal. It is always readable, informing and inspiring.—ANNA B. GELSTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Journal is a real organ of information as well as a most interesting and readable magazine. My husband often gets at it before I do.—ANNIE LITTLETON KLINE, Vice-pres., N.W. Central Section.

Mrs. Winter's Valuable Work

The News Letter of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense states that questions and answers on the causes of the war written by Mrs. Alice Ames Winter, chairman of the Minnesota Division, are so effective that the State Commission of Public Safety has caused 100,000 to be printed and has used them in railway stations and other public meeting places. Mrs. Winter is a former president of the Minneapolis Branch of the A. C. A.

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. IV

APRIL, 1918

No. 4

APPOINTMENT BUREAU, WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

The Appointment Bureau suffered a severe loss in the death on February thirteenth of Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, for twenty-six years the President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. This loss will be felt not only by the Bureau but by all organizations dedicated to the "educational, industrial and social advancement of women." It was due to her far-sighted vision that the Bureau, the first Bureau of Occupations for Women in the United States, was organized in 1910. Her original plan for the Bureau, including research work and field service, emphasized the educational side of the work. Again it was due to her that the first college vocational conference was held at Smith College in 1910 and that the first advisory committee of college administrators was organized. Her generosity made possible the publication series "Vocations for the Trained Woman." She met the deficit in the News Notes of the Bureaus of Occupations up to the time that this publication became part of the A. C. A. Journal, and she gave the Bureau the funds for the new book now being prepared. Those who were most closely associated with her will miss

her sympathy and her sense of justice, but they feel that the inspiration of her life will always be a spur towards increased efforts for service.

The Professional Opportunities Conferences have brought unusually large audiences, 167 being present at the Secretarial Conference.

The most definite contribution the Bureau made to war service in February was the loaning of two members of its staff to the state for two weeks for the ship-building drive. The Director is a member of the Woman's Farm and Garden committee for the enrollment of the college women of New England for agriculture during the coming summer. Information in regard to details may be obtained by addressing Miss Mabel Babcock, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. The semi-annual meeting of the Bureau's Advisory Committee will be held March ninth. Particular emphasis will be laid on the college woman's part in the war.

The Director is the chairman of the Fellowship Committee for the Intercollegiate Community Service Association and will be glad to furnish information to inquirers. The Bureau expects to appoint two student workers for the coming year. It is possible that both candidates will train for employment work, though one may be given secretarial training. Several candidates are under consideration, but the Bureau will be glad to hear from others.

Miss Schlenck, who has been coming from Simmons College for practice work, has received an appointment in the stores department of the Lewis Manufacturing Company. It seems inevitable that the demand for employment managers with some special training will increase.

The speaking appointments for members of the staff during February have included the Women's College in Brown University, Mount Holyoke College, and the Lynn Business Women's Club.

In December a young woman of excellent personality, who would naturally be attractive to girls and who is a trained musician, came to learn of opportunities for community service. As a direct result of the conference she took the intensive course offered in December at the School for Social Workers for girls' club workers under Miss Mabelle B. Blake and at once secured a salaried position working with girls clubs and has an excellent future. The demands on our home economics department are always brisk and we have difficulty in finding trained and experienced candidates enough for the more important positions, such as a cafeteria manager for government employees, a manager of a community kitchen, factory lunch-room manager, a director of employees' cafeteria of a large club, teacher of domestic science in a private school, who must be a college graduate and who would also do the housekeeping on a scientific plan, a hospital dietitian, and a food conservation city leader.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 South 13th St., Philadelphia.

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

The 1917 annual report of the Philadelphia Bureau shows some interesting facts about general conditions. Although there were recorded in 1917 thirty more placements than in 1916 (383 in 1917 and 353 in 1916), there were fewer registrants (835 in 1917 and 1052 in 1916). A larger proportion of these registrants were in positions at the time they applied and their desire for work was not from causes due to unemployment but to the wish for advancement and increased salary.

The increase in calls requiring special training is especially encouraging. The needs for stenographers have already been mentioned during the past months. There have naturally been increased demands for bookkeepers.

Scientific workers, librarians, statisticians and social workers have been more in demand than formerly.

The Bureau was glad to welcome to its office delegates and visitors from the Conference for the Promotion of Industrial Education held in Philadelphia, February 21 to 23.

The annual meeting of the Bureau will be held on the evening of March 7. The subject for discussion will be "Trained Women in War Work," and the speakers will be college women from local organizations connected with the war, as follows: Mrs. Edwin Shoemaker, Correspondent-Secretary American International Shipbuilding Corporation; Miss Helen H. Porterfield, Special War Worker, War and Navy Departments Commissions on Training Camp Activities; Miss C. Jessica J. Donnelly, Manager Women's Department, Federal-State Employment Office; Miss Janet Moore, Executive Secretary, Home Service Section, Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter American Red Cross; Miss Helen J. Ferris, Writer of Special Articles,

War and Navy Departments Commissions on Training Camp Activities, and Miss Honora Whalen, Organizer for Farm Units National League for Woman's Service.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Stevens Bldg., N. Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The conference on The Woman of Forty-five has been set for March 11, and among the speakers on the program are two important business men of the city of Chicago, a representative of the Women's Trade-Union League, Mrs. William S. Hefferan representing the courses of study which are offered by the Council of National Defense, and Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

The manager has attended vocational conferences at the College of St. Teresa, and the University of Illinois, has spoken at Senior Chapel at the University of Chicago, besides holding individual conferences with the students, and talking to a group of girls from the Northwestern University School of Commerce. It is interesting to note that a much larger number of students is being interviewed this year than ever before, which seems to indicate the growing interest in service and occupation. Here is the opportunity to divert and direct some of the vague desires for "war work" into more practical and valuable channels.

The month has been a distinct advance over last year in the number of calls. An interesting position which we almost created was with

the Western Society of Engineers where, by virtue of several calls, and then by sending a candidate whose qualifications were admirable, we finally opened a desirable position as librarian for that large organization which has never had a trained librarian before. We have sent a chemist to the People's Gas Light & Coke Company which is employing women chemists for the first time and which has to delay taking in these girls until its rest-room for women is completed. Another chemist, with a sense for color and a business head, we sent as a color chemist to one of the large department stores where she will maintain her own department for matching and dyeing from samples for patrons. The Woman's Council of Defense asked us for a filing expert to classify the registration cards which all the women of Illinois filled out and one of our candidates has taken the position. The Rand-McNally Publishing Company called on us for an experienced editorial writer who had had Chicago experience in a publishing house, who knew type, etc., etc. A candidate came into the office one afternoon, registered and secured the position upon the first interview that same afternoon. Another candidate who lived at a distance and who had had special training in landscape gardening and architecture, secured through us a position in charge of city gardens. Still the calls for the secretary from every possible source, and increasingly the call for the bookkeeper and the girl with a head for figures. More and more young married women, whose husbands are in the service, are coming to us for work. Their tenure is uncertain, but they are very much in earnest and it is often possible to place them because many of them are both trained and experienced.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

209 Congress Building, Detroit

MRS. HELEN C. MUNROE, MANAGER

This report finds the Bureau in an unprecedented period of prosperity. For the first time in our short existence, we have a reserve fund which we hope will enable us to extend our work and enlarge our capacity for service.

Our College Night benefit performance—Maude Adams in *A Kiss For Cinderella* at the Detroit Opera House on February 20—was a great success in every way, in spite of the number of difficulties which arose. We feel that our plans carried so well because of the very excellent advice given by our sister bureau in Pittsburgh and the splendidly organized team work done by our organization committees.

The performance netted between \$900 and \$1,000. This is an especially gratifying result when some of the obstacles to any successful issue are considered. The National Fuel Administration ordered theatres closed on February 19th, (the first date set) after our seats were on sale for that night; Miss Mary Malcomson, who had been appointed chairman of the benefit was called out of the city in the midst of our arrangements; the public schools, where we hoped to sell out the second balcony were closed for the weeks just previous to the performance, and two members of our quartet who were to lead the audience in college songs were unable to appear at the last moment. However the performance was perfect in itself, and we feel that the spirit as well as the finances of the evening left little to be desired. We hope to

establish an annual College Night in Detroit.

In spite of the unavoidable interruptions of our regular work by the benefit preparations, we have placed a number of women in interesting positions. Among these was a young woman possessing judgment, tact, education and good appearance, who has entered the employ of a large corporation in charge of the reception room. She replaced a splendid old gentleman, and her task is interviewing guests of the firm. Another satisfactory placement was that of business manager for a music school.

Our plan for employers memberships is meeting with a decided response, although little intensive work has been done as yet in this direction.

We have offered this Bureau as a station for registration of women to the Council of National Defense for the week of April 6th. We are also coöperating with the National League for Women's Service, particularly with the Industrial Committee.

The manager visited Michigan Agricultural College, and gave a talk to the women students, remaining the following day to meet individual appointments with many of them. A trip to Hope College early in the month, was postponed because of delayed train schedules, and local office conditions. Several talks along the line of vocational opportunities for women have been given at local meetings.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL
BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Fifth Floor, Bessemer Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

The Department of Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense of Allegheny County has asked the Collegiate Bureau to lend Miss Smith for half time to take charge of the office, which that department has opened. Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, chairman of the Department has secured financial support through the Committee of Public Safety, because the need for enrolling women to replace men, especially in industry, is considered vitally important at this time. The College Club was willing to make this arrangement as a patriotic service, not because the work was along the lines of Collegiate Bureau activities, but because the department of Women in Industry wanted the work done by persons of experience. The State Department of Labor and Industry, as well as the Committee of Public Safety, is back of the work and is working in close coöperation.

The February work of the Collegiate Bureau has kept up with the busy months preceding it. A large number of the positions have paid good salaries, some of them offering an unusual opportunity in the way of new work. With the increasing number of positions open to college girls, it is more and more difficult to urge adequate training, which takes time. The "Vassar idea" for example is extremely interesting, but we are finding few girls willing to spend even two years to acquire such specialized training. Among the younger graduates it seems more

romantic to go to France immediately.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU
OF OCCUPATIONS

19 West 44th St., New York City

EMILIE J. HUTCHINSON, MANAGER

So far this year the employment situation shows certain marked differences from last year. The figures show a larger proportion of permanent positions, an increase in non-secretarial positions, and an increase in the number of positions paying the higher salaries. The most striking difference is in the number of high salaried positions. This year we filled eight positions paying over fifteen hundred dollars as compared with one for the same period a year ago.

A great wave of restlessness is rising among women already in positions. By letter and personal interview they are expressing their desire to take advantage of the unusual circumstances at the present time. Part of this restlessness is without doubt due to the increased cost of living. Partly it is due to a feeling that this is the psychological moment to better one's self.

In February we issued the first number of "The Spotlight." This is a modest four-page publication through which we plan to spread more widely such information as we have about work for trained women.

BOOKS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

This Departments will include brief mention of books received by *The Journal*. Books written by members of the Association will receive first consideration.

Tendencies in Modern American Poetry. By Amy Lowell. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price \$2.50.

Miss Lowell has here treated the poetry of six exponents of the free-verse school—Edwin Arlington Robinson, Edgar Lee Masters, Robert Frost, "H. D.", Carl Sandburg and John Gould Fletcher. Belonging to the so-called Imagists herself she is in sympathy with the form of expression that eschews form, and naturally at her hands all six authors are credited with absolute sincerity of purpose and more or less ability as poets.

No doubt our ideals in poetry as in the other Fine Arts are slowly changing, but whatever the form in which poetry appears it must be insisted that its true essence—high emotion, imagination (not photography), rhythm (not necessarily rhyme) and beauty be there if the work is to receive serious consideration as art. How much in the output of this group of writers can really be called poetry? The reviewer has searched in vain for one glimpse of the divine fire and only occasionally has she found poems that reveal a really beautiful artistry, as Fletcher's "Green Symphony" and H. D.'s picture of violets in "Sea Gods." Two-thirds of the work of Robinson, Masters and Sandburg

would sound better as prose. The desire of the two latter to "paint the bald truth" if indeed it be a genuine desire, has resulted in many unlovely canvases, hopelessly commonplace in both form and content. That these men are writing to "free their souls" as Miss Lowell urges does not help the matter at all. It should always be remembered that truth is quite as much a matter of general spirit and impression as of literal accuracy in details of fact. That expression which conveys the underlying realities is more real (not to say better poetry) than the presentation of life in photographic fashion. The quality of much of the liberated soul-stuff quoted in these pages shows that restraint would better be practised for the public's sake, if not for that of the "poets."

Miss Lowell believes thoroughly in what she writes. We can credit her with a large sincerity. She sees in the new movement an evolutionary step of great significance that is bound to have its effect sooner or later upon literature. Perhaps when the followers of this movement awaken to the fact that only inspired utterance in poetry can afford to transcend the canons of taste and criticism and that anything short of that must depend upon grace of form for a part of its value, they may create an impression that will bear somewhat the stamp of permanency.

Disasters. By J. Byron Deacon. New York: The Russell Sage Foundation. Price 75 cents.

One wishes that Mr. Deacon, who is assistant Director General of the American Red Cross, department of Civilian Relief,



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had made the explanatory title of his book the principal one. "Disasters" is not an appealing title, calling up as it does so much that is tragic and terrible but "The American Red Cross in Disaster Relief" would appeal to the general reader as well as the social worker.

And that is precisely what this book should do. It gives a singularly graphic and of course absolutely authoritative account of the work of the Red Cross in disasters during the past twelve years—an account that for sheer straightforwardness, common-sense and sympathetic understanding is unique in reports of the kind. Moreover it is the first detailed account from original Red Cross documents that has been published in this country.


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The contents of this book should be known both here and abroad. It should give the American reader a deepened sense of pride in our home organization and the feeling that any sacrifice we might make to help it along would not be too great.





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The Little Theatre in the United States. By Constance D'Arcy Mackey. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price \$2.00 net.

This book as its title suggests deals with the Little Theatre in this country, but the introductory chapter describing the rise and growth of the movement in France from André Antoine's one-act playhouse in the Elysée des Beaux Arts thirty years ago, and its subsequent spread to Russia, England and Germany is illuminating and will be gratefully received by the general reader.

According to Miss Mackey's figures there are nearly sixty Little Theatres in the United States. She has been at pains to gather the fullest possible data concerning them, and the history, policy and achievement of each is discussed, with interesting sidelights as to plays and players. A few inaccuracies appear in these data, that may or may not be the fault of the author, but they do not mar the worth of the volume as a whole.

A chapter is devoted to the Washington Square Players and another to Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theatre and among the other houses to which rather extended mention is given are Greenwich Village Theatre, Hull House theatre, the Prairie Players of Galesburg, Ill., Harvard's 47 Workshop, McCallum's Theatre at Northampton, Mass., the Vagabond Theatre of Baltimore and the Little Theatres of Chicago, Lake Forest, Ill., Duluth, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Washington, D. C., and Fargo, N. D. It may be stated here that the Chicago Little Theatre has recently gone out of existence.

The book is written in Miss Mackey's singularly engaging style and there are seventeen illustrations that really illustrate in that they show scenic effects

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and settings in actual use in the playhouses considered.

A History of English Literature. By Robert H. Fletcher. Boston: The Richard Badger Co. Price \$1.25.

This text-book prepared for the use of students in colleges and universities is admirable in treatment and exceptionally logical in arrangement. The ground is thoroughly covered from the Briton and Anglo-Saxon period to the Twentieth Century, showing the relation of each division of literature to the national life of its time. So far as has been possible within scope of a book of such conciseness the important authors and works of each period have been given adequate mention with sufficient criticism to pique the student's curiosity.

It is to be regretted, however, that so many books designed for use in colleges should make such scant mention of the literature of the Twentieth century. Only three names are given here—De Morgan, Noyes and Masefield. While the majority of present day writers are undoubtedly in the making and their work uncertain as to permanency, the student could very profitably be directed to those books which are conceded to be good literature even by the most captious critics. College men and women read a great many books of the day and in no other direction is there more need for enlightened guidance.

A list of available cheap editions of standard works in English literature completes Professor Fletcher's volume. Although the list is arranged for college use books appear upon it which could and should be in use in the English course of any well-regulated high school.

Dr. Stanton Coit, President of the Ethical Church, London, says:

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Salads and Sandwiches. Preserving and Pickling. By Mary M. Wright. Philadelphia: The Penn. Publishing Co.

These two handy pocket volumes are what every woman needs, whether she is manager of a household or just a "bachelor girl" who gives "spreads" in her rooms. The fine art of salad-making—preparation, garnishing and dressing is discussed and many recipes are given under three heads: vegetable salads, heavy salads, and fruit salads. The sandwiches likewise are in three divisions—those with a salad filling, as lettuce, cress or

tomato; substantial sandwiches as those with meat, fish, cheese or nuts; and sweet sandwiches. There are two hundred recipes in all.

In the little book on preserving and pickling Miss Wright has followed the very latest approved scientific methods and about 100 tested recipes are given. In the discussion of preserves and conserves one finds all sorts of delectable combinations not in common use in homes, while in pickling there are excellent new suggestions for seasonal relishes as by-products. A chapter on candied fruits is a valuable addition to the book.

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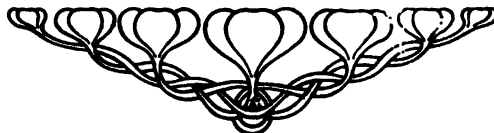
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Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

VOL. XI—No. 9

A CENSUS OF COLLEGE WOMEN

Report of an Investigation for the Association
in Co-operation with Eight Colleges for Women
and a Co-educational University.

MARY VAN KLEECK

The year following the beginning of a census of college women was undertaken by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, in co-operation with colleges for women, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and a co-educational university, Cornell. The United States into the war in 1917 gives to the facts which are now set forth. A nation has been created which values as the count vocational abilities of men and women. It has brought a new appraisal of women's work since men for military service will probably necessitate the use of women for many tasks to which they have not been grudgingly admitted, or for which they have not been inclined.

The census was projected as an analysis of the status of college women and not as a preparation for the future. The facts deserve consideration for their place in the normal times before the battles of the future face of the earth. But they are the facts of a group of women who are now part of a nation. They have a value as a contribution to an appraisal in time of stress. Five years from now a similar group may be made, which will depend on comparison with this census of 1915. No one could have been chosen to give historical value. Unless all signs fail, the status of women has been changed by the conditions which war creates. This is presented as a prelude to the story of a world-wide revolution in the work of women.

Before the census was taken, each college had more or less regularly about its graduates. The uniformity made a comprehensive study of the problem possible. Hence no one knew authoritatively su

as the proportion of college women who are "gainfully employed" after graduation, or the choice of occupation, and the possible changes since the early days when girls first began to go to college; or the proportion of college women who marry and the number of children in their families. In the absence of data, theorists have been busy with our reputations, accusing us of too little marrying and too few children, or reflecting without information on the changes in our traditional occupations.

To supply information for ourselves, and for our friends and critics the nine colleges which joined in this study adopted the simple device of using the same record card for the collection of the customary data for alumnae registers. These cards were tabulated under the direction of the central committee, thus giving for the first time uniform data about the alumnae of several representative colleges.

Judged by the number of records secured, the census was extraordinarily successful. Table 1 shows the proportion of graduates of each college who responded to our request for facts.

TABLE 1—GRADUATES OF THE NINE CO-OPERATING COLLEGES THROUGH 1914 AND NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF RECORDS SECURED FOR EACH COLLEGE

College	Total graduates	Total living graduates	Records returned	Per cent of living graduates returning records
Barnard	1,377	1,346	1,267	94.1
Bryn Mawr	1,335	1,298	971	74.8
Cornell	1,811	1,718	782	45.5
Mt. Holyoke	2,471	2,404	1,895	78.8
Radcliffe	1,423	1,392	1,188	85.3
Smith	5,962	5,779	3,605	62.4
Vassar	4,563	4,269	2,363	55.4
Wellesley	5,036	4,864	4,256	87.5
Wells	525	512	412	80.5
Total	24,503	23,582	16,739	71.0

Of the 24,503 women who had graduated from these colleges by the close of the academic year 1914, the number living was 23,582, and of these 16,739, or 71 per cent were included in the census. Barnard led with 94.1 per cent of its graduates returning records. The lowest proportion returned was for Cornell. This was probably due to the fact that the alumnae

*We gratefully acknowledge the efficient help of the Investigation Committee of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations under the chairmanship of Miss Elizabeth Allen, and the assistance secured also, at various stages of the study, from Dr. Leonard P. Ayres and Mr. Earle Clark of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Professor Robert E. Chaddock of Columbia University. The statistical work has been ably handled by Miss Marguerite L. Allen and Miss Henriette R. Walter.

of Cornell had not yet formed the habit of making regular reports for the college bulletin. Even this minimum percentage of 45.5, however, was much higher than is usual in an investigation based on a questionnaire. With so large a proportion recorded we may safely say that the data give the true story about the graduates of these colleges.

The Occupations of College Graduates

The first suggestion for the census came from the Committee on Vocational Opportunities of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, because the committee realized that as a basis for intensive inquiries it was desirable to know the proportion of college women in different occupational groups. No one had these facts, and it was not possible to secure them satisfactorily from the alumnae registers, since the description of occupations was so often vague. Therefore, the center of interest in this inquiry was the information about occupations, and much careful study was given, first, to the best form for the schedule, and then to the method of classifying and tabulating the vocational facts. It was finally decided to divide the records for each class in each college into four groups, as follows:

I. Those who have been teachers at any time since graduation, and who have never been employed in any other occupation.

II. Those who have never been teachers, but who have been employed in other occupations at any time since graduation.

III. Those who have included both teaching and other occupations in their careers.

IV. Those who have never been employed in any gainful occupation.

For each of these groups in each class in each college the facts on the card were tabulated on a printed schedule. This form of tabulation was adopted because the statistical work was not all done in one office, and it was necessary to have a uniform scheme of classification.* After the information for these groups was recorded, the cards for all graduates employed at the date of the investigation or within the preceding year, in occupations other than teaching were collected in New York from all the nine colleges, and a special tabulation made of them.

Tables 2 and 3 show the proportion of graduates from each college who have ever been gainfully employed, and whether they have been in teaching or in other occupations.

The large majority of graduates of women's colleges join the group of those counted in the United States census as

* Three colleges, Barnard, Mt. Holyoke, and Wellesley, had the statistical work done in their own offices, while the records of the remaining six were tabulated by a statistician working in New York under the direction of the committee.

TABLE 2—GRADUATES WHO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN TEACHING ONLY, IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS, IN BOTH TEACHING AND OTHER OCCUPATIONS, AND GRADUATES NEVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, BY COLLEGES

College	Graduates reporting	Graduates who have been employed in						
		Gainful occupations				No gainful occupations		
		Teaching only	Other occupations	Both teaching and other occupations	Total			
					Number	Per cent of all graduates	Number	Per cent of all graduates
Barnard	1,267	591	164	191	946	74.7	321	25.3
Bryn Mawr	971	375	121	117	613	63.1	358	36.9
Cornell	782	503	92	59	654	83.6	128	16.4
Mt. Holyoke	1,895	1,213	192	252	1,657	87.4	238	12.6
Radcliffe	1,188	664	159	139	962	81.0	226	19.0
Smith	3,605	1,441	425	383	2,249	62.4	1,356	37.6
Vassar	2,363	891	286	236	1,413	59.8	950	40.2
Wellesley	4,256	2,029	440	489	2,958	69.5	1,298	30.5
Wells	412	142	45	24	211	51.2	201	48.8
Total	16,739	7,849	1,924	1,890	11,663	69.7	5,076	30.3

TABLE 3—GRADUATES EMPLOYED AT ANY TIME IN TEACHING AND IN OCCUPATIONS OTHER THAN TEACHING, BY COLLEGES

College	Graduates reporting	Graduates gainfully employed at any time	Graduates employed at any time in					
			Teaching			Other occupations		
			Number	Per cent of all graduates	Per cent of gainfully employed	Number	Per cent of all graduates	Per cent of gainfully employed
Barnard	1,267	946	782	61.7	82.7	355	28.0	37.5
Bryn Mawr	971	613	492	50.7	80.3	238	24.5	38.8
Cornell	782	654	562	71.9	85.9	151	19.3	23.1
Mt. Holyoke	1,895	1,657	1,465	77.3	88.4	444	23.4	26.8
Radcliffe	1,188	962	803	67.6	83.5	298	25.1	31.0
Smith	3,605	2,249	1,824	50.6	81.1	808	22.4	35.9
Vassar	2,363	1,413	1,127	47.7	79.8	522	22.1	36.9
Wellesley	4,256	2,958	2,518	59.2	85.1	929	21.8	31.4
Wells	412	211	166	40.3	78.7	69	16.7	32.7
Total	16,739	11,663	9,739	58.2	83.5	3,814	22.8	32.7

"gainfully employed." The proportion in gainful employment, according to this census of college women is as high as 69.7 per cent. The differences in different colleges are noteworthy, from 51.2 per cent for Wells to 87.4 per cent for Mt. Holyoke and 83.6 per cent for Cornell. The proportion of graduates who have been teachers is very large, 58.2 per cent, including those who have been teachers only and those who have also had other occupations. The proportion who have pioneered in other occupations, away from the college woman's traditional vocation of teaching, is 22.8 per cent.*

* Table 3.

The colleges differ markedly in the proportions of their graduates who have been teachers. Mt. Holyoke leads with 77.3 per cent, with Wells at the other extreme with but 40.3 per cent.*

The colleges differ also in the tendency of their graduates to take up work other than teaching. Of those who have had occupations, the largest percentage outside the teaching profession is recorded for Bryn Mawr, 39 per cent, and the lowest for Cornell, 23.1 per cent. For all colleges combined, the percentage of the gainfully employed who have at any time been teachers is 83.5 per cent, and the proportion who have been in other occupations is 32.7 per cent. Some graduates are in both groups.*

It is the general impression of college women that recent graduates have a wider choice of vocations than was possible when the colleges first opened their doors to women forty or fifty years ago. The census figures are interesting, therefore, as statistical confirmation of this impression. Table 4 shows the proportion outside the ranks of teachers among all the graduating classes of the colleges.

TABLE 4—GRADUATES EMPLOYED IN TEACHING ONLY COMPARED WITH GRADUATES EMPLOYED AT ANY TIME IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS, BY CLASSES

Class	Graduates reporting	Graduates gainfully employed at any time				
		Total	Teaching only		Other occupations	
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Prior to 1880*	190	121	81	66.9	40	33.1
1880 to 1890	821	608	441	72.5	167	27.5
1890 to 1900	3,178	2,342	1,659	70.8	683	29.2
1900 to 1910	7,531	5,289	3,504	66.3	1,785	33.7
1910 to 1915	5,019	3,303	2,164	65.5	1,139	34.5
Total	16,739	11,663	7,849	67.3	3,814	32.7

*Includes classes from 1873 on for Cornell, from 1879 for Smith and Wellesley, from 1867 for Vassar, from 1876 for Wells. The first graduating class for Barnard was 1893, for Bryn Mawr 1889, for Mt. Holyoke (as a college) 1893, and for Radcliffe 1883.

With the exception of those graduating prior to 1880, whose numbers are too small for conclusions, the percentage of those in occupations other than teaching shows a steady increase up to 1915. Of those in gainful vocations, who graduated from 1880 to 1890, the proportion who had at any time been in occupations other than teaching was 27.5 per cent, increasing to 29.2 per cent for classes graduating from 1890 to 1900, while in the most recent group, of those graduating from 1910 to 1915, the percentage is 34.5. This was a negligible

*Table 3

advance over the period from 1900 to 1910, when the proportion was 33.7.

The year 1910 marked the beginning of the organization of vocation bureaus to find positions for college women in work other than teaching. In that year the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston began its work for college graduates. In 1911 the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations was organized in New York, the first to be launched as an independent agency, managed and supported chiefly by college women. The movement spread, so that now similar bureaus exist in a number of other cities, while several of the women's colleges have enlarged the scope of their employment offices and now do not emphasize teaching so exclusively as in former days. The very slight change in the proportion in occupations other than teaching since 1910 as compared with the decade between 1900 and 1910 shows that these bureaus have not yet had time to make their influence felt. Nevertheless, the increase as compared with the period prior to 1900 shows that their organization was timely, that they have begun work at a period when the graduates of women's colleges are showing a marked tendency to be more independent in their choice of occupations. How much this tendency will be accentuated by the war cannot be shown statistically until our census of 1920. It is clear, however, that the war with its varied demands for the employment of women, comes at a time when the college graduates of the country have already experimented in a wide range of activities and that in many pursuits hitherto not open to them they have proved their capacity.

The best basis for discussion of the wider choice of vocations is to be found, not in the preceding tables which are based on the entire careers of college graduates, but rather in the statistics of present occupations. By no means all of those recorded as employed at any time since graduation were at work at the date of the census or within a year of it. A separate tabulation was made of those employed at the date of the investigation. Table 5 shows the results.

Of the graduates reporting, 7,152 or 42.7 per cent were at work at the time of the census, 30 per cent in teaching and 12.7 per cent in other occupations. Of those at work, 70.3 per cent were teachers and 29.7 per cent were in other occupations. The proportion of teachers was highest for Cornell and lowest for Smith, so that in reverse order, of course, Smith led in the proportion employed in occupations other than teaching, with 36.9 per cent in that group. Of all the graduates reporting, the percentage employed at the time of the census was lowest for Vassar, 31.8 per cent, and highest for Mt. Holyoke, 57.7 per cent.

Such marked differences between colleges as are shown here and in preceding tables are surprising and not easy to explain.

TABLE 5—OCCUPATION OF GRADUATES AT TIME OF TAKING THE CENSUS, BY COLLEGES

College	Graduates reporting	Graduates employed at time of census					
		Teaching		Other occupations		Total	
		Number	Per cent of employed	Number	Per cent of employed	Number	Per cent of total reporting
Barnard	1,267	502	73.0	186	27.0	688	54.3
Bryn Mawr	971	280	69.7	122	30.3	402	41.4
Cornell	782	318	78.1	89	21.9	407	52.0
Mt. Holyoke	1,895	833	76.1	261	23.9	1,094	57.7
Radcliffe	1,188	468	72.7	176	27.3	644	54.2
Smith	3,605	843	63.1	493	36.9	1,336	37.1
Vassar	2,363	484	64.4	267	35.6	751	31.8
Wellesley	4,256	1,210	71.4	485	28.6	1,695	39.8
Wells	412	89	65.9	46	34.1	135	32.8
Total	16,739	5,027*	70.3	2,125*	29.7	7,152*	42.7

*In addition to this number, 7 graduates were employed in both teaching and another occupation at the time the census was taken.

One factor is the difference in age of the colleges.* Mt. Holyoke as a college, and Barnard, for instance, are younger than Vassar or Smith, and their larger proportion of recent graduates would make the percentage of those at work also higher. Among the older graduates are many who have been employed in the past but no longer have positions. In Tables 2, 3, and 4, however, where the employment at any time since graduation is recorded, the age of the college and the consequent percentage of young graduates is not a factor.

Possibly there are differences also in the economic status of the families represented in the different colleges, and this would account for a larger percentage of wage-earners in colleges having more girls obliged by family circumstances to support themselves, although no statistical evidence can be shown on this point.

Interest centers today in the possibility of a wider selection of vocation than was indicated in the prevalent choice of teaching in the early days, and which indeed still persists as the large percentage of teachers, 70.3 per cent, among the gainfully employed showed in 1915. For this reason the facts about the 2,223 at work then* in occupations other than teaching are given in some detail. The following list shows the

* See Appendix, list showing first class included in the census in each college, p. 588.

* This figure represents the graduates who have been employed within the year preceding the taking of the census, and is the number tabulated in the detailed occupational tables which follow. The 2,125 graduates in other occupations in Table 5 represent those actually employed at the time of filling out the record card. This explains the difference between the two numbers.

fields of work and their subdivisions, with the number recorded in each group.

LIST OF OCCUPATIONS OTHER THAN TEACHING IN
WHICH COLLEGE WOMEN WERE EMPLOYED IN 1915

OCCUPATION*	TOTAL REPORTING EACH OCCUPATION	
SOCIAL SERVICE		471
Charity Organization and Work with Families.....	114	
Executive	59	
Research	1	
Investigating	42	
Clerical	12	
Child Welfare.....	45	
Executive	11	
Research	3	
Investigating	31	
Civic Improvement.....	14	
Executive	14	
Correction and Treatment of Delinquency.....	33	
Executive	28	
Investigating	4	
Clerical	1	
Health	67	
Executive	26	
Research	7	
Investigating	31	
Clerical	3	
Housing	3	
Investigating	3	
Industrial and Vocational Work	86	
Executive	46	
Research and field investigation.....	20	
Welfare work in stores and factories.....	13	
Publicity	3	
Clerical	4	
Recreational and Club Work (other than Settlement) ..	17	
Executive	17	
Rural Social Work	2	
Settlement Work.....	67	
Executive	41	
All Other	26	
Propaganda	15	
Executive	15	
Other	4	
Not Specified	4	
LIBRARY WORK		293
BUSINESS		260
Advertising	14	
Professional	12	
Clerical	2	
Banking	18	
Professional	9	
Clerical	9	
Insurance	14	
Professional	3	
Clerical	11	

*The italics indicate numbers recorded in more than one field. For example, scientific work for the government is listed under both government service and scientific pursuits. Total number thus duplicated is 83.

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Manufacturing		24	
Executive	9		
Clerical	15		
Mercantile		53	
Executive	30		
Clerical	23		
Public Utilities		8	
Executive	2		
Clerical	6		
Publishing		37	
Executive	17		
Clerical	20		
Typewriting (public)		2	
MISCELLANEOUS		88	
Executive	34		
Clerical	54		
Not Specified		2	
LITERARY WORK			203
RELIGIOUS WORK			195
Home		162	
Foreign		33	
EDUCATION (Administrative)			170
Executive	113		
Clerical	57		
PERSONAL SERVICE			162
PROFESSIONAL PURSUITS			149
Architecture		4	
Engineering		1	
Law		22	
Medicine		84	
Non-Social Service	70		
Social Service*	6		
Religious (Medical Missionary)	8		
Ministry		1	
Nursing		30	
Non-Social Service	19		
Social Service*	11		
Other		7	
GOVERNMENT SERVICE		91	
Executive	21		
Inspectional and Investigating* (see also Social Service)	26		
Scientific*	24		
Clerical	20		
SCIENTIFIC PURSUITS			85
Astronomy		13	
Bacteriology		24	
Biology		3	
Chemistry		23	
Psychology		8	
Other		11	
Not Specified		3	
ART			50
Applied		41	
Fine		9	
HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND MANAGEMENT			47
Non-Social Service		39	
Social Service*		8	
MUSIC			32
AGRICULTURE			30
THEATRICAL PURSUITS			21
Acting		11	
Other		10	

MUSEUM WORK.....		16
MISCELLANEOUS		27
Executive	23	
Clerical	4	
NOT SPECIFIED		4

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the list is the variety of callings represented.* It cannot be said any longer that college women are limited to teaching. Social service is a new competitor claiming the largest single group, 471, with library work second, 293, and business third, 260. The subdivisions indicate roughly the type of work, so that it is possible, for example, to determine how many of the business women were in clerical positions and how many were in executive or professional work. The word professional in this connection signifies that the type of work is distinctively that of the vocation designated, and not merely a tool used with little change in other occupations. Thus the woman who writes advertisements is considered as holding a professional position in advertising, while her stenographer is in a clerical position. Of the 260 women in business, 116 were shouldering executive or professional responsibility.

The sub-divisions of the social service group show how varied are the tasks included in that vocation. Settlement work made its appeal several years ago, and college women may be said to have been pioneers in its development, but charity organization and work with families claim an even larger number now. College women are also finding opportunities in child welfare, civic improvement, the treatment of delinquency, in public health work, in movements for the improvement of housing conditions, in raising standards in industry and in vocational work, in recreation and club work, in rural social work, and in propaganda and publicity as part of the task of educating public opinion regarding social conditions.

The older professions have also made their appeal to college women. One minister, one engineer, and four architects seem to be lonely pioneers. They are outnumbered by physicians and nurses. It is curious that the physicians number 84, while the nurses number only 30. The scientists are comparatively few in number, but they are more numerous than the women in household arts and management. Theatrical pursuits, music and agriculture are all represented in the vocations of college graduates.

It is interesting to read through the list with the thought of checking the occupations essential to the country during the war. Clearly several in the list stand out at a glance, notably social service, business of various kinds, medical work and trained nursing, government service, various forms of science

*A more detailed list in the appendix (pp. 588) shows various occupations represented on all the record cards, not only those at present employed.

directly applicable to the conduct of the war and the care of soldiers such as bacteriology, chemistry, and psychology, household management in its relation to the conservation of food and other family resources. These are obvious, but it must not be forgotten that the standards in art, literature, religion, and education are at least equally important. Indeed the whole list may be regarded as occupations with a large measure of value for the community. The war makes more vivid the realization of the need for a much more extensive use of the potential power of women in a greater variety of callings.

Annual Earnings

The record card asked for a statement of the "total earnings during past year," and the facts given are shown in Table 6. Many of those who sent in schedules were unwilling to let their earnings be known, and their unwillingness has reduced the number in the group. Nevertheless as both high and low earnings are reported, it seems probable that the group is representative.

Caution is necessary in interpreting the figures, however. The table does not show salaries in the types of work recorded. It shows the earnings in a year for those whose main occupation is specified. Sometimes part of the earnings come from supplementary work such as writing or lecturing. Moreover, we did not ask how much time was spent in earning the amount recorded because even if the question were asked and answered it would be confusing to attempt to tabulate the data. There is neither a standard day nor a standard year common to all vocations. Some vocations are paid on the basis of a salary, and in some payments are made for the work after it is accomplished, as in writing a book or painting a portrait. A study of the salaries or the earnings in each occupation would have required many more questions than could be included in a registration card like this, which was designed not for the purpose of detailed investigation, but rather as a general census to be used as a basis for more thorough studies later.

The facts about earnings show something of distinct importance, however. Here is a group of college graduates employed in "gainful pursuits" at the time the census was taken. Their earnings in the course of the preceding year, whether for part time or full time work, whether as physicians paid on the fee basis or authors getting the income from the sale of books, or secretaries on salary, or lawyers managing their own offices, show actual income as a result of some sort of vocational activity.

For the 4,074 women reporting their earnings for a year, the median income was \$1,013, half receiving less and half more. Of the whole group, 3,034 were teachers and 1,040 were

TABLE 6—EARNINGS OF GRADUATES IN YEAR PRECEDING CENSUS, BY OCCUPATIONS IN ORDER OF NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE

Occupation	Graduates who earned in year preceding census								Maximum earnings in each group	Median earnings in each group
	Less than \$700	\$700 and less than \$1,000	\$1,000 and less than \$1,200	\$1,200 and less than \$1,500	\$1,500 and less than \$2,000	\$2,000 and less than \$2,500	\$2,500 or more	Total		
Teaching	521	1,012	518	443	259	99	182	3,034a	\$35,000	\$995
Work other than teaching										
Social service	29	70	53	55	42	14	5	268	3,400	1,132
Library work	23	59	36	18	17	2	1	156	3,000	980
Religious work	24	47	19	22	4	...	2	118	2,100	923
Business	12	31	11	22	7	...	4	89	5,000	1,027
Literary work	10	14	15	19	11	6	5	80	24,700	1,216
Personal service	5	32	19	13	4	...	1	75	3,000	1,005
Education (administrative)	8	28	14	12	4	...	1	67	15,000	973
Government service	1	6	3	9	4	...	1	26b	2,700	1,300
Professional pursuits	5	10	2	5	8	4	10	44c	9,000	1,500
Scientific pursuits	3	14	8	14	6	2	...	47	2,200	1,163
Household arts and management	1	3	5	2	2	1	...	14d	2,200	1,120
Museum work	3	2	3	3	1	1	...	13	2,500	1,100
Music	4	2	3	...	2	...	...	11	1,600	925
Agriculture	2	3	...	2	...	...	1	8	8,000	900
Applied art	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	7	4,000	1,150
Theatrical pursuits	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	6	2,000	1,500
Miscellaneous	2	2	1	2	...	2	2	11	3,000	1,275
Total	132	325	195	200	114	39	35	1,040a	24,700	1,065
Grand total	653	1,337	713	643	373	138	217	4,074	\$35,000	\$1,013

(a) Of the 2,223 women in occupations other than teaching during the year previous to the census, 1,181 did not report their earnings for the year, and two whose earnings were between \$700 and \$1,000 did not specify the exact nature of their occupations. Of the 4,594 employed as teachers, 1,560 did not report earnings.

(b) Of the 65 women reporting who were in government employ 20 have been classified under scientific pursuits and 19 under social service.

(c) Of the 57 women reporting in professional pursuits, 2 doctors and 7 trained nurses have been classified under social service, and 4 doctors, medical missionaries, have been placed in the religious work group.

(d) Of the 20 women reporting in household arts and management, 6 have been classified under social service.

in other occupations. The median earnings for teachers were \$995, and for those in other occupations, \$1,065. In the various groups of vocations the highest medians were for women in theatrical pursuits and in professional pursuits, and the lowest in agriculture. Those vocations in which the earnings were above the median for the entire group included social service, literary work, government service, professional pursuits, scientific pursuits, household arts and management, museum work, applied art, theatrical pursuits, and a miscellaneous group. Those falling below the median included library work, religious work, business, personal service, administrative positions in education, music, and agriculture. In some groups, however, the total number represented was too small to justify conclusions.

The maximum earnings were represented in several groups by very exceptional individuals. The head and owner of a large and successful school earned \$35,000 in the teaching profession. The next highest income, \$24,700, was reported by a literary woman, the author of a book which has been a great success both as a novel and as a play. She wrote on her card, "But I do not always make that much! Some years very little." The maximum of \$15,000 in administrative positions in education was half the total earnings reported by a college woman as the joint income of her husband and herself in the management of a group of summer camps for girls. A physician and surgeon in private practice for fifteen years earned \$9,000 and an orange grower with twenty-one years' experience \$8,000. In a business position one woman earned \$5,000. These show possibilities but not common experiences. The general level of earnings as shown by the median of \$1,013 for the entire group of more than 4,000 college women, is certainly not high.

Training after College

The colleges of liberal arts have not aimed to give vocational training, but as in the elementary schools and the high schools, their curriculum is increasingly subject to revision in the light of the newer conceptions of the effect which work and its demands must have upon education. Even in the past, however, the colleges have not been consistent in disclaiming any intention to give professional or vocational training. Classes in pedagogy have had their recognized and undisputed place in the course of study, and many an undergraduate has chosen her major subject as a preparation for teaching it later. It is, of course, quite reasonable to have given courses of value to future teachers, in view of the large proportion of teachers among the graduates of the women's colleges. On the other hand, it is fair to ask whether this emphasis has not resulted in too marked a vocational tendency in the college course, so that women have become teachers because teaching

was the vocation for which the college had prepared them, and, not because it was the occupation best suited either to their tastes or their abilities.

The facts about the many other types of occupations entered by college women have an important relation to the new developments in the curriculum. The war will certainly enlarge the groups of women in these other occupations. Its conditions now and its aftermath will constitute a challenge to the colleges, force us to analyze the place of women in society and to draw conclusions from this analysis as to the methods and types of education best adapted, not to the vocational needs or the cultural needs of women, but to the social contribution which they are expected to make through every phase of their contacts with the community, vocational or otherwise. During the war their vocational efficiency is of tremendous importance to their country. Nothing could illustrate better what is meant by the phrase "social contribution" as applied to the position and trained abilities of women.

Table 7 shows the number of women in work other than teaching who have taken graduate courses or professional or technical training after college.

Of the college women employed in occupations other than teaching 20.5 per cent have been graduate students and 36.4 per cent have had training in professional or technical schools. The largest proportion reporting professional training was the group engaged in professional pursuits, including doctors, lawyers, and others. Of these, 95.2 per cent had attended professional schools. The majority were doctors. The group having the smallest proportion who had had professional training were those in literary work. In the largest group, the 471 in social service, the percentage who had had vocational training was 36.5, with one reporting training in the law, eight in medicine, 96 in social work itself, 25 in secretarial work, and 57 in other subjects. The table shows all forms of professional training reported by each group, and not merely the courses related to the present employment. Nevertheless, often training in an allied field is very useful. Doubtless the social workers who have had courses in medicine or in law regard them as direct preparation for their present field of work.

These facts relate only to the group employed in occupations other than teaching at the time of the census. Table 8 shows similar facts for all graduates.

The total group having had graduate courses numbered 3,764, or 22.5 per cent of the total in the census. For those gainfully employed at any time the proportion who reported graduate study was 28.1 per cent, as compared with 9.6 per cent for those who had had no gainful occupation, thus showing that the tendency to go on with university or graduate work is more marked among those who have definite vocations. For those who had included both teaching and other occupa-

TABLE 7—TRAINING AFTER GRADUATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN EMPLOYED IN WORK OTHER THAN TEACHING,
BY OCCUPATIONS

Graduates who have had															
Occupation	Graduate courses				Professional or technical courses										
	Total ^a		Degree		Total	Field of Work					Degree				
	Number	Per cent of total reporting	A.M.	Ph. D.		All other	Law	Medicine	Social work	Secretarial work	All other	I.L. B.	M. D.	R. N.	All other
Total reporting	471					172	36.5	1	8	96	25	57	6	10	14
Social service	293	21.2	50	5	..	162	55.3	1	..	1	2	158	..	..	52
Library work	260	39	13.3	18	2	60	23.1	3	..	1	37	20	..	..	6
Business	203	31	11.9	14	1	34	16.7	4	..	2	10	18	..	..	1
Literary work	195	68	33.5	22	7	2	65	33.3	9	11	12	50	2	..	1
Religious work	170	35	17.9	16	..	2	49	28.8	1	4	39	7	8	1	4
Education (administrative)	162	36	21.2	15	2	1	58	35.8	1	3	51	10	1	..	8
Personal service	124	21	13.0	6	..	118	95.2	20	70	4	..	32	70	11	12
Professional pursuits	41	25	20.2	14	..	16	39.0	1	1	1	4	7	1	..	..
Government service	85	8	19.5	2	2	2	2.4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific pursuits	50	48	56.5	18	5	29	58.0	..	1	..	2	26	1	..	..
Art	39	8	16.0	1	..	7	17.9	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..
Household arts and management	32	5	12.8	2	..	13	40.6	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..
Music	30	3	3.1	..	..	7	23.3	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2
Agriculture	21	8	26.7	3	1	6	28.6	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1
Theatrical pursuits	16	9	56.3	5	1	3	18.8	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Museum work	27	9	33.3	6	1	7	25.9	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1
Miscellaneous					..										
Total ^a	2,219 ^b	455	20.5	193	27	808	36.4	31	92	123	193 ^c	419 ^d	23	86	221 ^d

^a As a number of college women have pursued study in more than one field or received more than one degree, there is a certain amount of duplication in the figures. The totals given, however, represent the actual number of women reporting, not the total number of degrees or fields of work.

^b Of the 2,223 women in work other than teaching, 4 did not report exact occupation.

^c Of the 194 women taking secretarial courses, 1 did not report her exact occupation.

^d Of the 420 women taking other professional or technical courses, 1 did not report her exact occupation.

TABLE 2.—TRAINING AFTER GRADUATION FOR GRADUATES OF ALL COLLEGES, BY MAIN OCCUPATIONS

Occupational group	Graduates who have had														
	Graduate courses					Professional or technical courses									
	Total			Degree		Total	Field of work						Degree		
	Number	Per cent of total reporting	A. M.	Ph. D.	All other		Law	Medicine	Social work	Trained nursing	Secretarial work	All other	I.L. B.	M. D.	R. N.
Teaching only	7,849	2,397	30.5	917	187	50	12	24	36	8	41	584	6	6	1
Work other than teaching	1,924	275	14.3	91	9	6	31	85	132	41	125	346	25	71	24
Both teaching and other work	1,890	603	31.9	262	41	16	14	46	70	14	69	301	5	38	11
Total gainfully employed at any time	11,663	3,275	28.1	1,270	237	72	57	155	238	63	235	1,231	36	115	36
Total never gainfully employed	5,076	489	9.6	149	16	3	29	54	52	25	44	299	4	22	4
Grand total	16,739	3,764	22.5	1,419	253	75	86	209	290	88	279	1,530	40	137	40

tions in their work careers the proportion was highest, 31.9 per cent, while of those who had been teachers only the percentage was 30.5, as compared with only 14.3 per cent of those in other occupations.

When we turn to the figures regarding professional or technical training, however, the rank changes. Of those who have been in work other than teaching, 38.9 per cent reported vocational courses, while the corresponding proportion for teachers was 9 per cent. Graduate study, it should be noted, is really vocational training for teaching. Of the whole number in the census, 14.7 per cent had professional or technical training, including 86 in the law, 209 in medicine, 290 in social work, 88 in nursing, and 279 in secretarial work.*

The number reporting degrees earned included 1,419 who had secured the degree of A.M., 253 the Ph. D., 40 the L. L. B., 137 the M. D., and 40 the R. N. The proportion who have won the degree of Ph. D. was only 1.5 per cent. Table 9 gives the data separately for each college.

As in all other subjects of the census, the colleges differ in the proportion of their graduates reporting training. The largest percentages of graduate students were recorded for Barnard, 33.8 per cent, with Bryn Mawr second, 30.3 per cent, Cornell third, 27.7 per cent, and Radcliffe fourth, 25.3 per cent. Of these Barnard, Cornell and Radcliffe are all integral parts of universities with a definite emphasis upon graduate study, which doubtless influences their graduates. The smallest proportion of graduate students was recorded for Wells, with only 13.6 per cent, Smith, with 17.3 per cent, and Vassar, with 19 per cent. The largest number of Ph. D.'s was among the graduates of Wellesley, with Cornell a close second. In proportion to the number of its graduates included in the census Cornell ranks first in number of doctors of philosophy.

The group having had professional or technical courses was largest both numerically and proportionately for Smith, 652, or 18.1 per cent with Vassar second, 16.8 per cent, and Radcliffe third, 15.1 per cent. Barnard alumnae, with first place in graduate study, had the lowest place in professional or technical courses, with Bryn Mawr next to the lowest.

That the majority of graduates in occupations go to work within a year after graduation, leaving no time for a long course of training is shown in Table 10.

* Unfortunately the large group of 1,530 included under the heading "All others" could not be more clearly defined without a separate tabulation. In the tabulating sheet we specified what seemed in advance to be likely to include the largest number, namely, law, medicine, social work, trained nursing, and secretarial work. The miscellaneous group proved larger than we had anticipated. In general, it may be said that it includes librarians' courses, household economics, agricultural training, architecture and design, engineering, etc.

TABLE 10—TIME ELAPSING BETWEEN GRADUATION AND BEGINNING WORK, BY CLASSES

Class	Graduates who began work specified time after graduation				Total
	Less than one year	One year and less than two	Two years and less than three	Three years or more	
Prior to 1880	41	19	11	35	106
1880 to 1890	306	118	43	88	555
1890 to 1900	1,128	504	207	392	2,231
1900 to 1910	2,999	1,078	434	588	5,099
1910 to 1915	2,351	599	183	70	3,203
Total	6,825	2,318	878	1,173	11,194*

*Of the 11,663 graduates who had been gainfully employed at some time since leaving college, 469 failed to report years between graduation and beginning work.

Of 11,194 who have been at work, 6,825 began within a year after college. In contrast 1,173 waited three years or more before entering vocational careers. Closely related to the time of beginning work are the facts about age at graduation shown in Tables 11 and 12.

The median age at graduation for all graduates reporting is 22 years. The same median is recorded for every college except Cornell and Radcliffe, for whose graduates it is 23. Tabulated by classes in Table 12, the same median, 22 years, is shown for each period. Apparently time has made no change in the usual age at which college women receive their diplomas.

Marriages

The facts about marriages and birth-rates in a census of college women must be interpreted with scientific caution, whether handled by those who seek to give aid and comfort to the enemy of college education, or by those who defend it or who assume that it no longer needs defense. The reason why caution is necessary is purely statistical and not controversial. The reason is simply that the colleges for women are young and that the early classes were very small. In any compilation of data for college graduates as a whole, the younger alumnae far outnumber the older classes. Obviously for the younger classes neither the number of marriages nor the number of children born can be regarded as complete. If the older alumnae are grouped separately, their numbers are too small to justify final conclusions. Three decades or five decades hence it will be possible to study the statistics of college women as facts about a history which is closed for a sufficiently large number to make final statements. For the present the data are parts of history still in the making. Table 13 shows the proportion of graduates of each college who had been married before 1915.

TABLE 11—AGE AT GRADUATION, BY COLLEGES

College	Women who graduated at the age of								Median age at graduation.	
	Less than 19 years	19 years and less than 20	20 years and less than 21	21 years and less than 22	22 years and less than 23	23 years and less than 24	24 years and less than 25	25 years and more		Total
Barnard	3	45	214	363	297	167	50	125	1,264	22
Bryn Mawr	..	1	32	160	317	220	97	91	918	22
Cornell	1	3	19	89	179	147	114	169	721	23
Mt. Holyoke	..	2	38	237	666	501	241	148	1,833	22
Radcliffe	..	5	29	169	340	292	118	165	1,118	23
Smith	2	5	82	544	1,267	951	371	178	3,400	22
Vassar	3	14	102	438	813	561	196	102	2,229	22
Wellesley	1	24	285	1,027	1,355	807	315	226	4,040	22
Wells	..	7	125	68	130	104	44	11	389	22
Total	10	106	826	3,095	5,364	3,750	1,546	1,215	15,912*	22

*Of the 16,739 graduates reporting, 827 did not state age at graduation.

TABLE 12—AGE AT GRADUATION, BY CLASSES

Age at graduation	Women who graduated					
	Before 1880	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1900 to 1910	1910 to 1915	Total
Less than 19 years	2	1	2	5	..	10
19 years and less than 20	12	13	10	39	32	106
20 years and less than 21	32	74	141	333	246	826
21 years and less than 22	38	153	493	1,327	1,084	3,095
22 years and less than 23	45	212	933	2,420	1,754	5,364
23 years and less than 24	21	149	732	1,734	1,114	3,750
24 years and less than 25	11	74	345	735	381	1,546
25 years or more	16	65	334	585	215	1,215
Total	177	741	2,990	7,178	4,826	15,912*

*Of the 16,739 graduates reporting, 827 did not state age at graduation.

TABLE 13—PROPORTION OF GRADUATES WHO HAVE MARRIED, BY COLLEGES

College	Graduates reporting	Graduates who have married	
		Number	Per cent
Barnard	267	378	29.8
Bryn Mawr	971	344	35.4
Cornell	782	318	40.7
Mt. Holyoke	1,895	618	32.6
Radcliffe	1,188	403	33.9
Smith	3,605	1,603	44.5
Vassar	2,363	1,065	45.1
Wellesley	4,256	1,629	38.3
Wells	412	186	45.1
Total	16,739	6,544	39.1

Of 16,739 graduates of all ages included in the census, 6,544 or 39.1 per cent were married.* Vassar and Wells led with 45.1 per cent married. Smith with 44.5 per cent and Cornell with 40.7 per cent were next in order. The two lowest were Mt. Holyoke, 32.6 per cent, and Barnard, 29.8 per cent. Significantly it should be noted that both for Barnard and Mt. Holyoke the first class included in the census graduated in 1893, more recently than the first class of any other college. Vassar, on the other hand, has the oldest alumnae, with 1867 as the date of graduation of its first class. Cornell comes next, 1873, and Wells next, 1876. Evidently the higher percentage of marriages is found among the alumnae of the older colleges.

Table 14 shows the proportion of marriages by decades, thus enabling us to eliminate the factor of large numbers of youthful graduates.

*The figures of those married included all who have ever been married, not excluding those widowed or divorced at the time of the census.

TABLE 14—CONJUGAL CONDITION AT TIME OF CENSUS OF GRADUATES WHO HAVE MARRIED, BY CLASSES

Class	Graduates, reporting	Graduates who have been				
		Married		Married more than once*	Widowed*	Divorced*
		Number	Per cent			
Prior to 1880	190	109	57.4	1	39	1
1880 to 1890	821	435	53.0	5	68	2
1890 to 1900	3,178	1,594	50.2	11	56	13
1900 to 1910	7,531	3,511	46.6	12	54	20
1910 to 1915	5,019	895	17.8	2	2	1
Total	16,739	6,544	39.1	31	219	37

*These three groups are all included in the total number married.

The percentage of the married among those graduating prior to 1880 is 57.4 per cent. Probably it is safe to say that few more marriages may be expected in this group. But they number only 190, and may not be typical in every way of the college women who followed them. They had the spirit of pioneers. It has been hinted even that the attitude of men toward the women who went to college in those pioneer days was less cordial than in recent years. Nevertheless 109 of these 190 married. The proportion in the next decade is 53 per cent, and for the period between 1890 and 1900 it is 50.2 per cent. Of the 4,189 graduating prior to 1900, 2,138 or 51 per cent were married. Of the 16,739 included in the census, as many as 5,019 had graduated from 1910 to 1915, and at the time of the census in 1915 only 17.8 per cent of them were married. It is this large, young group which is responsible for making the percentage of marriage in the entire group so low as 39.1 per cent—a convincing proof of the need for caution. For those who had been out of college 25 years or longer, including all classes graduated before 1890, the proportion of the married was 53.8 per cent. The number of divorces was only 37, or 57/100 of one per cent of those married.

Table 15 shows the proportion of marriages in the different occupational groups.

Of the total number who have been gainfully employed at any time only 30.5 per cent were married at the time of the census. Of those who had never been gainfully employed, as many as 58.9 per cent were married. Both percentages will increase with the years, and the change will probably be greater proportionately for the gainfully employed than for those without vocations, for the reason that, as Table 16 will show, marriage is postponed longer for those who go to work after college. It seems clear, however, even after allowing for future changes, that the tendency to marry is much more marked among those not employed in any gainful pursuit than among those at work. The percentage, also, among teachers is

TABLE 15—PROPORTION OF GRADUATES WHO HAVE MARRIED,
BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Graduates reporting	Graduates who have married	
		Number	Per cent
Employed in teaching only	7,849	2,583	32.9
Work other than teaching	1,924	528	27.4
Both teaching and other work	1,890	444	23.5
Total gainfully employed at any time	11,663	3,555	30.5
Total never gainfully employed	5,076	2,989	58.9
Grand total	16,739	6,544	39.1

higher than for those in occupations other than teaching, but lowest of all for those who have tried both teaching and other work. Apparently the more varied the vocational experience the less frequent the marriage of college graduates.

Table 16 shows the age at marriage.

TABLE 16—AGE OF COLLEGE GRADUATES AT FIRST MARRIAGE,
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational group	Graduates who at first marriage were							Median age at first marriage
	Less than 20 years	20 years and less than 25	25 years and less than 30	30 years and less than 35	35 years and less than 40	40 years or more	Total	
Teaching only	1	388	1,368	525	137	31	2,450	28 years 1 month
Work other than teaching	..	106	262	113	17	6	504	27 years 9 mths.
Both teaching and other work	..	49	222	109	34	10	424	28 years 8 mths.
Total ever gainfully employed	1	543	1,852	747	188	47	3,378	28 years 1 month
Total never gainfully employed	12	1,093	1,389	255	43	12	2,804	26 years 1 month
Grand total	13	1,636	3,241	1,002	231	59	6,182*	27 years 3 mths.

*Of the 6,544 graduates who have married, 362 did not report age at first marriage.

The median age at marriage for the entire group is 27 years and three months. This is midway between the median age for those who have been gainfully employed which is 28 years,

and one month, and those who have never been employed,* which is 26 years and one month. As the median age at graduation is 22 years, it is clear that marriage is frequently deferred until at least five or six years after college. Indeed, 59 are on record whose marriage occurred at the age of 40 or more, and of these, 47 had had occupations, 31 in teaching, six in other work, and 10 in both. By far the largest group were married between the ages of 25 and 30 years.

Table 17 shows for each college the facts about the children of its alumnae.

TABLE 17—PROPORTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES HAVING CHILDREN, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND MAXIMUM AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN ANY ONE FAMILY, BY COLLEGES

College	Married graduates having children		Graduates who have had specified number of children							Maximum number of children in any graduate's family	Average number of children per family
	Number	Percent of those married	1	2	3	4	5	6	More than 6		
Barnard	236	69.6	115	71	37	8	4	1	..	6	1.6
Bryn Mawr	248	72.1	86	72	54	21	11	3	1	7	2.2
Cornell	223	70.1	85	72	28	31	4	2	1	8	2.1
Mt. Holyoke	413	66.8	167	135	69	26	12	2	2	8	2.0
Radcliffe	297	73.7	112	94	50	29	6	6	..	6	2.1
Smith	1,145	71.4	417	370	213	102	26	12	5	7	2.1
Vassar	757	71.1	302	233	137	51	22	7	5	9	2.1
Wellesley	1,124	69.0	454	378	176	74	23	11	8	11	2.0
Wells	128	68.8	53	46	14	9	5	..	1	7	2.0
Total	4,571	69.9	1,791	1,471	778	351	113	44	23	11	2.1

Of all the married graduates 69.9 per cent had had children, averaging 2.1 per family. The proportion having children was largest for Radcliffe, 73.7 per cent, and lowest for Mt. Holyoke, 66.8 per cent. The largest family, 11 children, is credited to Wellesley, but for none of the colleges was the maximum less than six. Bryn Mawr alumnae averaged the largest number of children per family, 2.2, and Barnard the smallest, 1.6. It should be noticed that in the entire group of married graduates 29 per cent had three children or more.

These figures are all subject to the objection pointed out in preceding tables, that they include many young people whose families are not complete. Table 18 gives the corresponding facts by classes.

* Apology is here made to those not "gainfully employed," for any phraseology in this report which would imply that they may not be workers or have occupations as exacting and useful as those of their fellow-alumnae who receive a money return for their services. It is merely to avoid too monotonous a repetition that the qualifying word "gainfully" is not always added.

A Census of College Women

TABLE 18—PROPORTION OF MARRIED GRADUATES HAVING CHILDREN, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER FAMILY

Class	Married graduates having children		Graduates who have had the specified number of children					
	Number	Per cent of those married	1	2	3	4	5	6
Prior to 1880	88	80.7	17	21	26	12	7	3
1880 to 1890	338	77.7	75	95	72	48	26	12
1890 to 1900	1,248	78.3	285	401	281	186	59	26
1900 to 1910	2,514	71.6	1,090	899	396	104	21	3
1910 to 1915	383	42.8	324	55	3	1	...	...
Total	4,571	69.9	1,791	1,471	778	351	113	44

Of the married graduates in classes prior to 1880 the proportion having children is 80.7, a figure not far from the group as a whole. Similarly for the average number of children per family with the decade between 1880 and 1890, the average is 2.8. Classes graduating subsequent to 1890 are chiefly of women who were under forty-seven at the time of the census, since twenty-two is the average age of graduation in all periods since the census was organized. Hence the statistics as to number of children are regarded as incomplete for every decade subsequent to 1890. The average size of family for the 426 married graduates having children in classes prior to 1890 is 2.8.

For the period prior to 1890, then, the census included 54 who were married and had had 118 children. Every group of 100 graduates included 78 who had children and the children numbered 118.

Table 19 shows the mortality rates among the children of college women.

TABLE 19—CHILDREN OF GRADUATES BY SEX AND AGE, PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN, BY CLASSES

Class	Children of graduates		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Prior to 1880	142	111	253
1880 to 1890	480	472	952
1890 to 1900	1,676	1,511	3,187
1900 to 1910	2,412	2,214	4,626
1910 to 1915	241	206	447
Total	4,951	4,514	9,465

Of all the children born to the women included in the census, only 6.7 in every 100 had died. In classes prior to 1880 the death rate was 13 in every 100. These were the children whose mothers had been out of college 35 years or longer. Presumably the majority of the surviving children were grown. Among the classes graduating between 1880 and 1890 the percentage of deaths of children is 10.5.

Table 20 shows the mortality of children under one year of age.

TABLE 20—CHILDREN OF GRADUATES, BORN BEFORE 1914 AND DYING UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, BY OCCUPATION OF MOTHER

Occupational group of mother	Children of graduates born before 1914		
	Total	Dying under one year of age	
		Number	Per cent
Teaching only	3,257	165	5.1
Work other than teaching	485	23	4.7
Both teaching and other work	448	27	6.0
Total gainfully employed at any time	4,190	215	5.1
Total never gainfully employed	3,912	147	3.8
Grand total	8,102	362	4.5

Of all the children of college women only 4.5 per cent have died within the first year. In studies of infant mortality made by the federal Children's Bureau the rate in Manchester, N. H., was found to be 16.5,* in Johnstown, Pa., 13.4†, and in Montclair, N. J., a residential suburb, 8.5‡. In comparison with these figures, the record is astonishing§ for the children of college women. The percentage for those whose mothers have been gainfully employed at any time since graduation is 5.1, as compared with 3.8 per cent for those whose mothers have never been gainfully employed.

These figures cannot be interpreted as showing the effect on infant mortality of the employment of mothers after child birth. In the whole group of married women only 498 have

* United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau. Infant Mortality. Series No. 6, 1917, p. 14.

† Ibid. Infant Mortality, by Emma Duke. Series No. 3, 1915, p. 15.

‡ Ibid. Infant Mortality, Montclair, N. J. Series No. 4, 1915, p. 13.

§ The infant mortality rate for the entire registration area of the United States cannot be compared with the rate given for college women, since it is computed on a different basis. The rates given by the Children's Bureau reports are computed on a similar basis and afford an excellent comparison with three typical communities of differing character.

worked after marriage, and for some of these the employment has been after the children's babyhood was over.

Table 21 shows the number of graduates' children who have gone to any college as compared with those old enough to go.

TABLE 21—COLLEGE ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN OF COLLEGE GRADUATES, BY SEX

Sex	Children over 16	Children over 16 who have attended college	
		Number	Per cent
Boys	654	387	59.2
Girls	602	293	48.7
Total	1,256	680	54.1

Of the 654 boys who had reached the age of sixteen or older, 387 or 59.2 per cent had gone to college, and of the 602 girls, sixteen or over, 293 or 48.7 per cent had entered college. Even among college women the tendency to send sons to college is more marked than the tendency to give the girls that advantage, but the proportion of girls who go is certainly far larger in these families than in the general population. Of course both percentages would be a little higher if the age limit of those eligible for college had not been set as low as sixteen. Some of the sixteen- or seventeen-year-olds may not yet be ready to enter.

TABLE 22—COLLEGE EDUCATION OF HUSBANDS OF GRADUATES, BY COLLEGES

College	Husbands who have had				Total reporting	
	College education		No college education		Number	Per cent
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		
Barnard	257	70.4	108	29.6	365	100.00
Bryn Mawr	261	78.1	73	21.9	334	100.00
Cornell	256	83.4	51	16.6	307	100.00
Mt. Holyoke	441	72.3	169	27.7	610	100.00
Radcliffe	303	78.5	83	21.5	386	100.00
Smith	1,188	75.8	380	24.2	1,568	100.00
Vassar	784	75.5	255	24.5	1,039	100.00
Wellesley	1,145	91.3	109	8.7	1,254	100.00
Wells	120	70.6	50	29.4	170	100.00
Total	4,755	78.8	1,278	21.2	6,033*	100.00

*Of the 6,544 graduates who had married, 511 did not report on the college education of their husbands.

TABLE 23—OCCUPATIONS OF HUSBANDS OF GRADUATES, BY COLLEGES

Occupation	Husbands of graduates of									
	Barnard	Bryn Mawr	Cornell	Mt. Holyoke	Radcliffe	Smith	Vassar	Wellesley	Wells	Total
Teachers	37	44	68	102	67	169	91	191	12	781
Lawyers	43	47	28	40	56	192	151	166	16	739
Clergymen	14	10	11	54	18	83	46	113	9	358
Dentists	3	1	1	4	4	12	8	15	...	48
Physicians	28	25	16	40	21	110	67	117	12	436
Engineers	46	28	47	59	29	135	90	135	8	577
Authors and Journalists	6	3	6	20	4	21	17	26	2	105
Bankers and brokers	29	13	5	19	12	72	53	57	13	273
All other	158	149	124	267	170	764	506	767	95	3,000
None	2	1	2	...	1	7	5	7	1	26
Total	366	321	308	605	382	1,565	1,034	1,594	168	6,343*

*Of the 6,544 women reporting marriage, 201 did not report occupation of husband.

Husbands

That college women are likely to marry college men is shown in Table 22.

Of the whole group of husbands of college women, 78.8 per cent had attended college. For Wellesley the percentage was 91.3. For Cornell it was 83.4 per cent, possibly a reflection of the influence of a co-educational institution. But for Barnard and Radcliffe which are parts of universities also attended by men, the percentages are slightly below the proportion for the whole group.

Table 23 shows the occupations of husbands of graduates.

In planning the tabulating schedule the clearly defined vocations were specified, and those which might cause difficulties in classification were grouped together under the heading "all other." This proved to be the largest group, and this makes the table indefinite as an analysis of occupations. Nevertheless it brings out some interesting facts. Teachers, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, and engineers constitute 45.6 per cent of the husbands of college graduates. Of these, the largest single group is that of the teachers, representing, also, the favorite occupation of college women. Of these five professions, engineering claimed the largest group of the husbands of Barnard graduates, the law for Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar and Wells, and teaching for Cornell, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, and Wellesley.

Summary

The purpose of this report is to present facts and not to draw conclusions. Any one of the subjects on which data have been obtained might be expanded into a thesis. For example, the facts about marriages and children are a contribution to the increasingly large number of statistical studies of birth rates and frequency of marriage. They are valuable because they represent so large a majority of the total number of living graduates of these nine colleges for women, and because, too, they were not gathered in the course of an investigation with a single specific purpose, but as a general routine record for college registers.

Likewise the information about vocations affords a background for special inquiry into the conditions of work in various occupations and the ability shown by women in meeting their demands.

According to the report 69.7 per cent of these women have been at some time gainfully employed. By far the largest proportion go into teaching, 83.5 per cent of those who have worked and 58.2 per cent of the total number of graduates. In contrast to this, the figures given in the 1910 census* show

* U. S. Census, 1910. Vol. IV, Occupational Statistics, p. 93.

that only 5.9 per cent of all women gainfully employed were teachers.

Social service claimed the largest number of those in occupations other than teaching, with a total of 471. The next in numerical order were library work, 293; business of various types, 260; literary work, 203; religious work, 195; educational work of an administrative character, 170; and professional pursuits, 149. Of these latter the doctors outnumbered the others in this classification, forming 56.4 per cent of the professional group.

The percentage of graduates in occupations other than teaching reflects the tendency of the times to open wider the doors of opportunity for women. The group graduating prior to 1880 was too small for conclusions, but beginning with the decade from 1880 to 1890, there is a steady increase in the proportion of women entering other occupations, until the last group, 1910 to 1915, reaches 34.5 per cent. The percentage for all the groups is 32.7.

The annual earnings of the 4,000 college women reporting them do not average high. The median earnings for teachers were \$995, with a maximum of \$35,000. Over 500 of the 3,034 engaged in teaching were earning less than \$700 at the time of the census. The median for the 1,040 in occupations other than teaching was \$1,065, with a maximum of \$24,700 for a woman in literary work.

The colleges of liberal arts do not attempt to give vocational training. Their nearest approach to it is in the department of pedagogy. The number who pursue graduate study or take professional or technical training after college is interesting. In the entire group reporting, 22.5 per cent had had graduate work. Only 9.6 per cent of those who had never been gainfully employed had had graduate study, while 28.1 per cent of those who had been employed had been enrolled in graduate courses. Of this latter group the proportion of graduate students was highest for those who had done both teaching and other work, 31.9 per cent, with 30.5 per cent for teachers, and 14.3 per cent for those in other occupations. A fifth, 20.5 per cent, of those occupied in work other than teaching during the year previous to the census had taken graduate courses and a still larger fraction had taken professional or technical training. The largest proportion of these was in the group including doctors and lawyers. The women in scientific work had the smallest proportion reporting professional training.

In pursuing graduate study, 8.5 per cent of the college women reporting had won the A.M. degree, and only 1.5 per cent the Ph. D.

As has been already stated, the statistics of marriage and number of children must be handled with caution. The time has been too short since the founding of the colleges for the

data on this subject to be considered complete, especially since the younger classes constitute the great bulk of the alumnae, and the median age at first marriage was twenty-seven years and three months. While only 6,544 or 39.1 per cent of all the 16,739 graduates reporting were married at the time of the census, the elimination of the five most recent classes, from 1910 through 1914, shows a percentage of 48.2 married for the remainder. The proportion of married women among graduates prior to 1900, which forms an even more satisfactory, though less numerous basis, was 51 per cent. Out of the 6,544 who had married, only 37, or about one-half of one per cent were divorced, 31 had married more than once, and 219 were widowed and had not re-married. About 70 per cent of all the married graduates, including the most recent classes, had had children. The average was 2.1 children per family. Among graduates prior to 1900 whose families might be expected to be almost complete, 78.3 per cent of those married had had children, with an average of 2.6 per family, 77.5 per cent of this group had had more than one child, while 57.5 per cent of those of all classes had had more than one child. One family had 11 children, another 10, and in no college was the maximum number in a family less than six.

The statistics of infant mortality are exceedingly encouraging. Only 4.5 per cent of the children of these college women had died during their first year.

These are the main facts disclosed in this census of college women. But neither the facts about marriage nor the information about vocations can be regarded as showing pre-eminently the influence of a college education. College is but one factor in the lives of these college graduates. They reflect the tendency to widen the field of women's activities, but it is not only college women who are sharing in an increasingly large number of occupations. They show, also, a large proportion of spinsters, and the alumnae who have married are not the mothers of very large families. But these tendencies are not confined to college women, nor can a college education be considered the cause of them. Rather this group of more than sixteen thousand college women, having in common the experience of a college education, stand as sixteen thousand individuals in the United States in 1915, reflecting with the sensitiveness of purposeful women the tendencies and influences of recent years, and destined to face greater changes in the decade ahead. They exhibit both similarities and differences in comparison with the composite group of women in the United States, and both the similarities and the differences should be significant for the colleges in the ever-enlarging vision of their task in fitting women to play a useful part in the life of the community.

APPENDIX A

First Class Included in the Census for Each College

<i>College</i>	<i>Class</i>
Barnard	1893
Bryn Mawr	1889
Cornell	1873
Mt. Holyoke	1893
Radcliffe	1883
Smith	1879
Vassar	1867
Wellesley	1879
Wells	1876

APPENDIX B

Agriculture

An Illustrative List of Occupations, other than Teaching,
Compiled from the Records of Past and Present Positions

Cattle raisers	Orange growers
Shetland pony breeders	Farm managers
Ranchers	Estate superintendents
Apiary managers	Rose growers
Dairy farmers	Greenhouse managers
Truck farmers	Consulting gardeners
Poultry raisers	Horticulturists
General farmers	Fruit farmers

Art, Applied

Architectural draftsmen	Interior decorators (including drapery, lamp-shade and screen makers)
Commercial artists	Landscape architects
Craftsmen (potters, leather makers, basket-makers, gold and silver- smiths, jewelers, bookbinders, il- luminators, rug and tapestry weavers, china painters, embroid- erers)	Photographers (commercial, mu- seum, landscape, portrait)
Designers (rugs, lamps, tapestries, textiles)	Scientific draftsmen (botanical, zoological, medical delineators)
Illustrators	Mechanical draftsmen (pattern makers, plan tracers in factories)
	Engineering draftsmen
	"Painter of fishes for a taxidermist"

Art, Fine

Painters (landscape, miniature, portrait)	Crayon artist
	Sculptors

Business

Accountancy (visiting household accountant)	to women)
Advertising	Club management
Apartment house management	Dressmaking
Banking (dep't mg'rs and advisors)	Electrical contracting
	Employment bureau management

Hotel management	Publishing (business mg'rs, clerks, proofreaders, secretaries)
Industrial engineering	Owner and mg'r riding school
Insurance (consulting actuary, actuarial workers, statisticians, mg'rs)	renting horses, etc.
Laundry managers	Owner and manager salon-dance (also professional dancer)
Manufacturing (executive officers, foremen, secretaries, translators)	Real estate (agents, mg'rs)
Mercantile business (buyers, clerks, mg'rs, sales clerks, secretaries, owners of gift shops, art dealers, dealers in antiques, mail order, postage stamp business, florist, lumber dealer, grain merchant, owner dry goods business, partner in engineering and contracting business, owner printing business)	Promoter
Public utilities (clerks, secretaries)	Founder and promoter Viavi health system
	Milliner
	Moving picture corporation
	Clerks and managers in law, engineer's, contractor's, loan and credit, guarantee and trust, brokers' offices
	Cemetery association
	Detective agency
	Public market

Education

Heads of houses	colleges
Advisors to women	Organizers in educational extension (deans, etc., among teachers)
Preceptresses	
Registrars	Camp managers
Bursars	Councillors
Secretaries	Secretaries
Wardens	
Business managers in schools and	

Government Service

Civil Service examiners	Pensions
Dept. of Agriculture	Dept. of Justice and Corrections
(Agr. extension; publicity; executive, scientific, clerical workers in home economics, nutrition, soil analysis, etc.; same types of work in Bureaus Animal Industry, Forestry, Plant Industry, Publications)	probation and parole, public records (registry, deeds)
Dept. of Charities, see social service	Dept. of Labor, child labor, factory inspection, immigration
Dept. of Education	Dept. of Laws, tenement house insp.
Dept. of Health, scientific research, child hygiene, school inspection	Post Office Dept. (postmasters and ass'ts)
Dept. of Interior	Treasury Dept.
Bureau of Mines	Bureau of Customs
Patents	Revenue
	Taxes
	Investigators, agents, department clerks, etc., on special commissions and in county and municipal minor departments

Household Arts and Management

Caterers	Dietitians
Matrons	Tea and lunch room and cafeteria managers
Housekeepers	Cake, preserve and candy makers
House managers	Laundry supt.
Supervisors	Demonstrators in household economics and in agricultural extension
Supts. in schools, colleges, hospitals and other institutions	

Library Work

Organizers
 Superintendent
 Librarians and assistants
 Children's librarian

Reference librarian
 Cataloguers
 Classifiers
 Indexers

Literary Work

Authors
 Bibliographers
 Lecturers
 Mss. agents
 Editors
 Reporters
 Correspondents

Critics
 Readers
 Reviewers
 Press agents
 Special and feature writers
 Translators

Museum Work

Curators
 Assistants

Docents

Music

Accompanists
 Church singers
 Opera and concert singers

Organists
 Pianists
 Violinist

Personal Service

Private secretaries
 Companions

Mother's helper

Professional Work

Architects
 Engineers
 Lawyers
 Ministers
 Nurses (college, hospital, private,
 social service, Red Cross)

Physicians (college, institutional
 social service, private, mission-
 ary)
 Osteopaths
 Chiropractitioner

Religious Work

Christian Science practioners
 Deaconesses
 Missionaries (home, foreign, med-
 ical)
 Nuns
 (one Dominican, one Anglican)

Evangelist
 Pastor's assistants
 Salvation Army officer
 Y. W. C. A. organizers and sec'ys
 Other religious sec'taries

Scientific Work

Archeologists
 Astronomers
 Bacteriologists
 Biologists
 Botanists
 Chemists
 Ethnologists

Entomologists
 Geodesists
 Paleontologists
 Physiologists
 Psychologists
 Zoologists

Theatrical Work

Actresses (legitimate, moving picture, vaudeville)	Producers
Entertainers (dramatic readers, children's story tellers, monologuists, dancers)	Arranging games at children's parties
Dramatic coaches	Pageant managers
	Managers of artists

Social Work

See tables, also legal aid, travelers' aid, "stamp saving society," philanthropic, propaganda, incl. peace, suffrage, temperance

Miscellaneous Fields

Organization secretaries, such as A. C. A., mathematical soc., Odd-fellows, etc.	Professional shopper
Cable code expert and maker of codes	Conductor of European tours
Telegraph operator	Hostess and manager of State House at expositions
Canvasser	Paid judge of domestic science exhibits at state and county fairs in five states yearly



VOCATIONAL EDUCATION LEGISLATION OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

ANNA B. GELSTON

The Smith-Hughes bill was approved February 23, 1917. Its slow progress through Senate and House had furnished most interesting matter in the *Congressional Record*. From the time when President Wilson in his address to Congress on December 5th, 1916, included vocational education among urgent national measures the attention of educators and many other thoughtful people was upon the course of the bill. President Wilson said:

"At the last session of the Congress a bill was passed by the Senate which provides for the promotion of vocational and industrial education which is of vital importance to the whole country because it concerns a matter, too long neglected, upon which the thorough industrial preparation of the country for the critical years of economic development immediately ahead of us in very large measure depends. May I not urge its early and favorable consideration by the House of Representatives and its early enactment into law? It contains plans which affect all interests and all parts of the country, and I am sure that there is no legislation now pending before the Congress whose passage the country awaits with more thoughtful approval or greater impatience to see a great and admirable thing set in the way of being done."

The coincidence was at once noted that this administration measure dealing with educational fundamentals was a war-time act, like the Morrill Act in 1862, signed by Lincoln, establishing the state agricultural colleges.

The sixty-third congress had authorized a commission on vocational education which President Wilson appointed with Senator Hoke Smith and Representative Hughes of Georgia at the head. Both were identified with educational legislation, the former having been associated with Representative Lever in the measure passed in 1914 securing national aid for agricultural extension work. The work of the commission was summarized in a speech by Representative Fess of Ohio, a member of the commission.

"The commission was appointed on the 20th of January, 1914. It went into session here in Washington on the 2d day of April. It held daily sessions, forenoon, afternoon, and evening, from the 2d day of April until the 1st day of June. The commission was authorized to spend \$15,000. The investigation was limited in its time to the 1st of June. It reported to Congress its findings on that day. The commission had its hearings, before which appeared either the Cabinet officer or his representative selected by him. It had before it educators, business heads, labor leaders, and heads of voluntary bodies. It received information from letters from nearly all the superintendents of the States and various county and city superintendents. The commission made its report on the 1st day of June, within the time limit fixed by Congress, and returned to

the Treasury, I want this membership to know, one-third of the amount of money that was voted for that purpose. [Applause.] The report, with hearings, was published in two volumes, Document 1004, the most comprehensive statement yet made in any country on vocational education."

As a result of this preliminary work bills were introduced in the two branches of Congress. The measure passed the Senate in July, 1916, and the House in January, 1917. There were two main differences in these two bills. First, the Senate bill provided for permanent appropriations, while the House bill could only authorize to be appropriated. Second, the Senate bill provided for only agricultural and industrial training, while the House bill included home economics. The law as finally enacted after conference provides for permanent appropriations in the three departments of vocational training, agriculture, trade and industry and home economics.

To administer these appropriated funds, the bill created a Federal Board for vocational education and provided also that the states, in order to share in the funds, should be required through their legislatures to designate state boards. There must be closest cooperation between the two boards in the administration of funds and in building up the whole system of vocational education.

The federal board consists of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner of Education and four men appointed by the President of the United States. An appropriation of \$200,000 annually is made for conducting investigations and studies. The state boards must consist of at least three members whose selection is left entirely with the states. They must make annual reports to the federal board on the work done and on receipts and expenditures.

The bill was intended to supplement what the present school system is doing; not to take away from it but to add a different department with a specifically different purpose, namely to "hold in the schools for a longer period the millions of boys and girls who under existing conditions withdraw at about fourteen years of age vocationless, aimless and helpless."

Appropriations are made for two purposes: First, for the training of teachers of vocational subjects; and second, for the salaries of teachers and supervisors in the schools. The initial appropriation for 1917-18 is \$1,500,000. This will be increased annually until it reaches \$7,000,000 in 1927 and thereafter. These appropriations are made on a half and half basis with the states. The state has to match dollar for dollar to the amount offered by the federal government in order to derive the benefit designed. When, therefore, the conditions are met by the states and an equal amount is appropriated by them the total investment in vocational training will be \$14,000,000.

The "pork-barrel" danger seems to have been foreseen and

obviated. The amount of money that is to go to a particular state for salaries in agricultural education is to be apportioned according to the proportion of the agricultural population of the state to that of the nation; for salaries of teachers in industrial and home economics subjects in proportion to the urban population. Thus for example Iowa would receive a smaller fund than Connecticut for industrial education and a larger fund for agricultural education. In the matter of division of funds for the training of teachers, however, amounts are assigned according to relative total populations and it is left to each state to divide its funds in the different fields.

Federal aid is not to be given for buildings or plants or for the purchase of lands or buildings, or for repairs. The states, therefore, must meet many requirements in addition to the furnishing of money. These involve plans, courses of study, methods of teaching and qualifications of teachers. The state board, with the approval of the federal board "will formulate plans, designate schools to be aided, select teachers, arrange courses of study, provide equipment and have direct supervision of the work of instruction." Only public schools lower than the college grade are included in the legislation and these are limited to pupils of fourteen and over, the compulsory law age in most states.

Three kinds of vocational schools are contemplated in the measure: (1) All day schools, in which approximately half of the time is to be devoted to practical instruction in vocational subjects; (2) part time schools for those who have already entered employment (at least one-third the amount appropriated to each state for teachers' salaries must be expended for the support of such schools); (3) evening schools for youths over sixteen years of age who are employed during the daytime, the instruction to be in a line with their occupation.

This educational legislation is of momentous importance. It is estimated by the Census Bureau that within the lifetime of children now entering our public schools the population of the United States will be no less than 450,000,000.

In order that state boards and local communities may use their opportunities and money judiciously and broad-mindedly, constant watching and intelligent assistance must be given by the people. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae may find in this a new opportunity for service for years to come.

The following table is taken from the *Congressional Record* of March 15, 1917, from the speech of Representative Abercrombie:

Table showing total amounts each State will receive for a period of ten years.

State	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26 and 1926-27 each	Total for 10 years
Alabama.....	\$34,500	\$49,615	\$65,380	\$78,825	\$89,950	\$101,075	\$112,200	\$134,450	\$156,700	\$979,395
Arizona.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,075	20,800	30,000	30,000	215,875
Arkansas.....	27,450	37,820	48,190	57,850	66,000	74,150	82,300	98,600	114,900	722,160
California.....	39,350	57,735	76,120	91,925	105,150	118,375	131,600	158,050	184,500	1,147,305
Colorado.....	15,000	19,215	25,330	31,875	36,250	40,625	45,000	53,750	62,500	392,045
Connecticut.....	22,800	31,095	39,390	46,475	52,350	58,225	64,100	80,850	92,500	580,485
Delaware.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	215,000
Florida.....	15,400	18,840	23,280	29,875	33,850	37,825	41,800	49,750	57,700	366,020
Georgia.....	41,500	60,830	80,160	96,650	110,300	123,950	137,600	164,900	192,200	1,200,290
Idaho.....	15,000	15,000	15,200	21,500	22,800	24,100	25,400	33,000	35,600	243,200
Illinois.....	93,350	136,960	180,570	218,050	249,400	280,750	312,100	374,800	477,500	2,720,980
Indiana.....	43,900	64,380	84,860	102,400	117,000	131,600	146,200	175,400	204,600	1,274,940
Iowa.....	35,750	52,415	69,080	83,325	95,150	106,975	118,800	142,450	166,100	1,036,145
Kansas.....	27,150	39,805	52,460	63,275	72,250	81,225	90,200	108,150	126,100	786,715
Kentucky.....	36,500	53,505	70,510	85,025	97,050	109,075	121,100	145,150	169,200	1,056,315
Louisiana.....	26,550	38,925	51,300	61,875	70,650	79,425	88,200	105,750	123,300	769,275
Maine.....	15,000	17,895	23,590	30,375	34,450	38,525	42,600	50,750	58,900	370,985
Maryland.....	21,200	31,095	40,990	49,475	56,350	63,625	70,700	84,850	99,000	616,485
Massachusetts.....	59,950	85,595	111,240	134,350	153,900	173,450	193,500	232,100	271,200	1,685,985
Michigan.....	45,850	67,250	88,650	107,000	122,300	137,600	152,900	183,500	214,100	1,333,250
Minnesota.....	33,650	49,345	65,040	78,475	89,650	90,825	112,000	134,350	156,700	966,735
Mississippi.....	50,850	72,800	94,750	112,400	124,600	137,150	152,800	183,500	214,100	1,333,250
Missouri.....	33,500	48,800	64,750	81,875	95,150	106,975	118,800	142,450	166,100	1,036,145
Montana.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	215,000
Nebraska.....	20,450	28,000	36,900	44,500	50,800	57,100	63,400	76,000	88,600	554,350
Nevada.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	215,000
New Hampshire.....	15,000	15,000	16,000	22,500	24,400	26,800	29,200	35,000	38,800	261,500
New Jersey.....	43,350	62,445	82,340	99,475	113,850	128,225	142,600	171,350	200,100	1,244,035
New Mexico.....	15,000	15,000	15,600	22,000	23,400	24,800	26,200	34,000	36,800	249,600
New York.....	153,400	225,145	296,890	358,725	410,650	462,575	514,500	618,350	722,200	4,484,635

Table showing total amounts each State will receive for a period of ten years.

North Carolina..	36,150	51,150	67,400	81,250	92,700	104,150	115,600	138,500	161,400	1,009,700
North Dakota ..	15,200	17,800	21,070	28,000	30,600	33,200	35,800	46,000	51,200	330,079
Ohio.....	78,400	115,010	151,620	183,050	209,300	233,550	261,800	314,300	366,800	2,282,630
Oklahoma.....	27,550	38,550	50,800	61,250	69,900	78,550	87,200	104,500	121,800	761,900
Oregon.....	15,000	16,060	21,170	28,250	31,900	35,550	39,200	46,500	53,800	341,230
Pennsylvania...	126,700	185,885	245,070	295,925	338,450	380,975	423,500	508,550	593,600	3,692,255
Rhode Island...	16,150	19,225	22,610	30,375	33,450	36,525	39,600	50,750	56,900	362,485
South Carolina..	26,350	36,200	46,350	55,875	63,750	71,625	79,500	95,250	111,000	696,900
South Dakota...	15,150	17,725	20,970	27,875	30,450	33,025	35,600	45,750	50,900	328,345
Tennessee.....	34,650	50,790	66,930	80,700	92,100	103,500	114,900	137,700	160,500	1,002,270
Texas.....	62,150	91,105	120,060	144,775	165,250	185,725	206,200	247,150	288,100	1,798,615
Utah.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,125	22,150	24,175	26,200	30,250	34,300	236,500
Vermont.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,700	23,650	25,600	30,000	33,400	232,750
Virginia.....	32,850	48,155	63,460	76,525	87,350	98,175	109,000	130,650	152,300	950,765
Washington.....	18,750	27,505	36,260	43,775	50,050	56,325	62,600	75,150	87,700	545,815
West Virginia...	21,700	29,385	37,470	45,175	51,550	57,925	64,300	77,050	89,800	564,155
Wisconsin.....	37,950	55,655	73,360	88,525	101,150	113,775	126,400	151,650	176,900	1,102,265
Wyoming.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	215,000
Total.....	1,656,000	2,307,740	2,977,880	3,632,400	4,125,300	4,619,450	5,114,600	6,176,400	7,162,200	44,934,170

THE COLLEGE WOMAN'S CALL TO DUTY

IDA M. TARBELL

Chairman Publicity Committee of the Woman's Committee.

Several months ago *Harper's Magazine* asked me to explain to its readers the origin and function of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Explanation led to prophecy and risking dishonor in my own country I ventured to paint a picture of what I believed would happen:

"If we can build up democratic all-serving food centres, why can we not intellectual and social centres where all women may grapple with community and national problems? It is nothing less that the Woman's Committee aims to achieve. Certainly there was never offered to women so wonderful an opportunity for the exercise of practical, voluntary service. It is a call to the ideal citizenship—the citizenship unmixed with politics—action for the sake of the whole, without reward or recognition, based on a sense of national need and national good."

College women are peculiarly liable to this call for voluntary service. In the last analysis they have had their education at their country's expense, certainly because of their country's institutions. In that ideal citizenship which is the goal towards which the Woman's Committee builds, they are best fitted to be leaders.

The Woman's Committee has just sent to its State Chairmen and through them to local organizations a recommendation that they should join with the State and County Councils of National Defense to make the schoolhouse the unit or centre for community service and defense.

This idea should appeal with special weight to college women since it urges that both men and women should serve on the same committee. They are asked to turn their several activities into one stream with the school house as the source and its directors and teachers as the channel, to reach the children and parents of the community.

Through these channels the Woman's Committee and the Council hope for intensive results along certain definite lines. They will get these results more readily if college women serve on these community councils. Here is one of the most immediate duties which confronts the woman with a liberal education.

The Woman's Committee has felt that it was peculiarly its business and through it the business of the educated women of America, to protect the child from the disintegrating influences which war always loosens; to insist that he have his schools, his playgrounds, his wholesome and developing influences. The head of the Children's Bureau, Julia Lathrop, has

asked the Committee to use its machinery to lay before the women of the country plans for a Baby Year which shall work toward reduction of the mortality of children. "It is more dangerous to be a baby in London than a soldier in France," is a statement which may sacrifice accuracy for the spectacular, but the very idea is so shocking that it should galvanize us into immediate action lest our own babies meet such a condition.

Here is another arresting notion: Five million members of this commonwealth neither read nor speak English. Five millions so alien to all comprehension of our institutions and our ideals that they must be reached through the barrier of a foreign tongue. Such conditions should be the immediate concern of women to whom a generous Providence has brought an unusual measure of education. Must we not make it a personal reproach to every college woman who does not do her bit to overcome the obstacle of alien speech between herself and less fortunate members of her community?

Last year the Woman's Committee put food production and conservation at the head of its program. This was largely work in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration. It believes that it has accomplished big results but it feels that much as has been done last year, more must be done next and as long as the war lasts.

In this connection college women will approve the resolution passed on Washington's Birthday at the Committee's headquarters, to urge the State Divisions to avail themselves of funds provided by the Department of Agriculture for a larger use of Women County Agents and Home Economics Directors.

I have not tried even to outline the various activities which the Women's Committee wishes to lay before the women of the country. I have suggested only some of those highlights which stand out as appropriate to the splendid potential force which college women represent and which may hold peculiar interest for them. Nevertheless I feel constrained to insist that be it ever so humble there is no place in which she is not fitted to serve and none that she is not willing and eager to fill if the opportunity for service be made plain to her.

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN,
Executive Secretary of the Association
Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. M. Association, 664 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

As these words are penned there comes
desk fresh from the press the first of the le
giving directions for the activities of the
planned by the Children's
The tion with the Child Welfare
Children's the Woman's Committee.
Year through many of its branches
carried on more or less
with the Children's Bureau, but with the
new undertaking it is proposed that this
much more general and effective and that
branches only but our general members as well
of no small pride to the Association that in
shall be working under the direction of our
Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's
been a loyal member, always retaining her place
when circumstances have made branch meetings
able; and Miss Jessica B. Piexotto, who has been
ative chairman of the Department of Child Welfare
Woman's Committee, has long been one of the
of the California Branch.

The plans of the Bureau and of the Children's
ment of the Woman's Committee are to be
the state and county councils of defense, 1

the woman's division. In each state under the Woman's Committee there has been created a Child Welfare Department and state chairmen have been appointed in nearly all of the states. Corresponding departments will be created as rapidly as possible in each county defense organization, and as community councils are created, in each of these smaller divisions also; so that the work which the Bureau is planning can be carried into the individual home. Those who wish to further the work of the Children's Year should therefore get into touch with the child welfare department of their local councils for defense. Where the work has not yet been begun it is hoped that our members will offer their services to the defense councils as organizers.

The Bureau has grouped the work proposed for the Children's Year under five topics, four of which are concerned with the needs of normal children living in their own normal homes, and the fifth with the special problems of children whose homes have broken down or who for any reason need unusual care. These divisions of the work are:

1. Public protection of mothers, infants, and young children.
2. Home care and income.
3. Child labor and education.
4. Recreation.
5. Children in need of special care.

As a first step toward the goal which the Bureau has set—namely, the saving of the lives of 100,000 babies this year—it is proposed that there shall be conducted all over the country between the 6th of April and the 6th of June a weighing and measuring test, which will give a rough index of the health of the growing child. The revelation of sub-normalities by this test will, it is hoped, lead at once to intensive care in many cases which would otherwise have been neglected.

The local defense councils will need volunteers of intelligence and organizing ability to help in this work, and to carry out the later steps in the program proposed. Our branches have already been appealed to for their assistance and are giving their coöperation; but the help of the scattered college women in the smaller towns and the rural districts is very much needed. If your local defense organization has not been completed so that you do not know how to begin the work will you not communicate with this office?

We might write a long dissertation on dues and treasurers but you would not read it. Instead, therefore, we shall put before you baldly in a few short sentences the information and the appeal that must be "gotten over" to you.

On Dues I. The fiscal year begins June first and all
and dues for 1918-19 become payable at that time.
Treasurers II. Will general members please send their

dues without waiting for a notice from the treasurer. Do you realize that if every general member of the Association complied with this request it would save us in postage and stationery alone, to say nothing of clerical assistance, a full month's salary for a competent stenographer? Here is our opportunity to practice the Thrift we are preaching to others. Will you co-operate?

III. Will branch treasurers who are going out of office this Spring please hand on clean records with full instructions to their successors? Every year the Association suffers loss of money and membership through the failure of retiring treasurers to initiate their successors into the mysteries of the office. The price of an efficient branch treasurer is above rubies. Would that her tenure of office were permanent and that she were immortal.

IV. Will branch treasurers please keep the national treasurer informed of all resignations, changes of name or address, transfers of members to other branches or other changes in the membership? In case a member must for any reason resign from the branch, please try to induce her to retain general membership until she can again join a branch. In reporting resignations please indicate whether they are from the branch only or from the national association also.

V. Please report promptly to the executive secretary the failure of any member to receive her Journal. Likewise if, as sometimes happens, a member receives two copies of the Journal, please report it.

VI. Please note that the applications of new members must be accompanied by fees. Names of new members are not entered upon the catalogue or the mailing list until fees are received. Do not, therefore, send application blanks without money. On the other hand do not send money without application blanks in the case of new members, nor without the names in the case of old members. The treasurer has unfor-

unately no power of divination that enables her to credit to the right individuals the money so sent.

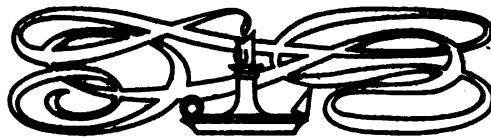
VII. Treasurers' supplies can be obtained from the office of the executive secretary.

VIII. Because of the increased cost of postage no receipts will be sent unless requested. Checks should be made payable to Katharine Puncheon Pomeroy, Treasurer. All communications concerning finance should also be sent to Mrs. Pomeroy at 938 Glengyle Place, Chicago, Ill.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States from Germany, has been deprived of his honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Faculties of the University.

The degree, which was granted in 1911 at Count Bernstorff's the occasion of von Bernstorff's acting as Degree Revoked Convocation orator, was revoked by the

University authorities and the announcement made by President Judson at the recent Convocation. The action taken by the University authorities was not inspired by the fact that the United States is now at war with the German Empire. The degree was revoked because of von Bernstorff's actions prior to his dismissal. These were contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as such, in the opinion of the University authorities, necessitated the revocation of the degree.



AMONG THE BRANCHES

Ames Branch, Ames, Ia.—The organization of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at Ames is well under way. The second meeting which was a luncheon, was held March 16. Mrs. Mattie Lock Macomber of Des Moines, who is a graduate of Iowa State College and has traveled very extensively in Europe, was a guest and talked after the luncheon on Prussianism.

Beloit Branch, Beloit, Wis.—The year's work of the branch will be concluded in May with a war luncheon, and the annual election of officers.

Different speakers have talked on topics of especial interest to our members this year. At the October meeting Judge Rosa, a member of the Wisconsin Assembly, spoke of recent legislation in regard to the schools of the state; in November, Miss Dutcher, the head of the United Charities, presented the case of "The Delinquent Girl in Beloit"; and in December, the society had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Lois K. Matthews, the national president of the A. C. A. Mrs. Matthews gave a brief history of the national association, and then spoke of different kinds of war work which the branches might profitably take up. She appealed to the branch particularly to aid in the great work of providing speakers to explain to the people the causes and aims of the war, and to discuss war problems. Following her suggestion two of our members, Miss Cooper, Dean of Women of Beloit College, and Mrs. Forsythe Crawford, our president, have given short talks to the college girls and also to the high school girls on war subjects.

Bloomington Branch, Bloomington, Ind.—The Bloomington Branch held another afternoon-and-evening meeting recently which was well attended. The members sewed for the Red Cross and for the American Fund for French Wounded. After a "Hoover" supper, Miss Kate Daum, instructor in home economics in Indiana University, gave a very practical talk on "Flour Substitutes."

Boston Branch, Boston, Mass.—The March meeting of the branch was in charge of the Committee on Needs of Women's Colleges, which had prepared the data concerning the degree of Master of Arts published in the March Journal. Prof. William A. Neilson, of Smith College, whom the branch was specially glad to welcome, discussed the requirements for the Master's degree and the place of graduate study in colleges for women, and answered questions from the members.

The Boston Branch has voted to become a group member of the Constantinople College Association by the payment of twenty-five dollars annually to the Association.

California Branch, San Francisco, Cal.—The branch has recently joined the California state conference of Social Agencies which will hold its tenth annual meeting at Santa Barbara the middle of April. On April 20 following the convention there will be held an A. C. A. conference of delegates from all the different branches of the state.

A most interesting letter has been received from the mother of the branch's adopted daughter in France sending greetings and thanks for the Christmas cheque. The mother is working in a cartridge factory and has been obliged to place the child in a convent. She suggests that we write to the little girl (Mlle. Jeanne Perrier, Rue de Paris, 80 Nantes) and become acquainted with her.

Miss Jane Addams, on tour for the National Food Administration was the guest of honor at the California Branch's March meeting at the Century Club. Miss Addams spoke on "Food Conservation." The March meeting was the occasion for welcoming as guests of the branch the senior women of Stanford, University of California and Mills College together with the alumnae of Mills, recently admitted to membership in the National A. C. A. President Aurelia Henry Reinhardt was a speaker of the afternoon, and with her and the branch officers in the receiving line were President and Mrs. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President and Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Professor C. D. Marx, acting president of Stanford and Mrs. Marx.

Our president, Mrs. E. J. Mott, was a guest of the senior women of the University of California in March, addressing them on the Alumnae Association, its purposes and work. A number of applications for membership in California and other branches will be the result of the talk.

Central Missouri Branch, Columbia, Mo.—Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, Executive Secretary of the Association, in an address to the branch urged the organization of college women in the state that they might be better prepared to further war propaganda. The branch expects to cooperate in this work.

Mrs. Walter Miller, President of the Central Missouri Branch, is instructing a class of university women in Surgical Dressings.

Under the auspices of the Vocational Committee of the local branch Miss Helen L. Bridge, Superintendent of Nurses, Barnes Hospital, Saint Louis, recently addressed university women on "Nursing as a Profession for College Women."

Connecticut Branch, New Haven, Conn.—The Connecticut Branch at its last meeting had as speaker President Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar College who spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience on the training camp for nurses to be held at Vassar this summer. The meeting was an open one, to which all college graduates of New Haven and vicinity were

especially invited. A committee of three was appointed, under the chairmanship of Miss Elinor Bliss, Vassar 1913, Vice-President of the Branch, to cooperate with the plans of the recruiting committee, in New Haven and vicinity.

Miss Marion Mason, who has been treasurer of the branch for the past four years is resigning to take up canteen work under the Y. M. C. A. in France.

Duluth Branch, Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Branch has raised over a thousand dollars this year especially for war work, in addition to maintaining its usual scholarship and has bought a \$100 Liberty Bond and put \$100 into War Savings Stamps.

The Volunteer Service Committee has devoted its time to French Relief work and up to this time 654 garments have been completed.

The Educational Committee has devoted its time to advertising the Duluth night schools throughout the city and is establishing a Bureau of Vocational Guidance for the public schools. It has also arranged an open meeting at which the superintendent of the city schools will discuss the present school system, its merits and plans for its improvement. This meeting is in addition to our regular monthly meetings at which we have discovered problems of interest to both educators and sociologists.

The Vocational Opportunities Committee has continued its work of finding employment for High School girls so that every girl in High school who needs a job so that she may be partially self-supporting, now has one.

We have added twenty-three new members, making a branch with nearly two hundred members. We expect to continue part of our work during the summer.

Eugene Branch, Eugene, Ore.—At its opening meeting in the fall the branch voted to work through existing agencies of War Relief rather than to start any independent work of its own. A week ago a questionnaire was sent out to the members, asking each to report what she had done in co-operation with these agencies. There were 47 questionnaires and to date 37 replies have been received as follows: Liberty Bonds, \$3785.00, (27 subscriptions); Y. M. C. A. Fund, \$347.00, (28 subscriptions); Y. W. C. A. fund, \$85.50, (20 subscriptions); subscribed to Red Cross Fund, \$133.00, (7 subscriptions); Thrift Stamps, 72, "baby bonds," and many monthly pledges; total hours' work at the Red Cross rooms, 2099 and over; articles knitted, 124; members of R. C., 33; signed Food Pledge, 33; 7 workers on R. C. Drive, including the city manager; 7 workers on the Liberty Loan Drive, city manager and team captain; 8 workers on the Y. W. C. A., including a team captain; workers on the Y. M. C. A. drive and W. S. S. drive. Nine members have contributed to the Red Cross Store, and 16 have sent magazines and books to soldiers.

Miscellaneous work performed by branch members includes work on draft questionnaire, draft classification, supervising university women's R. C. auxiliary, distributing food pledge cards, work on council of national defense drive, war garden, gifts to soldiers, first aid course, contributing to Armenian, Belgium and Syrian war relief, French war orphans fund, Knights of Columbus fund.

Greencastle Branch, Greencastle, Ind.—Our French Relief Committee since our last report, brought here Mr. Michelou, the French Relief lecturer, with his films from France. The lecture was thoroughly advertised and therefore brought in a good sum for that work in this locality.

Our Food Conservation Committee has continued its column of recipes and instructions for two months in our daily papers.

We accepted the invitation of the women of DePauw to make our February meeting a part of their annual Vocational Conference, and so had the benefit of the good speakers at the conference.

Huntington Branch, Huntington, W. Va.—The Huntington Branch has adopted a French war orphan, to whom it sends clothing from time to time.,

A Red Cross unit is under the supervision of one of the members of the branch and junior Red Cross societies have been organized by her. The girls in the domestic science classes of the High school are making bandages and surgical dressings under the supervision of a branch member. Another member has just finished a course in Baltimore to enable her to do more efficient work among soldiers' families in connection with the local Bureau of Federated Charities.

Two of the Huntington Branch members are on the Women's Council for National Defense for West Virginia. The branch is also represented on the county council. One member was state chairman for registration for conservation and all belong to the War Savings Society.

Kansas Branch, Lawrence, Kan.—Just now the branch is preparing for its annual play, to be given the latter part of April. This year three short plays will be given, the proceeds to go to the scholarship fund.

The Vocational Guidance Committee, as a part of its work in advising the university girls, is publishing in the university paper from time to time articles concerning the different openings for women. Two articles have been published up to this time—one on nursing as a profession, and the other on opportunities in the field of home economics.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.—The Women's University Club has just received word from Miss Ethel Moore, Vice-President of the Southwest Section of A. C. A., telling

of a convention of A. C. A. members to be held at Santa Barbara, April 20.

The pledges for our Hut for Nurses in France which we agreed to support, are growing in an encouraging fashion. Recently the members of the Club and their friends had the privilege of hearing Miss Katherine Jewell Everts read some of the war poetry which has come out of these stirring times, and the admission fees were applied to this fund.

The University Club has lost one of its most loyal and loved members in the death of Miss Lucy M. Lambdin, graduate of the University of Cincinnati and of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and Oratory. Miss Lambdin had held a number of offices in the club. The loss of her enthusiastic interest and untiring efforts for the club will be deeply felt by all her associates.

Madison Branch, Madison, Wis.—The Madison Branch has made a special effort to assist in the war work by furnishing speakers to be used by the County Council of Defense.

Some of our members furnish the automobiles to take others to outside towns for speeches and entertainments.

A special class has been formed at the university to give a brief course to those who wish to fit themselves better for this work. Our next monthly meeting will be devoted to the Speakers' Bureau.

Minneapolis Branch, Minneapolis, Minn.—Our branch has been closely associated with the local Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense this year, as our president is also one of the vice-presidents of the council, our secretary is secretary of the council and several others of our members are connected with the organization.

One bit of war work we have done this spring is to print a column in the theatre programs to keep Food Conservation before the public. Our committee has written each week a jingle appropriate for the time and has secured a cartoon made by a clever cartoonist to go with the rhyme, some statistics about the food situation and a tested recipe, all of which has been endorsed by the Food Administration. We are hoping that our cartoon and rhyme will appeal to some whom the word "calorie" would frighten away.

Our National Aid section which has been studying the principles of democracy this year is now planning to put on a little play dramatizing "Naturalization," at all the settlement houses. Others in this section are working with the Council of defense in their city-wide program for Americanization.

Our social service section, composed of about 10 women has been co-operating with the city hospital in the care for unmarried mothers in Minneapolis. The situation here with so many training camps and the prediction of even more men to

be here this summer than were here last year, makes this section and in fact the entire branch feel that our war work must be continued throughout the summer.

North Dakota Branch, Grand Forks, N. D.—Miss Helen M. Bennett, manager of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, gave three timely addresses in Grand Forks recently. In addition to these addresses, for which all Grand Forks as well as the University of North Dakota is indebted to her, Miss Bennett met a large number of University women in personal conferences.

Miss Lillian Cook, public librarian of Grand Forks asked help from our branch in conducting a campaign for securing reading matter for American soldiers, and we gave a week to that work.

The last meeting of the branch was in the form of a reception to all women in Grand Forks eligible to membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Northfield Branch, Northfield, Minn.—Strenuous as are the demands for money in the present war crisis, the Northfield Branch is setting for itself rather a difficult task for the next four years. In addition to raising by personal and voluntary contributions another \$50.00 scholarship for a Carleton senior, we have pledged ourselves to help with the expenses of a French girl at Carleton, paying \$300.00 the first year and as much as possible thereafter. This will necessitate a centering of all our energies on this one project.

Our last two meetings have been of special interest. The seniors of Carleton and St. Olaf were our guests at one meeting and listened to Mrs. Margaret Hutton Abels, manager of the Minneapolis Occupational Bureau, who told of the work and aim of the bureau. We have also been favored with a lecture containing first hand information on "German Officers as a Class," by Dr. Melby of St. Olaf, who was at one time a regular attendant at an officers' club in Berlin.

Pittsburgh Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Several of our members are speaking locally on Food Conservation, War Savings Stamps, Liberty Loan, etc.

Our War Current Events classes which are proving very popular were suggested to our County Superintendent by Mrs. McEldowney, chairman of our patriotic education committee. The idea occurred to her that it might be a good thing to get the mothers and teachers together to discuss matters pertaining to the war. We started with six persons as an experiment, and our assistant county superintendent, who is enthusiastic over the work has sent to us a list of eleven other points where he wishes us to establish similar classes.

In some localities, especially in industrial communities, we

find that we cannot find a time in the day to catch both teachers and mothers, and we then arrange for evening community programs. On the whole we think that this work has been well worth while. Now that the weather is becoming settled we hope to push out to the districts more remote, many of them largely alien—districts almost inaccessible in bad weather.

Pueblo Branch, Pueblo, Colo.—The interest of the Pueblo Branch is at present centered chiefly in two departments, the Vocational Guidance Committee, with Miss Edith Wilson as chairman, and war work under the leadership of Mrs. Sperry Packard. The former has arranged an interesting series of talks to the girls of the two high schools of the city, by women and men intimately acquainted with women's occupations other than teaching; and the lectures are being very appreciatively received. The second committee has directed all the members of the branch in collecting books for soldiers' libraries, and in distributing and collecting cards pledging Pueblo citizens to forward current magazines to the soldiers in accordance with government instructions.

Rhode Island Branch, Providence, R. I.—The branch has this year adopted a French orphan and is paying for its support.

The Vocational Committee has been active in a matter of local interest, and has by its efforts and by the arousing of public sentiment secured for the city the establishment of a Vocational Guidance Bureau under the direct supervision of the superintendent of public schools. This committee has also established deposit libraries of vocational literature in the high schools, and has outlined work which promises to be very valuable.

The branch supports yearly a scholarship fund of \$75.00 awarded to a student in the Women's College in Brown University.

As a direct result of the address by our national president, Mrs. Lois K. Matthews, the presidents of the various college clubs in the state were called together by Mrs. Irons, and under her leadership a speakers' bureau and an information bureau has been established where speeches are being prepared, speakers trained and sent out, and educational matter in regard to the war and to the history of our country distributed.

Salt Lake City Branch, Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Salt Lake City Branch, aiming to do its share in present day emergencies, has assisted the Red Cross in its membership drive, offered the services of its members to the Committee for Relief among soldiers' families of the local Red Cross, and adopted a French orphan.

In answer to a local problem, the branch has recommended

to the Juvenile Court the establishment of boys' clubs in the school houses as a means of making less difficult the enforcement of the nine o'clock curfew law.

Santa Barbara Branch, Santa Barbara, Cal.—The branch has undertaken the financial support of a housing survey which will include also a literacy, employment and school census in the crowded district of the city. Realizing that this survey would be of greater scope than the branch dare undertake alone, the services were secured of Mr. Winsor Soule, a prominent architect here, who as chairman of a larger executive committee, will organize the work.

Local branch members will have the pleasure of being hostesses at the first state meeting of the California Collegiate Alumnae to be held on April 20, in connection with the Conference of Social Agencies.

San Jose Branch, San Jose, Calif.—The Americanization committee is doing a wonderfully helpful work with the foreign women in familiarizing them with our language and ways and thereby freeing them from the distrust that they naturally feel toward a strange people.

The president of the branch, Miss Clara Smith, and one of its capable members, Miss Agnes E. Howe, have responded to a public call and consented to run respectively for the offices of councilman of the city of San Jose, and county Superintendent of schools of Santa Clara County. The branch has enthusiastically endorsed both candidates.

Sheridan Branch, Sheridan, Wyoming.—The branch is fortunate in including among its members several musicians of more than local distinction. Two of these members are planning a musicale for the miners in the vicinity. There is a large Italian element at the coal camps near Sheridan. The musicale will be given in Union Hall, the miners' own amusement hall and the common meeting place for all the camps—five in number. One of our members, Mrs. Ida Mitchell Ball, has been since the first of October conducting French classes primarily for those who intend to go to France sooner or later. A branch of the Alliance Francaise is an outgrowth of her three classes.

Sioux City Branch, Sioux City, Iowa.—Prof. Agnes Ferguson has been called to Washington, D. C., for special government service. Miss Margaret Gay Dolliver, who has been chairman of the Defense Committee for the 11th Congressional district, leaves for France in May to take up Y. M. C. A. work. Miss Dolliver has been active in branch work and in the Red Cross and the Women's Club of Sioux City. She was dean of women at Morningside College for many years and at present holds the title of honorary dean.

Southern California Branch, Riverside, Redlands and San Bernardino.—The branch held a most successful meeting in the Fine Arts Building of the University of Redlands at which the guests for the day were the high school seniors of the cities included in our branch and all college women. The program consisted of college stunts, college songs and an inspiring address on the "Value of a College Education," by Miss Laura Squire of Pomona College. About two hundred guests were present at this annual open day of the branch.

The first of a series of text-books in Spanish, Altamirano's "La Navidad en las Montañas," edited by two of our members, Miss Edith Hill of the University of Redlands and Miss Mary Joy Lombard of the Redlands High School has been announced.

Southern New York Branch, Binghamton, N. Y.—This branch has maintained a loan fund for the use of young women who need help in getting through college. Just before the holidays the branch brought the Russian Symphony Orchestra of New York to Binghamton, where a concert was given under its auspices for the benefit of this fund.

Many of our members have assisted the Selective Draft Board in filling out the questionnaires, and now we are helping the public library prepare for circulation books donated by Binghamton citizens for shipment to the soldiers.

Spokane Branch, Spokane, Wash.—At our last branch meeting in May a "Treasure and Trinket" collection will be made to aid the college reconstruction work now being carried on in the devastated countries of Europe.

We have eighty-three members engaged in active Red Cross work, most of them giving many days of the week to surgical dressings, sewing, packing, checking, etc. The home knitting force far exceeds that number and their products outrun the enumerating. One unique form of help should be mentioned for its suggestiveness to others. A young mother could not leave her baby to go out to Red Cross meetings so offered to care for the babies of some friends in order that they might be able to go.

Washington Branch, Washington, D. C.—The A. C. A. House for college women in Government service has been established at 2506 K Street, northwest. It is a fine old colonial double house which has been within a few years renovated and made into one. Though it has been left stranded in a part of town which is no longer fashionable, it is most conveniently situated with regard to street cars, and is within walking distance of some of the government departments. It is surrounded by large grounds bounded by a historic old box hedge, worthy of note even in Washington, and an ample "war garden" will be one of the features of the establishment and is expected to go a long way towards helping pay expenses.

The financial responsibility of the house, which had to be leased for term of four years, was taken by twelve individual members, known as the trustees of the house, while the management is in the hands of a committee drawn from the trustees and the branch. The house was opened early in March, and a very successful housewarming was held March 22, when the trustees received the members of the branch and the house guests. It has two dining-rooms, a parlor, and writing-room or library, besides twenty bedrooms, including both single and double rooms. In addition to the regular rooms, emergency accommodations will be furnished for at least two girls. These may be engaged a few days in advance by writing to the above address.

The speakers' bureau has enrolled about eighty volunteers, the majority being registered at a big mass meeting at which the speakers were Medill McCormick, representative to Congress from Illinois; Arthur E. Bestor, director of the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information, and our own executive secretary. Engagements for speakers are already being filled in the food conservation campaign, in which a canvass of the boarding houses filled with war workers will be made in an attempt to interest the boarders in the food regulations.

Kansas City Branch, Kansas City, Mo.—In order to raise money for our war work and our vocational bureau we are bringing Private Peat here for April 13. Our plan for patriotic education is completed also. Speakers from our organization will talk to twelve individual factories in or near Kansas City, on subjects such as "Joan of Arc," "Why Germany is not Democratic, as America is?" and "Poland's Loss of Freedom." These will be talks of about twenty minutes and will be follow-up speeches; that is, one each week, making a series.



NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Barnard College.—Following out a plan adopted by the Undergraduate Association, the central war relief committee has been conducting a campaign for registering all students for some regular form of war work amounting to two hours or more a week. Registrations so far are distributed as follows: Canteen work, 133; Red Cross, 128; social service, 59; clerical work and typing, 62; miscellaneous, 23; total 405. The total number of hours pledged is 1052 a week. One special piece of work into which the student volunteers were turned was the copying of 200,000 registration cards to be used by the Liberty Loan committee in the present campaign.

After some delay because of the shortage of coal, the war relief committee opened its canteen for soldiers and sailors in the old Columbia University boathouse early in March. The canteen is open every afternoon and evening. Relays of students, with a few alumnae, act as hostesses and take charge of the serving of food. A committee of women officers and wives of men officers of the college arranges for chaperonage and has general supervision of the work.

The Associate Alumnae have, since February, been taking charge of the Saturday afternoon entertainments at Camp Upton on the first Saturday in each month.

Beloit College.—An event of marked significance for Beloit College was the visit of Wm. H. Schofield, Professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard University and Lecturer on the Western Exchange for 1918. Prof. Schofield gave a series of lectures on Mediaeval Masterpieces, which the general public was invited to share with the college. By request he gave a talk on Ibsen, with whom he was personally acquainted. As President of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, he addressed several groups of Scandinavians and organized branches of the American-Scandinavian Foundation at Beloit and at Rockford, Illinois, and as a representative of the National Security League, he gave an address at a mass meeting on his personal impressions of the German Emperor, whom he met in his capacity of Harvard Exchange Professor to Berlin. Dr. Schofield's most notable address was delivered at the college vesper service on "The Spirit of the War," in which, as in all his messages to Beloit, he inspired his hearers with a new vision of the spiritual meaning of the war.

Boston University.—Students in the College of Liberal Arts have been engaged for several weeks in the study of war problems. They were grouped in classes of sixteen, and were allowed to select their own instructors. Twenty-one professors in the College of Liberal Arts had charge of the groups. At the close of the regular session of five weeks there was a

general desire to continue the work and several of the groups are prolonging their sessions.

The Women's Graduate Club of Boston University held three meetings in April: On the 5th, Miss Amy Lowell addressed the club on "Modern Tendencies in Poetry; April 12 Professor Dallas Lore Sharp furnished the program for the annual Author's Reading; and at the last meeting, on April 22, the program will consist of war poetry, music and interpretative dancing.

Brown University.—As an expression of war-time patriotism and economy it has been decided to discontinue the publication of the year-book, the "Brun-Mael", for 1918-1919. Parts of the "Brun-Mael" will be combined with the college magazine, the "Sepiad."

Miss Emily S. Paddock, director of dormitory life, has been made a member of the advisory committee which will arrange for several farm units for women in Rhode Island. As the college campus is not large enough for gardens, the students will share in the production of food by enrolling in the camps throughout the state.

In response to the appeal from the Association of American Colleges two French students have been invited to study at the Women's College next year.

Bryn Mawr College.—The college activities and interests center now on two main foci. The seniors and some of the graduate students are trying to settle the question of their future occupations. For a small proportion the answer is indicated by their being selected for special honors in academic lines. The European Fellowships, the highest honors in the gift of the college, were announced on March 15th for the year 1918-19. The Bryn Mawr European Fellowship was awarded to Margaret Timpson of New York City, who will receive the degree of A. B. this June. The President M. Carey Thomas European Fellowship, given after one year's graduate study, was awarded to Isabel Smith of California, A. B. Bryn Mawr College, 1915, and the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship, given after two or more years' graduate study, was awarded to Eva A. W. Bryne of Philadelphia, A. B. Bryn Mawr, 1916. The use of these fellowships may be postponed until after the war if the recipients desire. For those whose future careers are not so clearly indicated the Appointment Bureau planned a vocational conference on April 13th conducted by women, mostly alumnae of the college, who have been successful in social work, journalism, law, business and psychology.

The second focus of interest is war activities and many of the usual college events are brought into connection with these. To raise money for the Bryn Mawr Service Corps the College is to unite for the first time in varsity dramatics which will

take the place of the usual class plays. A more direct attempt to help win the war is the adoption of a voluntary food ration by the college community. This was done early in March at the request of the Food Administrator of Pennsylvania who asked it not only for the saving in food but for the effect the example of such an institution might have on other institutions and private families.

Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.—The four months' course for Public Health Nurses began on April first and a second institute in Home Service under the American Red Cross on April eighth. Students in this last course were selected by chapters of the Red Cross in the Central Division. They must devote from 25 to 36 hours a week to their work and must look forward to rendering service in the home service section of their chapter at the completion of the course.

The summer announcement for the School of Civics contains the promise of courses in social service in war time, as well as the regular credit courses in principles of case work. Miss Elizabeth Wood, now of the Southwestern Division of the Red Cross, formerly district superintendent in the Clinton District, New York City, returns for a part of the summer session. A course not offered before in the summer by Mr. Victor Yarros on Modern Radicalism and a new course on statistics to be given by Miss Estelle B. Hunter of the Chicago office of the Federal Children's Bureau are likewise included in the summer program. The dates for the summer session are June 19th to July 26th.

Colorado College.—In March at Colorado College, Dr. Cestre, Professor of English in the University of Bordeaux, spoke on the "Moral Heroism of France"; Prof. Charles Zueblin gave a series of lectures on "Pan-Preparedness" and Bishop Thomas of Wyoming spoke in chapel.

Colorado College held "open house" on March 15th for the benefit of the townspeople and parents and friends of the students.

The exchange professor this year is to be William Henry Schofield, Professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard and president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. He will lecture at Knox, Beloit, Carleton, Grinnell and Colorado colleges.

On Tuesday, March 19th, Miss Raines and Miss Rattle from the Denver Collegiate Bureau of Occupations held vocational guidance conferences for the women students of the college.

DePauw University.—The War Service Committee is doing excellent work among the college women. It has oversight of the Red Cross and French Relief work, periodical supplies and

hospital scrap-books and the war garden. Each week the chairman of the different activities have met together for half an hour to report and adjust the work so that all lines can be actively pushed. For fifty hours of work between the first of March and the first of June, the committee is giving a service button.

The third vocational conference at the college was very successful, the program being replete with the vital problems which are confronting college women today.

Elmira College.—The Political Club held an open meeting on Saturday evening, March 23rd. Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, who has just returned from France spoke on her experience as a member of the Smith College Relief Unit which had charge of 16 villages on the Somme in the vicinity of St. Quentin. Dr. Tallant was chief medical officer and director of the unit.

Mrs. Lena Gilbert Brown Ford of London, a graduate of Elmira College, who wrote the words of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," was killed during a recent air raid in London, England, where she had made her home for the past twenty years. Her work, in England during the war, has been the subject of much praise in English newspapers. Mrs. Ford's last song "We are Coming, Mother England," is already well known at the front.

Miss Lucia Hall, who was graduated from Elmira College in 1914, has enlisted to go to France as a telephone operator. Miss Hall speaks French fluently and responds to the country's need in the way she can best serve it. Those who speak both English and French are greatly needed as telephone operators at the front. Miss Hall is completing her training in Washington and expects to sail soon.

Miss Elizabeth Whittaker, of the faculty, represented the college at the council meeting of the National Association in Chicago April 11-13.

Goucher College.—The student quota for the Rehabilitation Fund being raised to send two trained graduates of the college to work under the auspices of the Red Cross in France, is nearly completed.

The Educational Propaganda Committee secured addresses during March by Miss Caroline Tupper, a former member of the faculty, who has been working with the Y. W. C. A. at Petersburg, Va., providing lodgings and occupations for the wives and relatives of soldiers stationed at Camp Lee; Captain C. E. Hemmerde of the Royal West Kemp Regiment, who, after thirty-eight months in the trenches, is training the men at Camp Meade; and by Miss Marjorie True Gregg of Radcliffe, who explained the plan of the Women's Land Army. The committee on summer plans is organizing a Goucher contingent for this summer "army," instead of attempting to establish a separate Goucher farm.

Dr. Katharine Gallagher, of the history department, was one of the collaborators in the War Cyclopedia just issued by the government committee on public information. She is now working in Washington in connection with the Food Administration.

Miss Clara Lyford of the department of Biblical literature has been elected vice-chairman of the Department of Universities and Colleges of the Religious Education Association.

The women's section, Maryland Council of Defense has elected Dean Lord chairman of the sub-committee on patriotic education in the schools of Baltimore.

Grinnell College.—In order to cooperate with the Department of Food Administration, a course of four lectures has been given by various members of the faculty, who are specialists in their respective fields.

The claims of the French war orphans have made so strong an appeal to the sympathies of the students that no fewer than five women in the cottages of the women's quadrangle have adopted orphans.

Because of the large number of women who took the courses in first aid and elementary nursing last spring, there was a demand for a repetition of the course in some form this year so that a combination course in these subjects is now being given by the college nurse.

The women of Grinnell have responded generously with time, money and enthusiasm to Red Cross work, there being a Grinnell College auxiliary created last fall. They also furnished speakers for the April "drive" for funds.

The belief that an organization of a few leaders into a distinct group would promote high ideals, has led to the creation at Grinnell of the honor society for senior women, "Cap and Gown." The qualifications for membership were purposely placed high in order to combine the honor of Phi Beta Kappa with the tribute of the Kennedy prize for personal service. Each candidate must possess the personal assets of "integrity of character, helpful influence on fellow students, leadership, and service to the college." One-fifth of the senior women were eligible for election on the scholarship basis, but only four were regarded by the electors as meeting the personal requirements. These charter members were chosen from the class of 1918 by the women of the faculty and the women of the class. Elections, hereafter, will be made by the members of "Cap and Gown" from the Junior class at the close of each academic year.

Indiana University.—Under the direction of Dean Mason a campaign to finance campus relief activities, to which the students, on registration cards signed at the opening of the

second semester, pledged to give a definite amount of time each week, has just closed. The plan includes the obtaining of a monthly subscription from every faculty member, student, and employee of the university. The money so obtained will be used to buy materials for five lines of relief work already established: knitting and making surgical dressings for the Monroe County Red Cross (a yarn shop will be opened on the campus, and surgical dressings work has been done on the campus under the direction of the Home Economics Department for some time) making garments for French orphans and for needy children in Bloomington, a work which the Y.W.C.A. girls have been doing; the making of layettes for French babies and sewing for the American Committee for the Relief of French Wounded. The sum of \$500 a month for four months has been raised.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will deliver the 1918 commencement address at Indiana University.

The State University of Iowa.—Miss Mary Anderson, the Christian Association Secretary at the State University of Iowa, has left at the call of the National Y.W.C.A. to do work among the nurses in France.

Eleven graduate nurses from the School of Nurses connected with the Medical College, have entered war service.

University of Kansas.—The Kansas State Women's Land Army was recently organized here under the direction of Dr. Ida Hyde, representative of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at the university. Women students are enthusiastic about the farm movement and although their services will probably not be needed this summer on Kansas farms, they stand ready to serve next year. A woman from each county in the state was appointed to superintend the movement in her own vicinity this summer.

The University of Kansas has had a war convocation at least once a month during the past year, for which speakers of national importance have been provided. The entire University attends these lectures, men substituting such attendance for their regular hour of military service and the women being excused from their daily exercise. The proximity of Camp Funston makes it possible to obtain prominent army officers for some of the lectures.

University of Michigan.—The Betsey Barbour Dormitory, the gift of former Regent Levi L. Barbour, will not be built for at least two years because of the great increase in the cost of building materials and labor.

There are nine nurses from the university training school at present serving in the war. Three of these are with the Harper Hospital unit, three with the Shenly Base Hospital unit and the remaining three are in different locations.

The food course, recommended by Herbert C. Hoover, is receiving considerable attention at the University of Michigan. The course includes three divisions: war and food, nutrition and laboratory work.

The women of the university have already held their registration, though the registration for women in the city has been postponed until somewhat later. The number of university women registering was very large.

University of Missouri.—The University of Missouri has introduced a three-term plan, in order to better meet the demands of war times. The following calendar has been adopted for next year: Fall term, August 31, 1918, to December 21, 1918; Winter term, December 30, 1918, to April 23, 1919; Spring and Summer term, April 24, 1919, to August 15, 1919.

Each term has as many actual working days as the former semester. The instructors are expected to teach two terms each year and the vacation term will be arranged by the dean, the head of the department, and the individual instructor. By this arrangement the University will be in session except a week at Christmas and two weeks at the end of August; yet the individual professor will have a longer vacation than before.

During the past few weeks the University has heard Dr. H. H. Powers, who gave five lectures on "War and Democracy"; Dr. Hugh Black, who addressed the University assembly five times on "Ethical and Religious Problems Raised by the War"; and Miss Helen Fraser, who spoke on "Woman's Part in Winning the War."

Ohio State University.—The University is offering in September, 1918, a course in Nursing, the entrance requirements for which are the same as those for the course in Home Economics; that is graduation from a High School of the first-grade. It is a five-year course, accomplishing by co-operation with the Protestant Hospital Training School for Nurses, as much as would ordinarily take seven academic years. The actual hospital training will be given in the summer. The course as outlined meets the needs of the American Nurses' Association, of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the legal requirements of the State of Ohio. It offers to women preparation as supervising nurses, hospital superintendents, social-service nurses, industrial nurses and hospital dietitians. On satisfactory completion of the work the student will receive the degree of Bachelor in Science and a diploma in Nursing.

A hospital for aviators and others in military training is being erected on the university grounds and will be completed about May 15th. It will be conducted by army surgeons.

Ohio Wesleyan University.—A most successful educational and vocational conference was held at Ohio Wesleyan under

the direction of the Student Government Association from April 24th to 28th. Exhibits from the various organizations offering fields of service for college women were attractively arranged in the Girls' Rest Room, and were open to faculty and townspeople as well as students. The Vocational Conference took on the general tone of opportunities for women, resulting from the present conditions. The speakers included Miss Park and Miss Evans, of the City-Labor Bureau of Cleveland and Columbus; Miss Johnston, Secretary Women's Committee of the State Council of National Defense, Miss Ward of the National Y. W. C. A. Board and Mrs. Lena Leonard Fisher of Cleveland.

A beautiful regimental flag will be presented to the 147th Field Hospital Corps at Camp Sheridan as the gift of the Student Government and Young Women's Christian Associations of Ohio Wesleyan.

Reed College.—Reed College has once more been called upon to make a sacrifice for the benefit of the country. Miss Florence Read, Secretary to the President, has accepted an appointment in Washington, D. C., as secretary for the Council of National Defense. Miss Read left Portland on March 18th, intending to take up her new work about March 25th.

The course in reconstruction—the training of women to help disabled soldiers—being given by the college is now well started. Eighteen women are registered in the course and already many inquiries are being received in regard to the summer courses which are now being considered.

Syracuse University.—As a war measure, all spring vacations were omitted that the college year might close the last of May. This will alter the Women's Day program materially and abolish temporarily the customary Moving-Up Day. The college will re-open for the fall term on October 1st.

Several units numbering fifteen women, each with a chaperone have been organized for summer work on the farms of central New York.

The Penny-a-Day-for-Red-Cross system has been working through all the women's living centers since March.

Teachers' College, Columbia University.—Miss Annie W. Goodrich, assistant professor, department of nursing and health, has been appointed Chief Inspecting Nurse of the Army and has been granted an indefinite leave of absence from the department. Her headquarters are at the office of the Surgeon General and her duties call for the inspection of the nursing service of the army hospitals both in this country and abroad. The appointment of Assistant Inspecting Nurse has been given to Miss Elizabeth Burgess, a former student of the department of nursing and health. Miss Burgess is now the inspector of

nurses' training schools for the state of New York, but the education department at Albany has granted her leave of absence in order that she may render this patriotic service. A further contribution to national service has been made by the department in releasing Miss Florence Johnson, instructor in public health nursing, from her duties here to enable her to undertake the directorship of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross Nursing Service. As New York is the point of embarkation of hospital medical and nursing units, the Atlantic Division ranks next in responsibility and importance to Washington headquarters.

Trinity College, Washington, D. C.—Commandant Réquin of the French Military Mission lectured recently at the College and showed pictures of the front that had been sent to the War College by the French Government. Under the auspices of the Current Events Club Dr. McGuire gave an enlightening talk on the religious, social and economic development of South America and the various problems that it presents to us. Miss Jane Hoey, an alumna, lecturer on family rehabilitation in the School of Philanthropy of Fordham University, discussed certain phases of the widow's pension law with the students in sociology.

In the recent Washington "drive" for War Savings Stamps, Trinity students subscribed generously and exceeded their allotment by a wide margin. Four classes in home nursing have been formed and are doing excellent work under the tutelage of Miss Johnson.

In compliance with the request of the Government, a two-hour course in food conservation has been followed during this semester, and as demonstration and experiments in practical food chemistry fall within its range it has proved highly interesting as well as very helpful. In keeping with the spirit of the times the Class of 1918 has voted to dispense with much of the traditional ceremony of commencement week and only the services of Baccalaureate Sunday and the conferring of degrees will be retained. It was further decided to use the time ordinarily spent in glee club and dramatic rehearsals for a course in Red Cross surgical dressings.

Vassar College.—The Associate Alumnae at their annual meeting in January, 1918, voted to send a Vassar unit abroad under the American Red Cross and to support such a unit with the cooperation of the War Service Committee of the college (undergraduates and faculty). A committee of the Alumnae, of which Mrs. Edward Perry Townsend is chairman, is now working on funds and personnel and it is hoped that the unit will be ready to sail in June or July. The unit, according to the Red Cross direction, will consist of trained social workers, doctors, nurses, canteen workers and possibly farmers. The

number of workers has not yet been determined, nor the particular field in France, but the members will enlist for service under the Red Cross and will work as one or several units in rehabilitation service.

Wellesley College.—The intercollegiate debate in which five colleges, Barnard, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley, took part was a most interesting occasion at Wellesley, where Smith College, entering the debate for the first time, met Wellesley. The judges from the three colleges not represented in the debate awarded the decision to the negative, Smith College, though they stated that they had rarely heard a debate so evenly sustained on both sides.

The college has had the rare opportunity of listening to the Archbishop of York who spoke to a crowded chapel after making five other addresses in Boston that day. Everyone was impressed with the earnestness and spirituality of the Archbishop's feeling with regard to the war and although his talk was primarily on the work of the women of England the quality of the feeling in his address counted for more than the facts that he presented.

University of Wisconsin.—This year the annual women's vocational conference held at the university assumed even greater importance than it has in former years due to the desire of every university woman to be engaged in some useful work during the war. During the three days ten speakers told of the openings for women in industry, journalism, business, advertising, secretarial work, conservation work, civil service, pharmacy, and public health. After her talk each speaker held round-table discussions and individual conferences with those girls desiring more specific information. Every meeting was largely attended and there is a general feeling that the conference was particularly interesting and helpful this year.

College of Wooster.—In order to begin to live up to the standards of the A. C. A., on whose accredited list the College of Wooster has recently been placed, a vocational conference for women was planned and has been successfully carried out here. Vocational guidance other than the hit-or-miss kind has never been attempted here before. The conference lasted three days, girls being excused from classes in order to attend. Fourteen specialists in work open to women came from Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and New York to give talks and to hold individual conferences.

The girls found Miss Esther Smith from the Pittsburgh Vocational Bureau especially helpful. She was able to stay at the college during the entire conference; and when she left there was scarcely a college girl who had not talked with her and received inspiration and practical suggestions from her.

NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL IV

MAY 1918

No. 5

APPOINTMENT BUREAU WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

264 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

FLORENCE JACKSON, DIRECTOR

The Appointment Bureau must again record a new sorrow in the sudden death of Mrs. Margaret Post Stolz, formerly research fellow. The Bureau was expecting to welcome her back to renewed active service when her husband left for the front. Her death therefore is both a personal and an official loss.

Miss Constance Votey sailed early in April for service with the Massachusetts General Hospital Unit.

Additional calls for cooperation from war organizations continue to come. The director, as a member of the Land Service Committee of the Women's Land Army of America, has been appointed registrar for farm service for the graduate and undergraduate women of the New England colleges. Plans are being considered for closer cooperation with agencies placing volunteer social workers. The Bureau is cooperating with other agencies in Boston in arranging for an employment management conference to be held at the close of the course organized under the Ordnance Department and offered by the Boston University, Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In June the Bureau and the Social Service Advisory Committee will welcome for the second time a group of college juniors and seniors who come for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of the work of the social agencies in Boston.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

108 City Hall,
Cleveland, Ohio

LUCY M. PARK, PLACEMENT SECRETARY

The work of the new Bureau is progressing encouragingly in several directions. The canvass that is being made of business houses, social centers and the field of opportunity in general has brought definite results in the shape of calls for assistance. The records and experience of the State Bureau have been of great value and have relieved us of much preliminary work.

Conferences have been arranged for with several Ohio colleges and the first has already been held at Oberlin. The plan that has been adopted in connection with the Oberlin conferences promises to work well and to prove decidedly interesting to the students. The secretary of the Bureau conducts the meeting, which is devoted to one particular line of work, and gives a general outline of the necessary preparation and the opportunities for ultimate success. This is followed by an ad-



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Ferry Hall stands for a vital type of practical Christianity that gives a peculiar tone to the school, easily recognized by visitors and acknowledged by the hundreds of purposeful women scattered among its alumnae in practically all the important cities of the United States.

The beauty and extent of the campus lure the girls to an active outdoor life. A well-equipped gymnasium, with a large modern swimming pool, furnished opportunity for supervised exercise. The physical director and a trained nurse have constant oversight of the girls' physical condition. An artesian well guarantees the purity of the water.

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A word of inquiry will bring details. Address

THE PRINCIPAL, Box E, Lake Forest, Ill.

dress given by a representative of the particular profession or business under discussion. Our first conference at Oberlin was on opportunities for the trained nurse. Miss Roberts, of the Lake Division of the Red Cross, spoke particularly of the war work of the nurse in this country and at the front. The meeting was, of course, followed by individual conferences.

Like other cities, Cleveland finds its greatest difficulty in meeting the demand for stenographers. A very definite effort to cope with the situation is being made in the State City Labor Exchange, in connection with which this bureau is established. The cooperation of the majority of typewriter companies and business schools has been obtained in the plan to furnish statistics in regard to the actual demand for stenographers, and to ascertain how much duplication of work there is among the various agencies which are attempting to meet the needs of the city. It will be possible from this information, to know what can be done to facilitate the training of an additional supply of workers and it may be possible also, to reduce the amount of changing which is going on at present, by making an appeal to both employers and applicants to assist in working out the problem. It remains to be seen of what actual value the results of the plan will be, but the fact that other employment bureaus are willing to cooperate in such a study is a definite gain.

**BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR
TRAINED WOMEN**

**302 S. 13th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.**

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

Until the middle of June the manager will divide her time between the Bureau of Occupations and the National Red Cross, Department of Civilian Relief in securing trained workers for Home Service positions throughout the United States. Her headquarters for the Red Cross work will be at the office of the Bureau of Occupations, 302 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, where applications for Civilian Relief positions may be sent.

The time and resources of the managers have been taxed more than ever to give information and suggestions to candidates entering business or professional life or wishing to take training. At the request of the President of the Undergraduates' Association, the manager visited the University of Pennsylvania and talked with the undergraduates. Three similar afternoon visits for advisory interviews were made at Bryn Mawr College at the request of the dean.

Because of the numerous activities connected with the war, many of the trained social workers have been drawn from their regular occupations so that the demand for social workers for the regular charitable organizations has been almost as great as the demand for stenographers. The supply is equally small. We call this to the attention of the college woman, who has decided to take further training and ask her to consider the nine months' course in a school of philanthropy as well as the eight months course in a business college.

There have also been many demands for skilled dietitians of mature years and experience. For the household administrative positions in colleges, a college degree is frequently required in addition to the technical training in domestic science.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

201-2 Kansas City Life Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, MANAGER

This office has been busy trying to get some enthusiasm for training among the women who come to it—training along some particular line, no matter what, just so it is training. We must stem the tide or we shall wake up and find the business world glutted with untrained college women and untrained high school girls who have rushed in to take up the many opportunities open to women for which so few of them are equipped.

There is a dearth of good stenographers, good bookkeepers, good *anything* but there is an overwhelming supply of women who wish good pay.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

409 Chamber of Commerce
Building, Denver, Colo.

THEODOSIA E. RAINES, MANAGER

There being a lull in placement work during February and March, our office has seized the opportunity for stressing vocational guidance in the colleges and for lining up desirable applicants. We have made four visits to colleges. Miss Rattle, chairman of the A. C. A. Vocational Committee, and Miss Raines, the manager of this bureau gave talks to the girls of the State Agricultural College and of the State Teachers' College. Both of these meetings were followed by individual conferences, the number of which were a surprise to several of the faculty members. At Colorado College, the manager made an informal talk to the girls, after which both she and

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Vida Hunt, Francis B. L. Smith, } Principals

June Fete of the Senior Department



Miss Rattle were kept busy answering the questions of eager students. At least forty conferences were held. The University of Colorado has appointed a student committee through which our Bureau, once a week, communicates items of interest to the student body. The manager holds conferences here once a month. While on these trips, we have made definite connection between the colleges and the Colorado Food Conservation Board.

Among our most interesting calls are: a farm expert to teach gardening to 180 girls; office manager for a big insurance company; assistant registrar in a college; head resident of a settlement house; private secretary; organizers of Civilian Relief work in the Rocky Mountain Division of the Red Cross; girls to be given special training for assistant buyers in one of our best Denver stores. During the first week of March we made five permanent placements.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

209 Congress Building,
Detroit.

MRS. HELEN C. MUNROE, MANAGER

The annual meeting of the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations of Detroit was held on March 19th. The officers of last year were re-elected. The president's report covered the work of the year in general, including the increased amount of vocational guidance work and the installing of standard records and business system.

The manager's report showed that: (1) thirty distinct types of position had been filled; (2) that the college girl is increasingly welcome in business; (3) that the entrance of edu-

cated, trained women in numbers into the working world is raising salary standards.

There is an interesting movement afoot here to concentrate all legitimate placement work of women under one roof; by the next number we shall probably be able to give definite facts concerning this.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

1002 Stevens Building,
N. Wabash Ave., Chicago

HELEN M. BENNETT, MANAGER

The conference on Employment for the Woman of Forty-five was very well attended and drew forth some interesting discussion. Mr. Elmer Stevens of the C. A. Stevens Company was especially illuminating on the possibilities for these women in department stores, their special fitness for this type of work, their native limitations, and suggested night courses in salesmanship for the untrained woman of middle age who wishes to enter this field of occupation. Mr. Victor Gannon of the Employment Bureau of the Employers' Association gave sidelights on his work in placing men of forty-five, and Miss Breckinridge of the School of Civics set forth proposed short courses which would prepare these women for semi-social positions. The discussion seemed to stress the limitations of the mature woman in coping with the problem of employment, but it is interesting to note in this connection a very discriminating letter which came to this office from an employer concerning one of our young college graduates in which he says, "She greatly overestimates her earning capacity. She takes a superficial view of busi-

ness generally and has not the first conception of the sense of responsibility. She is laboring under an artificial philosophy which will interfere very much with her future unless she gets a more practical view of things. *Her greatest handicap is that she expects too much too soon.*"

We are having a great demand for legal stenographers, for draughtswomen, and have placed candidates with the War Savings Committee, Federal Trade Commission, American Fund for the French Wounded, American Red Cross, British Recruiting Mission, and the Federal War Trade Board. We have sent another laboratory worker to the city psychopathic laboratory and placed a young woman as efficiency expert with one of the large department stores.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU

510 Bessemer Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

When this item for News Notes goes to press it will be almost time for the Spring Conference of the National Committee of Collegiate Bureaus of Occupations. At this writing, we have just received the good news that Pittsburgh is to be hostess for the meeting to be held Saturday, May 25th. We are looking forward with keen anticipation to entertaining the other Bureaus, for the first time and hope that all the bureaus will have at least one representative present. With such a central location, we hope to have this the most truly representative gathering up to this time.

On the 18, 19 and 20 of March, Wooster College held for its women students a Vocational Conference, at which a wide variety of occupations for women were presented. Miss Smith spoke on "New Occupations for Women on Account of the War" and held conferences with innumer-

Journals Wanted

The October, 1916, and the Mar. May and October, 1917, numbers of the Journal are exhausted. Members having copies of those issues of which they are willing to dispose will confer a favor by communicating with the Executive Secretary, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.

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able students all three days of the conference. Miss Ruth E. Marshall, dean of women at Wooster, is to be congratulated on the success of the first conference held at the college and of the interest aroused among the citizens of the town, as well as among the students.

The Pittsburgh Committee was interested in the February News Notes from Chicago and Philadelphia, which showed that those bureaus were doing war service of the same kind, as has been undertaken by the Pittsburgh Bureau. By giving half time to the Department of Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense, Miss Smith has been working on the problem of mobilizing the woman power of Allegheny County to be on call when the need arises. In connection with the Liberty Loan drive this department will have a large mass meeting with new war pictures recently released by the government, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Washington as speaker. The meeting is especially desired for women in industry.

So far this month, the Pittsburgh Bureau has made over seventy-five placements almost all of them having salaries over seventy-five dollars a month. Quite a number of these positions has been with departments of the United States Government located in Pittsburgh.

WOMAN'S OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU

827 Andrus Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MARGARET HUTTON ABELS, MANAGER

"Woman Takes Job as Solicitor for Live Stock Firm. Not Even the Stock Yards are Immune," says a Twin City paper. This is one of our regstrants and she is "making good." We made eleven placements in February and fifteen in March. The permanent positions are gaining

over the temporary and we are receiving calls for some high salaried women. One of our registrants has gone into our famous knitting factory as manager of a large office department.

In February the manager visited Northfield and talked to the seniors of Carleton and Saint Olaf colleges on Vocations for Women, and in March she talked to the Hamline College girls at chapel and interviewed seventeen of them. Dean

Benton of Carleton, and Dean Young of Hamline, made these visits both pleasant and profitable.

Our office force has been increased by the addition of Miss Ness Stansberry as assistant on a scholarship basis. She is taking work at the University of Minnesota and rendering valuable service in the office.

Our registration is keeping up an average of seven a day and we are busier than ever in our war information department.

American Efficiency

The *Vaterland*, one of the German interned ships and the largest ship afloat, is now in the United States service renamed the *Leviathan*. Americans are able to operate this ship at a higher rate of speed than the Germans were able to do and this with 200 tons of coal less a day. The *Leviathan* has one American captain in place of five German captains of the *Vaterland*, and one American chief engineer instead of a chief engineer and five assistants that German efficiency required.



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The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae



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JUNE 1918

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MRS. GERTRUDE S. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary of the Association

Editor

Communications concerning all publication matters, editorial or business, subscriptions, and changes of address should be sent to Mrs. Martin at the office of the Association, 934 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. Remittances should be made payable to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

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Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

VOL. XI—No. 10

JUNE 1918

EDUCATION BY ASSOCIATION

ROBERT MORSEY

Many people think that unless a child studies a certain number of text books before he reaches a certain age, unless he associates with a crowd of other children from babyhood and does the regulation things in the way in which other children do them, he will grow up either ignorant or eccentric or both. The result of the universality of this belief is the education of children in masses, by wholesale methods and with a consequent loss of individuality and initiative. Many criticise the present system but few have conviction or courage enough to deviate from it. For the benefit of such, this story of the development of a normal, healthy, active boy is written. The fact that only a few months of study enabled him to take his place with those who had spent years in the graded schools should encourage others to give their boys freedom of mental action. The result would, I believe, be more thoughtful, more original, more intellectually alert and purposeful men.

This boy lived in his home in the country without teachers, except in German conversation and music. He seemed to those who knew him intelligent and wide awake. He had a good command of the English language and a fund of varied information picked up from books, nature and association with intelligent people. When he had passed his sixteenth birthday an idea took shape in the maternal brain that it was unfair to him to keep him longer at home. The idea would not down and it ended, finally, in his being sent to the principal of a private school of high reputation to inquire the conditions of entrance. He went himself and alone because of the family policy that if you are going to do a thing, you are the one to do it. Conscious of her son's ability, intelligence and wide general knowledge, the mother had no fear of the outcome and was therefore greatly surprised when he came home silent and evidently depressed, in answer to her questions only saying, "He asked me everything I didn't know and he wants to see you tomorrow."

The mother obeyed the summons with sinking heart. The father who had inspired, aided and abetted throughout these years of educational independence was three thousand or more

miles away. If a fatal mistake had been made, could they ever forgive themselves? Recalling the long ago times when she had been summoned before school or college professors because of great delinquency (for there had always been superabundant time in school and college to be irrepressibly energetic in unexpected ways) the mother entered the presence fearfully. The grave concern of the principal's face confirmed her doubts. "To bring up a boy in such ignorance," he said, "is a crime." And that boy knew more than his supposedly well educated mother! "I know he does! I know he does!" Like Galileo confronted with apparently irrefutable evidence, she kept mentally repeating her conviction, even while listening with her "external ear" to the report of eighteen words out of twenty mis-spelled and of the total failure in mathematics. Her heart struck mud-bottom and stuck there, with the master's concluding words, "It is pupils like this who turn the heads of their teachers prematurely gray." The estimate was evidently sincere and given with unmistakable effort at kindness. The mother, struggling hard to keep her composure, managed to say that much might be done in the summer and that she would like to have a course of study outlined on which there might be a re-examination in the fall. This was done and the boy set to work with a will to study systematically for the first time in his life, making such progress that the mother began to hold up her head again and to hope that her crime might prove to have had extenuating circumstances.

School opened in October. The boy, fortified by the fact that the experience was no longer a complete novelty, by the consciousness of having studied the text books carefully and by the possession of his first pair of long trousers, appeared to much better advantage than in the spring and was entered in the eighth grade, not a high rank, surely, for a boy of his age, but it must be remembered that it had required only three hours' study a day for three and a half months, instead of seven years, to put him there.

He soon caught the school spirit, made friends easily and entered into the new life with zest, took first group in all of his studies and particularly prided himself on getting 100 in every spelling test. The world's first estimate of him had had a decidedly stimulating effect.

Just before the Christmas holidays, the principal spoke to him very gravely and seriously.

"There is something the matter," he said, "when a boy with your record is in the Grammar grade. You will have to go into the High School," and at about this time in answer to the mother's question, "Are your teachers growing gray very fast?" the good man replied, "On the contrary, madame, such children as yours keep the teachers young."

At the close of this first year, the boy was told that he could be ready for college in a year and a half or two years,

and the mother began to feel that the sixteen years spent in learning and doing things provided for in no school or college were a real asset.

The results of the school experiment had, however, been good. The boy had been shown the necessity of learning the ordinary things as well as the unusual ones with which, heretofore, he had been largely occupied. He had formed happy associations and acquired a different viewpoint. He had proved his ability, physically and mentally, to rank with boys of his own age. Competition had girded him to run the race with his fellows rather than to pursue his own leisurely way, and probably at a time when such stimulus was most advantageous.

But the school in which this first year was spent, like many present-day schools, offered no opportunity for the study of Greek, and the heterodox parents of our boy consider that Greek culture is the foundation of modern civilization and that first hand knowledge of the literature and history of Greece is one of the corner-stones of a well-balanced education. It was therefore decided that he should take up Greek in one of the city universities. It might have been supposed that the father, who had been a member of a university faculty, would introduce his son and smooth away the difficulties in the way of this irregular proposition. Nothing was farther from the paternal thought. The boy was getting his own education and, without introduction, presented himself to the dean of the faculty, asking to be admitted to a beginner's class in Greek. The dean, learning that the applicant had finished only the first year of High School, declared the proposal impossible; but the boy, undiscouraged, pleaded his own cause so well that he obtained permission to enter the class if the head of the Greek department were willing. The learned professor listened dubiously to the boy's request and endeavored to chill his enthusiasm by recital of the large numbers of full-fledged freshmen who had failed in his department, but finally yielded to the extent of a reluctant permission to enter the class on trial. So began two years of study of Greek during which the boy saw his fellow-classmates drop out one by one until he remained alone at the end of the second year, having experienced the very advantageous conditions of studying his subject in a small class with an enthusiastic teacher. The contact of professors with pupils, which was the great excellence of the old-time college, is impossible in the large universities. Formerly the personality of the faculty gave the character to a school or college. Thomas Arnold made Rugby and Mark Hopkins, Williams, but it is beyond the power of any mortal man to personally influence the thousands of boys who gather in the popular universities of today. The boys give the character to our universities, and being themselves the products of education *en masse* there is no longer a distinctive personality to the modern overgrown university. The boy of whom I write,

however, had grown up in a way which enabled him to mingle as easily with men as with boys in the spirit of the four-year-old who asked, "Mother, may I go out to the woods with the other men?" Close contact with the personality of the Greek professor was probably quite as educational as the actual learning of the language; and interest in chemistry, aroused at this time because the university professor of chemistry happened to be a specialist in lines along which the boy had reading at home, opened out a new line of work and study.

Boys who, from earliest childhood, have been led along the straight and narrow path of learning by the never-failing teacher, are far too much absorbed in acquiring the particular brands of knowledge which have been stamped with the approval of the pedagogues as necessary, to be able to even think of branching off into any of the pleasant by-paths that lead to intellectual surprises.

By all odds the most important part of these later years of our boy has been the continued leisure and freedom to do as he liked and to follow his own individual tastes at a time when boys are usually submerged in the demands of school and athletics. The number and variety of subjects in which he has an active interest may be illuminating.

First, both in the amount of time spent and in general importance is the wood and metal work. From early childhood the boy had liked to make things with his hands. Tools were provided as he needed them, therefore not to *create* the taste but as a *result* of it. As years have gone on the work has been done with increased care, skill and artistic spirit until the products of his workshop have become real works of art. A room has been turned over to him and there he makes anything from a device for hanging brooms to a seven-foot telescope. Patience, ingenuity, skill and taste have been greatly developed and a desire to pass along the pleasure and profit gained, the true test of the value of knowledge, is shown by the boy's offer to teach a small neighbor. The two boys now work together three afternoons a week and are turning out useful things that would be a credit to an expert cabinet maker. They polish, carve and inlay with tireless enthusiasm. The telescope, made several years ago, is being provided with an equatorial mounting from an old bicycle, and along with the mechanical work has gone a newly aroused interest in the stars. Astronomical books occupy a prominent place on the boy's table and the sky is examined at all sorts of queer hours of day and night.

In consequence of this provision and taste for mechanical work, the boy's reading often tends to practical results and not merely to the accumulation of information. After reading of the ways in which savages make fire, he will be found in his workshop devising mechanisms for twirling one stick in another to produce fire by friction. An account of the means

of attracting birds to the house induced him to make boxes for the birds from artistic cedar trunks. The reading of a paper on the making and uses of cheese led to his appropriation of all the skimmed milk that could be spared for experimentation and has resulted in some very palatable and quite unusual cheeses. He is also conducting a series of rather unsavory investigations in the uses of potatoes, presenting his mother with some very good starch and using the by-products for the making of alcohol. The kitchen porch, decorated with a row of pails and kettles, in which the juices of the potato are fermenting, testifies to a more or less unappreciative world his interest in domestic science.

The problems of bringing the nebulae of Orion into the field of vision and of getting butter out of cream in the least possible time are alike fascinating to this unprejudiced mind. He can turn a flat piece of silver into a beautiful spoon or ladle and he can locate and remedy the trouble in a leaky pipe joint. He can turn a knife grinder into a honey separator or a grain winnower. He harnesses a lumber wagon to his Ford car and harvests the hay when the old horse inconsiderately dies in time of greatest need.

There is nothing he cannot turn his hand to and all these things he does because he wants to, not because he is told to do them, and in consequence everything is a joy to him and in everything he uses his head as well as his hands.

Having leisure and freedom of choice, our boy's reading has been varied and extensive. In connection with his mechanical work he has devoured books and magazines on technical and scientific subjects and in connection with his Greek, books on ancient civilizations have been routed out of home and public libraries. Emerson, Thoreau, William Penn, Shakespeare and Stevenson are among the volumes that have found their way from the family library to a permanent place on his own table; and that he has read them appreciatively and understandingly no one can doubt who hears his general conversation and is acquainted with his daily life.

Current literature has occupied much of his time. The great war has had a very deep and important influence upon his thoughts and feelings. He has followed its course closely and intelligently from the beginning. He is well informed about its causes, its leaders, the new weapons and engines of defense and offense, the food status, sanitary conditions, objects and methods of the warring nations, the progress of submarine and aerial warfare, etc. His knowledge is detailed and extensive, and his views of the moral aspects of the war are decided and clearly thought out. His sympathies have been strongly aroused and he has made many personal sacrifices in order to be able to help those who are suffering.

I make no claim that this boy is unusual. It is simply that being free to act, he finds everything interesting. He does

the things that many boys would enjoy doing if they had the chance. He does what he wants to do instead of what some one tells him to do, and therefore his heart is in his actions. He is a boyish, fun-loving boy. The children of the neighborhood idolize him, and he teaches them to play baseball and football; fights snow fights and mud fights with them; likes to play tennis and likes it best when he wins; likes to ride horseback and likes it better when the bridle is not quite safe; likes all sorts of games and likes them better when he can change the rules a little to give them variety, a tendency which, I believe, would be much more common were not boys from babyhood required to comply with the rules necessary for dealing with children in crowds. If he plays hide-and-go-seek he must have the victrola going to drown all noise, and ten to one he will use a record with a hole punched on one side, so that "Tipperary" sounds like a Cubist painting vocalized and "Kentucky Home" like the clamor of cats on a crowded coping. He is a born tease, and if there is a practical joke afloat he has supplied the motive power. Laughter is as essential to him as work and he finds life full of it.

The mother of three small boys asked the mother of this boy, "How did you keep your boy's mind occupied when he was little?" "Bless your heart," was the answer, "I never kept my boy's mind occupied." A boy is master of his own mind, or should be, else he will never be master of his fate. A boy's mind is naturally full of ideas and thoughts. Give him a stimulating environment and he will do the rest. People complain of the expense, but the expense of letting a boy educate himself in the way indicated is much less than that of any other way I know about. He very soon becomes a producer instead of a consumer only. It would be hard to calculate in dollars and cents the money which this boy's home-interest has saved to his parents. The home is his and he shares the responsibility for its comfort and happiness; he is a vital part of its mechanism, not a mere boarder interested only in getting his meals regularly.

Strange, is it not, that so many of the world's great men have been those who had no routine school education. My observation leads to the belief that this result is not so much due to difference in material as in the means of improving it. The men who have been able to carry nations through great crises, who have given the world new thoughts and who have effectively carried out new ideas are those who have not been cramped into the moulds of custom but who have expanded and developed along the lines of individual interest. Should we have had a Socrates if the husband of Xantippe had spent six to eight hours of every day in a crowded schoolroom where thought is drowned in an overwhelmingly salt sea of routine? Should we have had a Shakespeare if the young son of the glover had applied himself assiduously to the text-books which

constitute the mental sustenance of our contemporaries?

If the boy of whom I write had lived as other boys do, he would doubtless have stood well with his teachers and have grown up like a thousand and one other boys whom one meets in every public school. On the other hand, a thousand and one other boys, if allowed to grow up as he has done, would doubtless be today as busy and useful and independently happy as he is instead of being merely similar units of a great leisure class.

Upon the school falls the responsibility for the most regrettable divorce of the modern boy's existence from practical life. He lives with and for the crowd of other school boys who are his constant companions. The great world outside the school barely touches the sphere of their existence. Even the present awakening in response to the call for sympathy in the great world war touches them only in masses. They go in droves to fairs for the war sufferers, eating ice cream (for which their parents pay) with admirable self-denial, and by squads to camps because the crowd goes with them; but how few of them have actually thought out for themselves a course of helpful action which they will pursue as a matter of principle. How often are the world issues of importance quite secondary to the outcome of the football games!

"Back to the Farm" is a slogan well worth supporting, but "Back to the Home" is one even more deeply grounded on the needs of humanity. "There is no place like home" is a song not altogether antiquated, yet it cannot be denied that in the pursuit of equality, liberty and notoriety women have sometimes loosened their grip on things of far greater intrinsic value and the home in modern life is at times almost a vanishing quantity. The up-to-date, well-equipped school stands ready to assume all responsibility for the lives of our sons and daughters, but it still remains true that personality and individuality, man's high attributes, cannot be developed in crowds; and the question of the parent should not be, "How soon can I send my child to school, shifting my responsibility upon the teacher?" but "How long may I keep him at home, laying broad the foundations for future usefulness?"



AMONG THE BRANCHES

Bloomington Branch, Bloomington, Ind.—Our county, Monroe, has been thoroughly organized for war work. College men and women have been going out from Bloomington to small districts to give short speeches on every phase of the work. In order that we may not miss any opportunity for service we have named Mrs. Herbert Beck, 533 N. Washington Street as chairman to push any special work which the A. C. A. can best perform. A number of A. C. A. members have been doing active county work for months but they have not gone out under the branch name.

Dean Ruby E. C. Mason at our last branch meeting gave a report of the meeting of the A. C. A. Council and of the deans of State universities, held in Chicago, which Miss Mason had attended. She also gave an account of a meeting of Indiana University alumnae in Chicago held the same week. At the business session it was decided to hold a rummage and fruit sale to raise money to aid in paying the deficit in the Bloomington hospital maintenance fund. The hope is entertained that enough money may be raised to add something to the scholarship fund of the local branch.

Boston Branch, Boston, Mass.—The branch has had six regular meetings this year, each, as usual in charge of one of the standing committees. Five of them have had to do with the war, from the spiritual needs of our time, and the relation of poetry and the war, to such definite things as social service, nursing and food. At the last meeting, April 3, under the direction of the Euthenics Committee, Prof. Thomas N. Carver of the Economics Department, Harvard University, spoke on the conservation of food and of man-power, urging that money be spent for essentials, not for non-essentials, so that man-power might be massed on the war and its needs alone.

The members of the branch joined with members of the College Club in marching in the great Liberty Loan parade in Boston on April 6, when President Pendleton of Wellesley College, a councillor of the Branch, was marshal of the college women's section.

There has been opened in the store of the C. F. Hovey Company, Boston, the fifth Liberty Bread Shop, conducted by the Boston branch. College girls have been in attendance, serving luncheon and selling recipes and bread. During the luncheon hour there have been informal talks on food conservation by various food experts. The committee of the branch which has the shop in charge consists of Mrs. W. M. Wheeler, Wellesley; Mrs. W. L. Jackson, Boston University; Mrs. Talbot Aldrich, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Frank Sawyer, Radcliffe; Mrs. William S. Booth, Vassar; Mrs. L. J. Lincoln, Mt. Holyoke; Mrs. S. G. Wren, Tufts; and Miss Frances C. Goodwin, Smith.

California Branch, San Francisco, Calif.—Dr. Kate Brousseau of Mills College, who has been in France for the past year working among soldiers suffering from shell shock, has been remembered by the California alumnae in the forwarding of a fifty-dollar check for use in her emergency work.

The Stanford Women's Unit, in process of formation in April for civilian relief work in devastated portions of France, was put on the list of the branch's beneficiaries.

At the annual California conference of social agencies, held this year in Santa Barbara, the Collegiate Alumnae was well represented. On Saturday, April 20th, representatives from all of the branches in California (except the Fresno branch) met in special conference, with Miss Ethel Moore, sectional vice president, presiding. The college women who were speakers at the Saturday conference included Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, and Miss Katherine Jewell Everts of Berkeley. The business session was devoted to a discussion of the resolutions adopted the preceding week by the National A. C. A. Council in Chicago.

Luncheon at the Santa Barbara Normal School was made the occasion for most stirring talks by Miss Edith Valet, president of the New York City branch, A. C. A., and Dean Jordan of the University of Michigan. The former outlined the splendid work done in New York in patriotic education and public speaking lines, and the latter of Michigan's work to link up college women, all over the State, with the agencies for war work.

Denver Branch, Denver, Colo.—The most important work we are to do this spring is to conduct the Vocational Guidance conference in conjunction with the Y. W. C. A. The conference is to be an all-day session held on May 4th for the senior girls of the seven high schools of the city, and the general subject of discussion will be: "After High School What?" Following the program will be an opportunity for personal conferences with the girls.

Since the Bureau of Occupations has been re-organized into a separate Association along the lines of the New York bureau, we are watching the experiment with great interest. We especially wish to see how many organizations of women other than strictly college women will be interested in giving their support. Though the bureau is now separated from our branch, we shall always furnish a strong backing for it and will probably through our memberships largely control its destinies.

The branch has just finished its drive for the Third Liberty Bond subscriptions. The sum of \$13,000 was taken out in bonds by our members through the A. C. A. This represents only a third of our members, as the majority had subscribed through other organizations before the committee reached them. Our branch itself took a \$100 Liberty Bond,

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth branch started its work for this year with the idea of doing two things: first, to assist at further war work in all possible ways; second, to maintain all educational standards. It has done both things. It has given up its monthly teas and monthly luncheons, and the meetings were not the less well attended. Most of our members are Red Cross workers; some are Liberty Loan campaigners; some War Saving Stamps workers; some are at the head of relief work here and some are in France.

Early in September, Mrs. J. A. Sinclair, one of our members, gave a series of lectures on Modern Poetry and sold autographed books of poetry under the auspices of the A. C. A. This course netted \$250, which was sent to the American Field Service in France, then in operation. Major Ian Hay Beith was the only outside lecturer engaged this year. His lecture was made a popular event, and although only fifty cents admission was charged, \$650 was cleared and the audience of 2,500 people well pleased. Three hundred dollars of this money was placed in the Scholarship Fund, \$100 in War Saving Stamps, \$100 in a Liberty Bond and the balance in an emergency war fund.

Elmira Branch, Elmira, N. Y.—Miss Helen Whitehead, a member of the branch and the secretary of the Elmira Federation of Social Service, has conducted a Saturday morning class in social welfare work at Elmira College during April and May, with the purpose of aiding those social workers in the city who wished to gain a working knowledge of such methods as would benefit the families of soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Gertrude Martin, executive secretary of the A. C. A., was a most welcome guest of this branch at the April meeting, when she spoke to the club members upon the necessity of their active co-operation with the government in organizing rural community councils, in assisting the Children's Welfare Bureau in the children's year work and in helping the Food Administration. Mrs. Merle D. Thompson, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee of the Elmira branch, has reported a large sale of bonds, through the activities of the club members.

El Paso Branch, El Paso, Texas.—In the El Paso branch, numbering something over eighty members, the programs and the general activities of the year have dealt entirely with war conditions. Military campaigns, national characteristics of the Allies and war poetry have formed the basis of the programs, while work for the Fatherless Children of France has given occupation to a large and very capable committee. It was the object of this committee to raise all the funds necessary for the "adoption" of the children, but outside interest became a large factor in our plans and we were glad to co-operate with a friendly public. From our own efforts enough was raised to

support 12 children, but our generous townspeople have greatly augmented that number and our total is now 78 orphans.

A War Savings Stamp campaign among club members resulted in pledges amounting to over three thousand dollars. In the Thrift Stamp drive we "did our bit" and as a club we have a hundred dollar certificate to our credit, and we expect to buy a Liberty Bond of the third issue. Before we close our formal meetings for the year we expect to entertain the soldiers in their new club-house to which we have donated two dozen chairs.

We expect to carry on the same kind of work next year, backed by our year of experience and a more effective scheme of co-ordination.

Eugene Branch, Eugene, Oregon.—At the March meeting Dr. B. W. DeBusk of the University of Oregon spoke to the branch on Child Welfare in Oregon, and dwelt especially on impending legislation, both good and bad, along that line.

The April meeting issued invitations to all faculty and A. C. A. babies under five years to accompany their mothers and it was a most absorbing meeting, though not cast along lines quite as intellectual as some others.

In March the branch brought John Masefield, the poet and war lecturer. The expenses of the lecture amounted to about \$200 so we felt we had done well to clear between \$40 and \$50, which was turned over to the Red Cross.

Laramie Branch, Laramie, Wyoming.—The work of the Laramie chapter for this year has been largely in connection with the Red Cross. Our regular monthly meetings have been held at the Red Cross rooms, where we have worked on bandages. Such other work as we attempted was carried on for the most part by means of committees which reported at these meetings. Our most important activity during the year was a sanitary survey of the town, which we undertook in connection with the other women's clubs. In this we had the help of Miss Ammerman, a field nurse sent out by the Delineator. Although Miss Ammerman could not undertake the whole survey here, she was with us for several days and gave us the benefit of her advice.

Our association has also tried to do something in the way of vocational advice for the girls of the university. Two or three of the faculty women have given addresses in the university assembly, and Dr. June Downey, professor of philosophy and a member of our chapter, has done some work with psychological tests, to determine fitness for various types of vocations.

Los Angeles Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.—A few of the members of the Women's University Club have just returned

from Santa Barbara, where they have been enjoying a brief conference of A. C. A. branches of California called by Miss Ethel Moore, our sectional vice-president. The occasion was particularly interesting, coming as it did at the end of the convention of Social Agencies.

Reports from each branch were given. The time and energy of all is being spent, naturally, largely for war work. It proved very inspirational to hear what others are doing. Miss Moore herself had some very suggestive problems for us to consider, chief among which were the great need for college women in the nursing profession and the selection of centers in our counties as meeting places for college women throughout the county, enlisting such college women as possibly associate members of some nearby branch. Miss Moore feels keenly that all college women should be co-operating more extensively in the work we are doing.

The morning session was followed by a luncheon at the State Normal School at which our president, Mrs. Donnell, presided. Among the luncheon speakers were: Mrs. Myra D. Jordan, dean of women at Michigan University; Miss Edith Valet, who has charge of the Girl Scouts of New York, and Miss Irene Myers, dean of women at Occidental College.

Our own work goes on splendidly, but after such inspiration as our delegates have brought back to us we shall undertake things with greater energy and renewed enthusiasm.

Madison Branch, Madison, Wis.—The last meeting of the branch was given over to an entertainment by university students under the leadership of one of our members. Each A. C. A. member was responsible for a dollar's worth of tickets, selling as many more as possible. The money thus realized is to help swell the funds for the A. C. A. scholarship at the University of Wisconsin and for the A. C. A. speakers' bureau.

The A. C. A. speakers have been doing excellent work in the city and in Dane County. There are about twenty people giving talks and entertainments. The line of work varies according to the needs of the community. Some of our members speak on child welfare work, other on Americanization, and others on Women in Industry. Still others have been giving readings and musical entertainments. About twenty-five automobiles have been placed at the disposal of this department of our work.

Minneapolis Branch.—The Minneapolis and St. Paul college clubs recently entertained as their guest the national A. C. A. president, Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews. The occasion was a joint meeting held at the Town and Country Club, which is midway between the two cities. It was in fact a meeting of the college women of the State. Mrs. L. W. Kline of Duluth, the new sectional vice-president, was present, as well as mem-

bers of the Duluth and Northfield branches. Mrs. Mathews made an inspiring appeal to us as college women to use with humility and a spirit of service whatever talent or ability we might possess. "There must be no more aloofness of college people," she said. "The men in the camps are coming to understand each other. We women must show that we are worthy of a democracy—worthy of the ideals our men are fighting for. It is only by the united loyal efforts of all women that we can hope to change conditions existing here which sadly need changing. We must teach our foreign women the English language so that they may understand our traditions and ideals and we must be glad to learn the lessons they can teach us, and they are many.

Our scholarship fund and fifty dollars extra was raised by a course of lectures given by Dr. Leroy Arnold of Minneapolis. A new committee on education has been appointed to investigate the parochial and private schools in the community to insist that English be the medium of instruction.

Sheridan Branch, Sheridan, Wyoming.—As the Sheridan city schools closed almost a month earlier this year to release the boys and girls for garden work, our May meeting is to be in the form of a picnic at the home of a member residing in the coal camps. The word picnic may seem a bit incongruous just now but we are entering upon this in a true spirit of loyalty, believing that an occasional day in the open is needful.

We had a most interesting April meeting. Mrs. Ethel V. O'Neill, a branch member, who with her family was residing in Berlin at the outbreak of the war, told us at length about conditions there at that time. Her close association with the embassy, the consulate, and her acquaintance in social circles of the German capital lent color and interest to her talk, which was received with the highest appreciation.

Southern California Branch, Riverside, Redlands and San Bernardino.—The San Bernardino members entertained the branch at its April meeting with a "Hoover luncheon." Mrs. Stearns, vice-president of the Federation of College Clubs, Los Angeles, spoke on Americanization. The honor guest of the day was Miss Hope McDonald, president of the Minneapolis branch of the A. C. A. It was an inspiration to hear of the interesting work of her branch, especially along the lines of social service.

At the annual meeting in May, a basket picnic will be substituted for the usual luncheon at the Glenwood Mission Inn. The money thus saved will be given to the National Red Cross.

We are proud of the accomplishment of two of our members, Miss Edith A. Hill and Miss Mary Joy Lombard, who

have undertaken an interesting edition of Spanish American literature suitable for school texts. Notice of their first book appears elsewhere in this magazine.

Southern New York Branch, Binghamton.—The Southern New York Branch has begun work in the campaign for patriotic education in earnest. At this writing we have placed a number of speakers and have issued vouchers, credentials cards and articles of allegiance, to which every speaker must sign her name. We include some who are not college women but whom we know to be good speakers. We meet in a class every week under the instruction of Mrs. Frances Gordon Sears, a very delightful lecturer on history and current topics. When we are a little better prepared we shall invite ourselves to speak at the granges and in shops at the noon-hour if they want us. We have undertaken to furnish three-minute speakers on the war and its aims for women's organizations with much the same idea as the four-minute speakers among the men. We stand ready to furnish such speakers for any meeting. A letter to this effect has been sent out to various women's organizations.

St. Paul Branch, St. Paul, Minn.—At the April meeting, held at the University Club in St. Paul, Prof. W. H. Schofield of Harvard talked of his personal impressions of the Kaiser during his residence in Berlin as an exchange professor, and Mrs. Burton-Smith of England spoke very eloquently on what the English women have done and are now doing to help win the war.

The College Club, through the anonymous gift of one of its members, has been able to have an occupational bureau in the city, to be open one day a week. Mrs. Margaret Abels, manager of the Women's Occupational Bureau of the Northwest with headquarters in Minneapolis, will be in charge, and will be assisted by Miss Cleora Wheeler of St. Paul, who later on will be put in charge of the St. Paul office.

A most successful and readable column has been put in the local theatre programs by the branch. It is called the Conservation Column, as it is made up of war recipes chiefly, but it also has anecdotes and jokes contributed by members of the club, which are changed weekly.

The club continues its Wednesday meetings for making surgical dressings; has given a contribution to the Refugee Garment branch of the Red Cross, and has started a Thrift Club.

Toledo Branch, Toledo, Ohio.—The work upon which the Toledo branch has concentrated its chief effort is that of providing scholarships to help a few girls through their first two years of college life, and with remarkable generosity Oberlin College has matched this endeavor of the branch with an

equivalent gift of free tuition for each of the four girls we send to that institution. For several years we have maintained these four scholarships of one hundred dollars each. They are gifts to the girls upon whom they are bestowed; no obligation other than earnest effort to be worthy of them is required. Last year, however, we founded a new scholarship to be known as the Fay C. Schneider Memorial Scholarship as a tribute to one of the honored members of the Toledo branch. This new one is in the form of a loan, and its recipient is in attendance at Ohio State University.

Topeka Branch, Topeka, Kans.—At a recent meeting the branch voted \$50 toward a scholarship for a French girl in Washburn College.

War relief work has taken the place of other activities in the branch this winter, and little else has been accomplished. Plans are being discussed for a joint meeting of the State branches when, it is hoped, some concerted action may be taken along some subject of State-wide importance, such as dormitories for women in the State institutions.

Summer Courses at Holyoke and Smith

A "Training Course for Health Officers in Munition Industries" is to be given at Mount Holyoke College from June 26 to August 21. This course will include regular courses in hygiene (industrial) and labor problems, supplemented by lectures by noted men on special topics.

On July 8th a training course in psychiatric social work will open at Smith College. Its object is to train women to assist physicians in the rehabilitation of the so-called shell shock cases. Six months of practical training will follow eight weeks of instruction in theory. Bachelor's degree or its equivalent necessary for entrance. For details consult the director, Miss Mary C. Jarrett, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass.

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Boston University.—Eight hundred students, two-thirds of whom are women, have enrolled in the free Emergency War Courses offered by the College of Business Administration.

The university has received a bequest of \$25,000 by the will of Miss Cornelia Anne French of Boston. By the terms of the will, the legacy is to be applied to the endowment fund of the School of Medicine.

The summer session of the university will open on Monday, July 8, and will continue six weeks, closing on Saturday, August 17.

The Women Graduates' Club gave recently a series of three entertainments, the proceeds of which were divided equally between "L'Oeuvre des Petits Blessés," which is maintained by the Cercle Français of the university in Paris, for the benefit of wounded French soldiers, and the fund which the club is raising for a woman worker in American canteen service in France. Miss Mary K. Taylor, A.B. '10, has passed the necessary preliminaries, and is prepared to serve as the club's representative in France.

Brown University.—Over one hundred high school girls were entertained at the Women's College in April by the Rhode Island branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The members of the educational committee, of which Miss E. Helena Gregory is chairman, acted as hostesses.

A great incentive to the work of the college war emergency committee has been given by the co-operation of the war service committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women. The glee club has greatly increased the funds for Red Cross work by giving to it the proceeds of "The Black Diamond," a farce with music. The book and lyrics for the production were written by Miss Grace M. Sherwood, 1906, and the music was written by Miss Sadie Presel, a young Providence pianist.

A special graduate fellowship has been awarded to Miss Marion Edna Knowles of Campello, Mass., a member of the senior class. Miss Knowles will use the fellowship for a year of graduate work in the department of botany at Brown University. The fellowship is the gift of Miss Anita S. Ward of Boston, who is deeply interested in forestry.

Bryn Mawr College.—In order to meet the increase in running expenses, Bryn Mawr College was obliged last year to impose an "emergency charge" of \$50 upon its students. This charge was paid by all students except undergraduates who held scholarships given for financial need, and graduates who took less than eight hours of work or who held a fellowship or scholarship. Since the income secured proved insufficient to

meet the war increases in wages and the price of coal, food, and materials for routine repairs, the directors have decided to raise the charge to \$100 for next year. Special efforts will be made to help students who cannot be exempted but who are unable to pay the assessment.

Three conferences have been held during the past month. The Christian Association conference, March 21st to March 23rd was led by Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross, who took as the main topic the relation of Christianity to the World War. On April 18th and 19th Miss Helen Fraser met the members of the departments of the War Council and other interested people to talk over various lines of war work—Liberty Loans, Food Production and Conservation, Public Speaking and war openings for women in paid and volunteer work. The third conference took the form of a vocational rally of alumnae on April 13th, arranged by the appointment bureau of the college and the registration department of the War Council. Round Table conferences were conducted on psychology, law, medicine, teaching, social work, journalism, and business. Miss Julia Lathrop introduced the conference by an address on the evening of April 12th on government work for women.

"The Admirable Crichton," which was presented by a college cast on April 19th and 20th, proved a great success in acting and stage setting. The proceeds go to the fund being raised to support the Bryn Mawr Service Corps, towards which the students, faculty, staff and alumnae are working with all their energies this year. This fund also benefited by the glee club performance of the "Chimes of Normandy."

Carleton College.—Professor William H. Schofield, Carleton's Harvard Exchange lecturer, spent three weeks here in April. Few speakers have had so great an influence over all the students, faculty and townspeople as did Dr. Schofield during his short stay in Northfield. Besides his regular talks at Carleton on Comparative Literature, and one at St. Olaf College on "The Scandinavian Situation in This War," he was the principal speaker at city loyalty meeting, where he told of his personal impressions of the German Kaiser.

For the first time at Carleton the home oratorical contest will be open this year to the women of the freshman, junior and senior classes. The winner in this contest represents Carleton in the intercollegiate contest next spring.

As a war measure the class of 1919 has elected women to fill all the class offices for the senior year.

The May Fête was given as usual this year. The play selected was "The Prince of Spring," written by Natalie Habein, '20.

University of Chicago.—More than five hundred courses will be offered during the coming summer quarter at the University of Chicago, which opens June 17 and closes August 30.

The first term begins on June 17 and the second term on July 25. Students may enter for either term or for both, and the courses for this quarter are the same in character, method, and credit value as in other quarters of the year.

The coming Summer quarter will afford an unusual opportunity for men and women who desire to complete any general training already begun and secure special intensive training in lines immediately related to war needs, such as military science, food conservation, first aid, spoken French, etc.

While within the university curriculum changes are made and special war courses supplied, the alumni organizations have been questioning each of their old activities and considering possible new ones, adjusting to the condition of war. The second alumni reunion during this war is held at the university in connection with the June, 1918, convocation. Saturday, June 8th, is Alumni Day. The exercises are simple but complete. One feature of them will be the fifty-year reunion of the class of 1868 of the old Chicago University. That class roll was originally only nineteen, but ten or perhaps twelve of its men and women are expected for this reunion. On the other hand, the Alumni Council has been sending the University of Chicago Magazine without charge to all University of Chicago men and women in "service," and collecting a special fund to make this possible. The College Alumni Association is having a large service flag whereon is registered each University of Chicago man and woman in service.

Colorado College.—The committee of the A. C. A. on vocational guidance under the chairmanship of Miss Adelaide Denis has been particularly active and successful this year in reaching the students of the college through personal conferences and through valuable addresses by women prominent in different professions and occupations. One of the most interesting meetings was held this month when Miss Adda Eldridge, representative of the American League of Nursing Education, presented the importance of the nursing profession for college women. The work of this committee culminated on Saturday, April 30, in a remarkably interesting vocational guidance conference. Over 325 registered during the day, which in itself indicated the interest which has been aroused in the subject of vocational guidance.

Miss Redifer, government expert on food conservation, is giving a course to two classes of Colorado College students with an enrollment of 50.

A group of women students has enlisted for fruit picking on the Western slope this summer. They will live in camp and will be employed on nearby ranches from June 10 until September 1. A number of students who live in Colorado Springs have undertaken to farm a portion of the college campus this summer.

On April 15 a Speakers' Bureau was organized in Colorado College under the Woman's Council of Defense.

University of Colorado.—As in all the colleges and universities the men and women of the University of Colorado find their first interests in the war and in its activities. These activities are carried on through one central organization, the Patriotic League of the university. It is made up both of students and faculty, the president being Professor Hadley of the Law School, ex-governor of Missouri. There are six committees through which much effective work has already been done: conservation, publicity, Red Cross, finance, literature and military affairs.

Under the direction of the Conservation Committee, of which Dr. Ramaley of the Biology Department is chairman, the policies prescribed by the Federal Food Commission have been carried out. Lectures and laboratory work on food have been conducted by Miss Blakey, Director of our Home Economics Department, and by others. Menus have been planned for house managers; lectures on the conservation of coal have been given; the regular social calendar has been cut in half; and yet there is much more to be done. We have only begun to touch the edge of this subject.

Elmira College.—Recent lecturers at the college have been Prof. Astie of the University of Bordeaux, exchange professor at Harvard University. Prof. A. H. Allen of the Department of Economic Ornithology at Cornell University; Mr. Morris Gnesin, a young Russian revolutionist from Odessa, who is at present at Syracuse University as a student, and Mr. Pettitt, the assistant director of the New York School of Philanthropy.

The registration of new students for next year stands where it was July first last year. An unusually large percentage of the present student body has registered for next year also.

Many students have completed First Aid courses under direction of Dr. Arthur Booth and have received certificates of proficiency, and many have completed the course qualifying them to act as instructors in the making of Red Cross surgical dressings. In addition to this, several thousand dressings have been made and several hundred knitted garments completed since the last report.

The college expects to receive two of the French women students to be brought over by the American Association of Colleges and Universities for education in American colleges.

Goucher College.—The most outstanding event of April was the Liberty Loan Drive, which netted in one afternoon's subscriptions a total of \$18,550, subsequently raised to \$21,050 from students and faculty. A stirring rally was held, at which

student salesmen sold bonds from the floor after speeches from President Guth, the student chairman of the drive, and one of the Baltimore minute men. Patriotic songs were sung while the returns were counted, and the excitement reached a high pitch when the total was finally announced.

The summer work committee organized a registration of students for various forms of work. Pledge cards were handed in by 365 girls, indicating their intention to enter some occupation involving patriotic service. The recruits for the Land Army number 153, part of whom will be detailed to farms in Maryland, while others will join units in the States where they reside. Enthusiasm for this branch of war service was greatly increased by the addresses of Miss Marjorie True Gregg of Radcliffe, and Miss Helen Stevens of Barnard, who worked with the Bedford unit last summer.

The college has been profoundly stirred by three addresses on the work of women of the allied nations. Mlle. Clément told of the work of the women of France; Miss Helen Fraser followed with her inspiring description of what England women are doing to release men for the front; and Mrs. Vernon Kellogg described conditions in Belgium since the German occupation and the heroic work of the Belgian women within the "ring of steel." Her address was made the day before the junior-senior banquet, the big social event of senior year, and the students were so impressed by Mrs. Kellogg's description of the fate of the under-nourished children of Belgium, unless they could be taken out for treatment for incipient tuberculosis, that both classes agreed to forego the material part of the banquet, excepting the last course. The speeches were made as usual, and a telegram from Mrs. Kellogg was read accepting the gift of \$250 saved from the supper, to be sent by her for the help of the Belgian children.

More than 346 students have applied for admission next year, twice as many as the present halls of residence can accommodate, as there are only fifty vacancies indicated.

The college has been successful in calling to the directorship of the Home Economics Department Prof. Ruth Wheeler of the University of Illinois. Dr. Wheeler received her A.B. degree from Vassar in 1909 and her Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1913. For the past five years she has been research worker in dietetics and food at the University of Illinois. She has prepared some valuable pamphlets on the conservation of food for the Government.

Dr. Agnes L. Rogers has been appointed head of the Department of Education. Dr. Rogers is now on the staff of Teachers' College, Columbia University. She took her M.A. degree at St. Andrews University, Scotland, and her Ph.D. degree at Columbia University in 1917.

The latest activity of the War Council is the training of four-minute women. Some thirty girls chosen by the Patriotic

Education Committee have prepared brief speeches which they deliver at various times and places. They have begun by giving two talks a week at each of the dining halls and at the city girls' lunch room.

Arrangements have been made for a college women's rally to be held at the auditorium of Goucher College on May 18th. Every college woman in the State of Maryland whose name and address can be found is to be invited to participate. Addresses will be made by the War Council of the A. C. A.: President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, executive secretary of the A. C. A., and Mrs. Raymond Morgan of the Washington branch. The purpose of the rally is to set forth very definitely the obligations and responsibilities of the college women in connection with war service.

Iowa State College.—Miss Ruth O'Brien, assistant professor of chemistry, is doing some interesting work on food substitutes. A great many flour substitute breads have been made, using oats, barley, rice, etc. Popped pop corn and dried peas have also been used, the popped corn being especially successful.

Some valuable work on sugar substitutes in jelly making is also being done. In the course of some work on the composition of cranberry juice and the effect of its constituents on jelly making, Miss O'Brien happened to try out a jelly with pure glucose. The result was so successful that she experimented with corn syrup, honey, sorghum and molasses. The last two gave too strong a taste, but the first two were very successful with both cranberries and apples.

Jackson College.—At one of the last chapel hour talks closing the course of sixteen lectures on topics relating to the war, Lieut. André Morize gave a spirited and optimistic talk on the war situation. Lieut. Morize showed many remarkable pictures taken during his term of service at the French front. Among other noteworthy talks in the series, one of the best was a talk on Raemaeker's cartoons by Professor Albert H. Gilmer of the English Department. Under the National Bureau of Historical Service Professor Gilmer is giving this talk together with other lectures several times a week before clubs and business organizations and audiences of army and navy men stationed at camps near Boston.

Besides meeting three times a week to knit and make comfort kits, the members of the Tufts College branch of the Red Cross are now devoting an additional afternoon and evening to making surgical dressings. Mrs. Leo R. Lewis and Mrs. Dorothy Chamberlain, who has had superintendence of similar work among the Jackson students, are in charge.

On May 8 were held the initiation and public exercises of

Delta Chapter of Massachusetts of Phi Beta Kappa. Two Jackson students were initiated from the class of 1918, together with five men from the Tufts graduating class and two members of the class of 1917. Amy Lowell was the poet and Morefield Story the orator at the public exercises which followed the initiation.

University of Michigan.—The senior girls are being trained this year for Americanization work, and word will be sent back to their counties or cities that they are coming home prepared to help in this work.

The dean of the university is trying to get Michigan organized as a State for salvage. She took the card catalogue of all the women who had ever attended the university, whether they had graduated or not, and had it arranged by localities; she then took a map, and selecting several of these localities at a time sent the names found in them to the county chairmen of the Council of Defense, marking the names of persons whom she knew could speak well.

Sixteen years ago when Dean Jordan first took up her work at the university there was but \$40 per year available for loan funds for needy girls. This came and has since been coming from the Saginaw Valley Alumnae Association. In 1908 the Michigan women of the State Federation of Clubs raised a fund of five thousand dollars, the interest and everything that might be given above the principal of this sum to be loaned to girl students at the university. The fund was named the Lucinda Stone Fund after Mrs. Stone of Kalamazoo College, a Mount Holyoke woman who prepared the first woman to enter Michigan. The Ann Arbor branch of the A. C. A. has raised and administered a fund that amounts to nearly a thousand dollars, and funds have been established by the Michigan alumnae in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and in Battle Creek, Detroit and Saginaw. These alumnae are sending definite sums ranging from fifty to a hundred dollars. Also the Michigan women in Chicago have nearly completed a fund of five thousand dollars, which makes in all nearly \$30,000 for the use of women undergraduates. In addition to this a gift of one hundred thousand dollars (the largest single gift of the kind to any university) was made this year by former Regent Levi L. Barbour in the form of a loan fund for Oriental women in the university, especially Chinese, Japanese and Indian. It was not stipulated what the Oriental women should study; they were simply asked to go back to their own countries to help the cause of women.

In practically all these funds the money is loaned through or by a committee and without interest until after the date of maturity. Thus far no money has been lost by failure to pay, and in most cases no interest has had to be paid as the notes have been taken up on or before the date of maturity. The money is invested by the university treasurer.

Milwaukee-Downer College. director of the Art Department, is ton, where she is co-operating with tional Education in plans for the soldiers and sailors. A Government researches of Miss Upham in this

The Franco-American Club re *Filleuls*, the plot and dialogue of Professor Sérafon from the war novel proceeds were applied to the function of France.

The visit of the French Commission occasion of great interest. Captain of economics at the University of spoke, and Sergeant Dobel sang to

With the receipts from the annual adopted a French orphan.

University of Missouri.—No work done under the direction culture and the Home Economics toward food production and the poster work is most far-reaching of the first undertakings of the university was to design sets of posters for school children about food conservation. "Another Army for Uncle Sam's Day," showed a long line of children with proper food—milk, oatmeal, the children the idea of their own. This poster was used for teaching and meatless days, the days of showing the table and the flag table and the flag of the slacker in remained for one who had given up series of three posters showed successful American children saving food; the same to send by a waiting ship over foreign children, thin and ill, waiting effective did these poster-talks posters were asked for in various suggestions to local artists.

In the hope of stimulating a had skill to use it in carrying the assembled a collection of posters displayed in a series of towns. No government posters are, it is evident there is ample room for the original unusual interest for the community

On the day of the recent Lib

bia, Mo., several art students painted conservation and thrift posters on bill-boards which were set in prominent places along the streets.

The most recent work of the patriotic artists is a collection of illustrated rhymes, called "Mother Goose in War-time." These will be distributed by the Woman's Committee, Missouri Council of National Defense, as bound booklets and as hand-tinted posters.

Mount Holyoke College.—Plans for the college farm are being completed. Probably about twenty-five acres will be cultivated, the work in the spring being done by students in the late afternoons. The summer work will be done by three separate squads of twenty-four girls each, each squad spending a month of the summer at the college; the work is to be done on the basis of six hours a day in the field, and the students will be paid at the regular rate of the Women's Land Army, and will pay their board to the college. Mountain View, one of the residence halls, will be used as the dormitory for those working on the farm. The students will be allowed a choice of costume from models submitted, both of which have been approved by the college committee on the farm. The canning of corn, tomatoes and beans is included in the plans for the farm.

On Thursday afternoon, April fourth, two members of the French Commission, Captain Eugene Duthoit, a member of the faculty of Political Economy at the University of Lille in France, and Lieutenant Flory visited the college. Captain Duthoit spoke in French before a large gathering of faculty, students and friends of the college, and received a most enthusiastic reception. As the distinguished guests entered the hall, the students rose and sang the Marseillaise.

The trustees of Mount Holyoke College have voted to establish scholarships for French students, the college pledging itself to take at least one French girl, providing her with home, board, tuition, etc., and the French Government providing transportation, clothes, etc.

The Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association has asked the alumnae and students to finance one Mount Holyoke member of an Intercollegiate Unit for social service and reconstruction work abroad to be sent out under the direction of the Red Cross. The Association has decided, also, to send one canteen worker under the direction of the Y. M. C. A.

Nebraska Branch, Lincoln, Nebr.—The meetings of the Nebraska branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae have this year been given over to a large extent to various phases of war relief and Red Cross work. Among these were sewing on garments for the French refugees, working on bandages and Red Cross garments, collecting of books for the soldiers' camps.

At the same time the meetings have not lost any of their original purpose, for interesting talks have been given during the year. Prof. Blanche G. Grant discussed the rebuilding of French towns; Judge H. J. Whitmore talked on the secret service, Prof. Malcolm G. Wyer spoke on the need of libraries in the concentration camps, Mr. Frank G. Pickell, principal of the Lincoln High School, gave an account of the war work that is being accomplished in the Lincoln schools, and Mrs. Jessie B. Lee discussed at the last meeting the girl athlete and her relation to the war.

At the meeting held on April 20th it was decided to continue to offer a scholarship for women students in the University of Nebraska.

Ohio State University.—The university gave \$21,000 to the Y. M and Y. W. C. A. Fellowship Fund, a good portion of which was contributed by the women. The Community War Chest of Franklin County secured \$42,000 from Ohio State University; the second Liberty Loan secured about \$100,000 from instructors and employees of the university, and in the Third Liberty Loan, now in progress, we expect to equal this. Also war saving stamps to the amount of \$1,205 have been sold on the campus.

The women students of the university have co-operated with the War-Camp Activities Commission in giving three dances for the aviators in training at the university, and various groups of students have given entertainments at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. Groups of girls have adopted French war-orphans and are assisting with money in reclaiming the devastated regions of France. The senior class voted the class memorial fund for the education of French war-orphans, to be given for administration to Miss Lucile Atcherson, secretary to Miss Anne Morgan, who was formerly one of the office force of the president of the university. About 750 of our university women joined the Patriotic League which is selling Thrift Stamps and helping otherwise in all kinds of war work, and about 529 of the students are doing Red Cross work either in surgical bandages or in hospital-garment making. Over 300 women are attending a specially prepared course of ten lessons on food given at the university by the Home Economics Department.

University of Oregon.—Elizabeth Freeman Fox, our Dean of Women, sailed for France the first of April to take charge of one of the rest huts for Red Cross nurses which the Y. W. C. A. is establishing in connection with the base hospitals. She was granted a leave of absence until the first of January and her place has been temporarily filled by Louise Ehrmann, instructor in English in the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles. Miss Ehrmann also takes her place as Head Resident in our hall for women, Hendricks Hall.

At a recent meeting of the Women's League, the organization of all the women students at the University, the women voted to raise \$2,500 for either a nurses' hut or a canteen in France. The decision was to raise it by an individual tax, which will amount to about \$6.00 apiece. If the canteen is decided upon—investigation of conditions is under way—twelve senior girls will go to France to manage it. The money to be raised is said to be sufficient to establish the canteen, which the French government would carry on.

Radcliffe College.—Dr. Augusta G. Williams, 1887-1889, will represent Radcliffe in a unit sent to assist in the reconstruction of the devastated areas in France. The other eight members of the unit are from Wellesley. Dr. Williams has served in the capacity of medical examiner, as a member of the dental clinic for the Brookline public schools and as a member of the school board. She has also been examiner of women and girls at the Brookline Gymnasium and Baths. In addition to these municipal activities and to her private practice she has been a member of the faculty of the Boston School of Physical Education and chief surgeon at the Vincent Memorial Hospital, Brookline.

Ellen Nathalie Matthews, 1909, has been appointed assistant director of the Child Labor Division in the Department of Labor, Washington. She was formerly executive secretary of the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts.

Three original plays, "Two Fingers and a Thumb," by Hester Sharkey, 1918; "East of the Sun and West of the Moon," by Ethel Kidder, 1919, and "Eternal Rome," by Ruth Charpening, 1920, presented by the Idler Club and the English Club, have been repeated for the benefit of the Idler Ambulance Fund.

In a contest open to the whole country, under the auspices of the Drama League of America, the second prize of \$250 was awarded to Doris Halman, 1915, for a three-act fantasy entitled "The Land Where Lost Things Go;" and the third prize of \$100 was awarded to Rachel Field, special student for a one-act play entitled "Rise Up Jennie Smith!" The first prize of \$500 was not awarded. In the contest one hundred and forty plays, from twenty-eight different States, were submitted.

"Peace With a Sword," a patriotic poem by Abbie Farwell Brown, 1891-1892, 1893-1894, set to music by Mabel W. Daniels, 1900, has been sung in Boston by the Handel and Haydn Society and is now sung at patriotic meetings all over America.

Among the appointments for 1918-1919 is that of Mary Green Griffin (Mrs. Charles S. Griffin), 1899, as mistress of Bertram Hall, on the resignation of Miss Eliza M. Hoffin, who has been mistress of the hall since it was built in 1901. Grace Warren Landrum, 1898, has been appointed head of Everett House, the dormitory for graduate students.

Rockford College.—The college was very generously remembered in the will of Mrs. John H. Sherratt, a member of the Board of Trustees, whose death occurred in January. Mrs. Sherratt left a large estate, and her sister, Miss Wight, has a life interest in it. At her death, certain bequests will come to the college. The sum of \$50,000 is left for the construction of a memorial building, preferably a library building, to bear the name of John Hall Sherratt. A fund of \$6,000 is provided for the founding of a scholarship to be known as the James M. Wight scholarship, to be conferred on the winner in a competitive examination in English literature. In addition, the college has received a bequest of all marble statuary, certain fine paintings and rare books, belonging to the Sherratt home.

The faculty and students have subscribed \$3,700 to the Third Liberty Loan, \$600 of this to be given to the endowment fund of the college.

On account of the present need for greater conservation in wheat, the faculty and students, on April 19, voted unanimously to give up all foods that contain wheat, from now on until the next harvest.

The presence of Camp Grant, a cantonment of 40,000 men, which is located five miles out from the city, has been an inspiration. It is a privilege to visit a camp of this size and see the men in their drills, at target practice, and in the trenches. The trenches cover eight miles and contain the largest underground Y. M. C. A. in the world. The entertainment committee of the camp has brought many of its good speakers to the college. On April 23 the college glee club gave a concert in the large auditorium at the camp to an audience of two thousand soldiers.

Smith College.—In the death March 27 in Baltimore of Professor Mary Augusta Scott, Smith College has lost a teacher who has given long and faithful service. Miss Scott, who was a graduate of Vassar, a student at Johns Hopkins and at Newnham College, Cambridge, was the first woman fellow at Yale University, where she received her doctor's degree and won distinction in the field of Elizabethan literature. As a teacher at Smith, from 1897, she was vitally interested in her work and her students. Miss Scott had been away this year on Sabbatical leave.

The Athletic Association, with the co-operation of the junior class (which has sacrificed for this purpose its time-honored junior frolic) has given its athletic equipment for an aero squadron of the army.

At a conference in April of New England colleges and normal schools giving food administration courses, Miss Helen Atwater, '97, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington and the Council of National Defense, spoke of the help of college girls and women as aids to the organized work. This

was also her general subject at the alumnae rally the same day. This rally gives the undergraduates an opportunity to know at first hand some of the work the alumnae are doing. Dr. Alice Tallant, former head of the Smith College Relief Unit at Grécourt, France, spoke on the varied character of the work that has been done in the group of villages under its charge. At this writing the Unit, after valiant work in removing the refugees from their district during the March drive of the Germans, are quartered at Beauvais and engaged in canteen and other relief work.

The Y. M. C. A. has asked Smith among other colleges to select and finance a canteen unit, and this is being done under the war service committee of the Alumnae Association, to be sent when feasible.

The commencement has been much simplified this year. By the action of the seniors in February, the dramatics and Ivy Day exercises were given up. The conferring of degrees this year for the first time with distinction, has been pushed forward to June 14, Friday, and the baccalaureate to the preceding Sunday. On Thursday the inauguration of President Neilson takes place in the morning with simple ceremonies.

Syracuse University.—The Commencement this year has been advanced to the week of May 26th, to meet the demand for patriotic service. College will not re-open until October 1st. The Commencement address will be given by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City.

The University Alumni Council is promoting a campaign for a university war fund to be used in the interest of the men in service.

A government school of mechanics will be located at the College of Applied Science during the summer. It is contemplated that 350 men will be in attendance. The summer session of the university will open July 8th and continue until August 16th.

Trinity College.—War activities continue to hold the undivided attention of the student body. The Thursday lectures on present-day problems of food conservation and dietetics have been well attended throughout the course, which has been conducted by lectures and demonstrations according to the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture. The aim of the course has been to train for intelligent co-operation and leadership in community movements along these lines. A course in home nursing and hygiene has just been completed; lectures and demonstrations were given two evenings each week by a Red Cross nurse. A number of the students who followed these courses have registered for the nurses' training camp at Vassar. Trinity was allotted the opening day to preside at the sale of bonds at the Liberty Bond booth in front of

the Treasury. The sales here and the subscriptions received at the college made a splendid showing.

Founders' Day was observed with traditional ceremony on May first. Field events were held in the morning, the May pole dance and tea on the veranda in the afternoon, and the May festival in the evening on the campus.

The usual ceremonies of commencement week will be limited this year to Baccalaureate Sunday on June second and the conferring of degrees on the following afternoon. The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held on the morning of June third.

University of Washington.—A close connection between university alumnae and students has resulted from similar efforts toward war service. Mrs. Alvah L. Carr, vice president of this section of the A. C. A. has been appointed State chairman of the Patriotic Educational Propaganda Committee of the Women's Council of Defense. The object of this committee is the education of the citizens of the State as to the causes of the war, the reasons of the entrance of the United States into the struggle and the absolute necessity for defense and support on the part of loyal Americans. Using the official bulletins issued by the government, women all over the State are preparing 15-minute speeches. In the Seattle district, however, an innovation has been made in order to make use of the young women who are receiving college training. Under the leadership of Mrs. P. H. Aaron, local chairman of the district, and the direction of Miss Ethel Hunley Coldwell, dean of women, the girls are being used to advantage in the work as 4-minute speakers. Some under Miss Raitt, head of the home economics department, hold themselves ready for service, so that when called upon they may give short talks on food conservation. The two girls' debating societies, Sacajawea and Athena, are speaking on the general problems of patriotism and service.

In memory of Dean Arthur S. Haggett, whose death occurred last summer, the Classical Club in March gave a production of the Greek comedy, "The Frogs." The proceeds formed the nucleus of a graduate scholarship which will be named for him. It was the first attempt of any organization on the campus to present Greek drama, and the results were very creditable.

Freshmen and sophomore women are required to do five hours of war service a week picking over the sphagnum moss that is so invaluable as an absorbent on the battlefield and in the hospital. The senior women are required to take a course in food conservation, embracing both lecture and practical laboratory work in cooking, which takes from eight to ten hours of their time each week.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

PRESENTED AT A. C. A. COUNCIL MEETING, CHICAGO, APRIL 12-13

North Pacific Section

The branches of the North Pacific Section still number six; at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Yakima, in the State of Washington; at Portland and Eugene in Oregon. To this number we will with great pleasure add a new branch of thirty-eight members at Pullman, Washington, during the present Council meeting; and before another year hope to welcome one in the Northern Puget Sound district, at Bellingham, Wash.

As a section, we have had the busiest year of our lives and almost the whole story can be summed up in the two words, war work.

The important scholarship and loan fund work has not, however, been neglected. All the branches continue that work as reported last year; and Spokane has even added a second \$100 scholarship—the "Lottie Milloy Memorial Scholarship." Also, it is inspiring to find that the Eugene and Portland branches, even in the midst of "war drives," are progressing well on their large subscriptions to the Women's Building at the University of Oregon. The Eugene Branch has already raised \$214 for this purpose, and the Portland branch \$111. The latter sum was the result of a cafeteria lunch room conducted by the branch for the convenience of the delegates to the National Education Association last July. The branch also entertained the N. E. A. in many other ways.

The Yakima Valley Branch, our only study club, chose for its 1917 subject, "Chief Contemporary Dramatists," the work being based upon Dickinson's book of that title, and the writers given special study being Galsworthy, Wilde, Lady Gregory, McKaye, Sudermann and Maeterlinck. This branch was instrumental in starting and conducting a night school for a three months' term.

In all branches, the policy of co-operating with other agencies in doing war work, has been followed. Yakima Valley Branch made contributions to the Red Cross (\$10.00) and the Hostess House (\$25.00). Spokane members contributed sufficient funds for supporting two Belgian orphans one year, and, by giving plays, earned enough to support two French orphans one year. They also contributed 150 gift bags for soldiers at Christmas time, though many members had already given generously to the same cause through other agencies; and \$10.00 to the Soldiers' Library Fund. A canvass of the members resulted in pledging every member to some form of war service. The next plan of the branch for raising money for war service is a "melting pot" for old jewelry, plate, etc.

In proportion to its size, the branch at Eugene, Oregon, has grown the most during the year, having added twenty-one active and eight associate members. It has also been very busy, having furnished the city manager in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives; team captain in the Liberty Loan and Y. W. C. A. drives; and workers

in all three of these, and also in the Y. M. C. A. and War Savings drives. Its members have contributed very liberally as well, and served in other ways too numerous to mention. The Eugene branch is also especially interested in vocational training. It co-operated with the dean of women of the University of Oregon in holding a vocational conference during April, 1917, and will hold another this year; and its president, the chairman of its vocational committee, and several branch members, together with a committee of the faculty women of the University of Oregon, are working upon college courses for the preparation of women for war service and vocational substitution.

Most of our branches have adopted the valuable plan of monthly board meetings, regularly held in the intervals between branch meetings. Portland evolved the original idea of holding such meetings during the summer, and in the summer time of 1917 planned the work of 1917-1918. The "board" always includes the chairmen of committees as well as the officers.

Portland and Seattle have shown a great deal of interest in the city schools. In Portland, the vocational and educational committees have worked very diligently, trying to place a vocational adviser in each high school, and feel very much encouraged about the success of their undertaking. A number of the women have gone into the graded schools to talk to children and parents about the value of higher education. These talks have been so much appreciated that the city superintendent of schools has requested the A. C. A. to establish a permanent committee of speakers for the schools. The Portland women have also given especial attention to hygiene in the schools, working through the parent-teachers' associations.

The War Service committee has established girls' clubs throughout the city, for knitting and for Red Cross serving, and given valuable assistance in organizing the Junior Red Cross in the schools, and helped with library work, making scrap books, etc., besides contributing liberally as individuals.

Befriending young girls who have been before the juvenile court, is the work of another of the Portland committees.

The Tacoma branch is located in the nearest city to one of our largest military cantonments, Camp Lewis, and that fact tells the story of its year's work. The social and civic section was merged into a recreation committee and has been very busy, having given entertainments and dances for the men, especially the college men at the camp, and having assisted the Y. W. C. A. and other organizations with refreshments, or programs at their entertainments. Money was raised for the army library, and the members are active to the point of exhaustion in every form of war work. The branch has invested \$200 in Liberty Bonds.

The Drama section has continued its meetings and study, and earned a part of the money for the scholarship fund by giving an evening of Irish plays.

The Seattle branch began its year by revising its constitution, and placing it in the hands of its members. It sent out the food pledge

during the summer and canvassed the membership for Liberty Bonds in the autumn. It has guaranteed for a year, and paid, \$50.00 a month to the Red Cross. This sum is raised by subscription. It has also raised \$200.00 for the Y. W. C. A. war work drive, \$10.00 for the library drive, and has furnished leaders in some and workers in all drives.

Members have attended the meetings of the school board, and reported to the branch. A protest against paying men in high schools more than women, for the same work, was sent to the board when the question of raising the salaries of men with families was before that body. The only woman on the board having been re-called for alleged lack of patriotism, the president of the branch called a conference of prominent women representing women's organizations. This group of women sent resolutions to the board asking that the vacancy be again filled by a woman, and suggesting six names. One of the women suggested was finally chosen by the board.

The national officers have continuously urged co-operation with the activities of the women's committee, Council of Defense. In this section, such co-operation is a fact. Miss Alice Collier represents the A. C. A. on the committee in Oregon, and Mrs. Alvah L. Carr in Washington. Mrs. Carr is the State chairman of the patriotic educational propaganda department, and all the branches of the State have expressed their willingness and desire to support the work, which is to be carried out largely through city and county speakers' bureaus. Mrs. P. J. Aaron, the president of the Seattle branch, is chairman for Seattle, and before another report is made, all of the State of Washington branches will be actively assisting.

Tacoma and Spokane have given entertainments and talks for senior high school girls. The Eugene branch presented John Masefield, April 3rd, the proceeds to be for war relief.

Seattle's foreign students committee finds its work made most interesting by the correspondence with Miss Cleo Wakefield, in Chile, and it is hoped that practical results of her personal work will follow.

Spokane branch will have a member "at the front" before this report is published. Miss Alice Borresen has been accepted in the telephone division of the Signal Service, and is now in New York awaiting transportation. Dr. Mabel Seagrave and Mrs. Florence Denny Heliker of the Seattle branch have been assigned as physician and nurse's aid (X-ray photographer) to the base hospital financed by the national American Woman's Suffrage Association, and are awaiting call.

The sectional vice-president, not having been able to visit the branches herself this year, is sending their detailed reports around the circle, like a round robin letter, so that each branch may know what its nearest neighbors are doing. Tacoma has invited the branches for a sectional conference this spring, and the branches, hearing rumors of the possibility of a visit from the national president during the year, are looking forward with great hope and pleasure to that event.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA WHIPPLE CARR,
Vice-President.

North Rocky Mountain Section

Having but recently taken up the Sectional Vice-President's work in the North Rocky Mountain division, the Associated Press dispatch phrase seems here quite apropos—"nothing to report along the western front."

Before I can even begin constructive work there is much to be done in getting data. This takes time—time, and yet more time—plus a vast fund of patience in this land of great distances and infrequent mail deliveries. Therefore a report from this section at this time will best serve its purpose by telling a few of the things we hope to accomplish.

(1.) We are endeavoring to secure a complete and up-to-date list of alumnae resident in the States of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. Much of this information will be secured through the registrars of the accredited colleges and universities; but we are employing every available means to furnish clues to ferret out individual graduates.

(2.) Alumnae will be classified as to place of residence.

(3.) Wherever the size of the group warrants, we shall make all due haste to secure a leader in the community and endeavor to establish an A. C. A. branch.

(4.) In case a college club exists in the community we shall encourage its becoming an A. C. A. branch at as early a date as possible.

(5.) In all cases we shall encourage federating with the State Federation of Women's Clubs. From my point of view federation is of vital importance in the more sparsely populated areas. The more closely the college woman (either individually or as a group) identifies herself with all other activities of her community, the greater is the benefit to both the community and the A. C. A. cause. It is more the fault of the college woman, than the community in which she lives, to be confronted at the most inopportune moment with the *astonished* query, "What is the A. C. A.?"

(6.) We shall endeavor to plan for a meeting of the college women of each of the three States at the same time and same place of the annual meeting of the respective State Federation of Women's Clubs. The meeting will be of a "get-together" nature for the purpose of strengthening the A. C. A. work already begun; and to arouse in college women, not yet members, a desire to foster an A. C. A. spirit in the home community so that new branches may be brought into existence.

The annual reports for the current year's work in each A. C. A. branch in my territory have not yet reached me. I am requesting that these give not only a detailed report of the current year, but also a synopsis of the entire life history of the branch; a copy of their local constitution and by-laws; and a complete list of members with their college or university, the degree and date of the same. I feel

that all these things are very necessary for efficient handling of the work of this area.

Respectfully submitted,

NORA B. KINSLEY,
Vice-President.

Northwest Central Section

The vice-president of the Northwest Central Section, having been in office only four months, is aware that a full and satisfactory report is impossible. So far she has been able to visit only the four Minnesota branches, and must base the remainder of the report on correspondence.

The thirteen branches, comprising more than 1,200 in membership, are situated as follows: in Minnesota four, at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Northfield; in Iowa three, at Des Moines, Sioux City and Ames (the latter organized in January, 1918); in Nebraska two, at Omaha and Lincoln; in North Dakota two, at Grand Forks and Valley City; in South Dakota two, at Huron and Vermillion. All of these branches have responded to inquiries, with the exception of that at Sioux City. The Minnesota branches, from first-hand observation, seem to be progressing toward State co-operation. In Iowa our executive secretary has visited the two branches, organized one at Ames and set on foot a movement for a State organization by counties which we shall watch with interest.

The first general interest of the section is very naturally now in war work. All branches are engaged in one or more forms of Red Cross activity, either collectively or through co-operation of the individual members with existing agencies. Some effective work is being done in food conservation. Omaha is making a study of substitute food. Duluth, through its Volunteer Service committee, has attended to the canning and selling of 3,000 quarts of vegetables, the product of the Boy Scouts' gardens; St. Paul and Minneapolis have each a column of tested conservation recipes in the theater programs, the material being changed each week; and a number of the branches have had talks on this subject in their programs for the year. The adoption of French orphans has been reported, one each by St. Paul and Huron, and ten by the young branch at Grand Forks, N. D. St. Paul has purchased \$600 worth of Liberty bonds. Omaha has contributed \$1,200 to the Liberty Loans through her individual membership, and is preparing to do active work in the third Liberty Loan campaign.

In the line of patriotic education through public speaking, St. Paul has a group of ten women who are being coached by a university professor for talks on war subjects; and it is probable that the interest thus aroused will bring into line many other members of the College Club. Minneapolis is co-operating with other agencies in lending patriotic speakers from her membership. The movement for patriotic education now being pushed by the general officers has awakened much interest in Duluth and Northfield and they will probably soon

fall into line and begin this work. Des Moines has a committee recently organized. It is hoped that in a few months the entire section will be actively engaged in a campaign for public enlightenment on the war issues. Many branches have had war lectures in their programs. Duluth recently presented Ian Hay to a large audience and thereby realized \$630 for her loan scholarship and war fund. St. Paul has appointed a War Service committee to present the A. C. A. war bulletins and to follow their suggestions. Minneapolis has done Americanization work through offering patriotic plays at settlements and by lending her members to teach English to foreign women. Duluth has raised \$469 for the Red Cross by a play of local interest. *Sieur Du L'hut*, written by Mrs. Stella Prince Stocker, one of its members, and by a course of lectures on Modern Poetry, offered by another member, has realized \$250 for the American Field Service and the maintenance of ambulances. Omaha has been interested in carrying out Americanization plans through settlement work. Lastly, those of the branches who have heard of the plan devised by the officers of the Association of American Colleges and Universities for the education of 100 French girls in the leading educational institutions of the country have become much interested. It is the hope of the sectional vice-president that the college women of the Northwest Central section will come to the aid of this movement toward a better understanding among nations by their financial support and readiness to befriend these girls, who will be in a sense the guests of our American colleges for at least the next four years.

In local educational work, the Duluth branch, profiting by the report of what had been done in Detroit, has attempted to co-operate directly with the local school system in advertising the night schools, in making a study of night school work in other localities and by arranging for an educational rally open to the women of the city, addressed by the superintendent, on the organization of the school system and plans for the future, and by the school psychologist on opportunity classes. The Omaha branch has been co-operating with the authorities of its local school system in a similar manner, having the city superintendent of schools speak on what the A. C. A. could do to help the Board of Education, and at the same meeting a report of some of the results of the research work of the board. Through the influence of the educational committee in a few localities the A. C. A. has done some effective work in the school board elections. No report has been made of systematic effort in this field by the majority of the branches, although it is an activity which would appear to be distinctly suited to the A. C. A. Besides this purely local work of the educational committees, a sectional interest has been awakened to some extent in educational legislation, that having been inaugurated by Mrs. Huntington, our sectional member of the National Educational Legislation committee, and continued at our sectional conference in 1916. St. Paul, Duluth, Northfield, North Dakota and Valley City have shown interest in the question of moral and religious education by a study of it from a national and world standpoint in their programs from time to time. The St. Paul College Club has

declared itself in favor of the North Dakota plan for high school credits for outside Bible work, as has the North Dakota branch, and the Northfield branch has put itself on record by a set of resolutions favoring the same plan and urging the necessity of securing non-sectarian religious education. There appear to be signs of an awakening in some parts of our section to the possibility of the co-operation of the A. C. A. in the cases of the non-English schools, of rural education, of the preparation of the teachers in parochial and non-Catholic sectarian schools. But it seems, as yet, that our college women do not recognize their power of initiative and their personal responsibility in the improvement of educational conditions at large.

In work for the benefit of the high school girl, interesting her in going to college, and affording an opportunity through scholarships and loan funds, the Northwest Central section is active. Almost all of the branches entertain the high school seniors during the year, furnishing talks on the value and possibility of a college education and often the opportunity of hearing a worth-while address upon the subject. St. Paul gives two scholarships of \$100 each at the University of Minnesota and one of \$100 at the Public Library. This year they took over the leading theater for the opening night of Max Figman in "Nothing but the Truth" and realized \$967. Minneapolis raised her scholarship of \$150 at the University of Minnesota by a course of lectures on war literature. Duluth gives a loan of \$300 each year. Northfield has given scholarships of \$50 and \$100 respectively at its two colleges, Carleton and St. Olaf, and has pledged \$300 toward the education of a French girl at Carleton next year. Lincoln provides a scholarship at the State university.

The section is particularly strong in its vocational work. Omaha has for several years supported a Vocational Guidance Bureau for her schools, furnishing as much as \$1,000 for its maintenance. The bureau has now been taken over by the school board. Duluth has co-operated in establishing a part-time Vocation Bureau in the city schools this year. The Self Help Bureau for high school girls has supplied 106 girls with positions, clerking, housework, caring for children, library and miscellaneous. Twenty-six girls are working for board and room. About \$3,518 has been earned. Some who do not have to work are working for money to buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. But the achievement of which the section is most proud is the establishment of the Woman's Occupational Bureau for Trained Women at Minneapolis. This was opened November 1st, 1917, through the efforts of the Vocational Opportunities committee of the Minneapolis branch. It has been crowded with applicants ever since; is already supplying thirty-two firms and is backed by prominent people in Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is headed by a well-trained woman who has several able assistants, and many members of the branch are glad to give it their time and thought. Its aim is to become State-wide, and it has members from other Minnesota cities on its board of directors. The other branches in the State contribute something to its support. St. Paul has established a desk for vocational advice to trained women for one day a week.

The social life of the branches has proved interesting. Several of the new branches mention this feature in their reports. Omaha's membership committee has called upon all new members and made special efforts to get them acquainted within the branch.

The programs have been especially fine, covering educational subjects, literary subjects, war work and many other things. Of course those branches situated in college towns have a particularly good opportunity to present interesting material. In general the attendance is reported as good.

The Minneapolis branch by means of a questionnaire is trying to determine what national aid work is being done by its members and what they are fitted to do in its newly organized National Aid section.

The sectional vice-president is endeavoring to obtain through the co-operation of the branches a directory of the graduates of the A. C. A. colleges who are living in the section. Five branches, one in each of the five States, are now occupied with this work, and it is hoped that in the future it may be kept up to date and ready for use.

The older branches, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and Duluth, are developing constantly along new lines. St. Paul has this year a substantial increase in membership and branch interest. Of the new branches, North Dakota, only a year old, has made a fine record in the adoption of ten French orphans (its membership is 47), in its educational work and in the interest of its members in local and national work. The Northfield branch, two years old, is wide awake and ready to consider and accept new ideas. Its members (69) are interested, attending meetings and working well; and its pledge of \$300 towards the support of a French girl at Carleton deserves our respect. Valley City and the two South Dakota branches are in process of growth, and in their interest and response to demands promise well for the future. A branch is now in process of formation at Winona, Minnesota.

While progress is undoubtedly being made, it is evident that the section has by no means attained the maximum efficiency and influence in educational work which the public has a right to expect of its college women. A step in this direction was made by the Minneapolis and St. Paul branches at their recent joint luncheon, to which the women from Duluth and Northfield were cordially invited. The response to the invitation, the spirit of good fellowship shown and the general appreciation of the presence and address of our national president, Dean Mathews, was a promising indication of future State co-operation. There is, I believe, a slowly growing appreciation of the national association and of the importance of co-operating with national committees. As the executive secretary, the national president and the sectional vice-president are able to visit the branches and a better State understanding and organization is secured, this co-operation will increase. Thanks to the untiring efforts of our executive secretary the officers of the branches are learning to appreciate the importance of the national organization in the part played by the college women of the country in the life of the nation.

In the study of the situation that has been possible the following needs might be enumerated:

- I. A well-organized educational committee in every branch, to have its aims:
 - (a) Co-operation with local authorities for the betterment of the local school systems.
 - (b) The study of and furtherance in all possible ways of needed educational legislation, both for the State and the nation at large.
2. A better understanding of the educational needs of the several States by the college women of the A. C. A. branches of those States, a deeper interest in those needs, and a co-operation between all the branches of a State toward assisting to supply those needs.
3. A better realization of the power that could be exerted by the college women of the country in co-operation with other agencies.
4. A well-planned sectional conference for the discussion of our local and sectional interests and our relation to the national organization, to be held in either Iowa or Nebraska either immediately before or immediately after the Biennial meeting in the spring of 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS LITTLETON KLINE,
Vice-President.

South Pacific Section

This is a report of very great activity on the part of branches, and of individual membership, of the A. C. A. South Pacific section, which includes eight branches in California and one in Nevada.

In May, 1917, when the California division of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, was organized, Mrs. Elsie Lee Turner, who was named to represent the A. C. A., as your sectional vice-president was already a member of the State Council of Defense, and of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Committee. Mrs. Turner began in September a series of monthly letters, embodying a few, strong recommendations to guide the branches in their war work, especially urging co-operation with the local committees of the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense. Mrs. Turner laid emphasis on Americanization as a definite line of work under the direction of the State Immigration and Housing Commission, and all branches report active interest in the suggestion. Los Angeles has taken a census of the employees of packing plants; Santa Barbara has not only initiated and financed a housing and literacy survey, but also has helped establish a night school.

Santa Barbara has inaugurated a tuberculosis clinic for children, while the Ventura County branch has joined with it in promoting actively the project of a tri-county tuberculosis hospital. Santa Barbara has also introduced school lunches in every grammar school of the city, while Imperial Valley aids and abets one of its members who is attendance officer for the county.

Imperial Valley also has furnished four-minute speakers in the Food Conservation and other campaigns, while Los Angeles branch undertook as early as the summer of 1917 the training of public speakers on war-service subjects.

All branches report tireless participation in the nation-wide drives (books for soldiers, Liberty Loan, Y. W. C. A., food pledges) and also enthusiastic support of the Red Cross in the way of organizing local chapters, stimulating the Junior Red Cross, maintaining workrooms, etc. The Red Cross section of the Los Angeles branch has financed and taken full charge of the "gauze station" in one of the largest department stores. From 80 to 100 women are offering their services there daily and they make an average of 2,500 dressings a day. The Los Angeles branch has also established a fund for the building and maintenance of one of the nurses' huts in France, \$2,500 having been pledged. The Ventura County branch supports two French orphans.

In addition to war matters, the general subject of higher education continues to occupy the attention of San José Branch and of Southern California Branch. Both have interested themselves in arousing the high schools to the opportunities of college. Los Angeles, Fresno and Imperial Valley have not failed to keep up their scholarship funds.

Although only two branches made definite campaigns for increase of membership, the section reports a total of 648 members as against 373 for the same branches last year. A large proportion of this accession of members is due to the consolidation of the Los Angeles branch of the A. C. A. and the Women's University Club.

In addition we have gladly welcomed the Nevada branch with a membership of thirty-seven. This group, organized only a year ago, is already a leading factor in its community, where it has managed most of the war-drives and also has kept up the public interest in food conservation. The branch published and sold a book of recipes compiled by one of its members, an instructor in the University of Nevada.

In conclusion, may I repeat that all of our branches are keenly alive to the war-need. Even the country members "knit, sew, roll bandages or do additional work on the ranch to increase the food supply."

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL MOORE,
Vice-President.

South Rocky Mountain Section

Last year this section consisted of but three branches. This year there are five and there has been talk of creating five more—four more in Colorado and one in Utah. Undoubtedly these five would have already come into being had this been any but a war year. There is a strong feeling in nearly every community against starting any new organizations. It makes no difference even if they are to be parts of old, nation-wide bodies, nor if they are avowedly started as units to help in war work. The sentiment is against them. Practically all the

existing women's organizations in every town have transformed themselves into bodies to help in war work, and it seems better to most people to work through the existing organizations than to introduce new ones. It has seemed wise in most of the five places merely to sow the seed for future organization and have a local representative report when the time appears ripe to force germination.

All the branches in the section, except the Colorado branch in Denver, are very young—the ones at Pueblo, Canon City and Salt Lake City being only a year old. The Southern Colorado branch at Colorado Springs is but three years old. All the branches show the vigor of youth and have a distinct record of achievement for the year. The sectional vice-president has visited all of them, although she was not able in every case to be present at a regular meeting. These visits, besides enabling her to become personally acquainted with each branch and its undertakings, were used mainly to emphasize the branch's connection with the national association.

In addition to being the oldest branch in the section, the Colorado branch is also the largest. Its membership list rose from 120 to over 150 this year. The additional members were needed to help in the big work of insuring the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations a successful start. In March the bureau rounded out its first year of existence—a year of most satisfactory work and results as far as the bureau was concerned and a year of rather strenuous activity by the branch to raise the funds necessary to keep things going. The end of the year found a respectable balance in the treasury, a successful and growing concern, and a plan formed for the widening of the interest in the bureau and the enlarging of its sources of support. This plan is the formation of a Bureau Association which is to be quite distinct from the A. C. A. organization, although fostered, supported and, at present, controlled by it. Aside from work in connection with the bureau the branch has kept up all its old work and assumed some new responsibilities for war work. The scholarships for the year were two in number. One was given for a year's work at Johns Hopkins, and the other for a year at Colorado College. Support of the West Side Neighborhood House—an organization for settlement work—has been kept up. An A. C. A. unit works one afternoon a week in the gauze and bandage rooms of the National Surgical Dressings Committee. A group of speakers to help in all war publicity work and in the campaign on patriotic education was formed from members of the Association. The usual committees of the branch were enlarged this year so that in addition to containing the usual number of active members every committee had assigned to it a certain number of subsidiary members. Every member of the branch is thus on some committee. This subdivision into groups furnished, through the respective chairmen, a quick and personal way of reaching all the members on any important matter. At the regular monthly meetings we have inevitably transacted a good deal of business, although at several of them excellent talks relative to the war have been given.

The Southern Colorado branch at Colorado Springs meets but twice a year—once in the fall and again in the spring. The latter

meeting is usually a luncheon. It is called the annual meeting, and every two years officers are elected. During the remainder of the year the business of the branch is carried on by the executive committee and subcommittees. The branch has limited itself to vocational guidance work. It has done more along this line than any other branch in the section. Each woman student at Colorado College has a private conference with a member of the A. C. A. vocational guidance committee. The adviser gives information concerning occupations other than teaching, finds out what the student wishes to do after leaving college, and attempts to judge whether the girl is deciding wisely. To fit themselves for this task the advisers and many members of the Southern Colorado branch spent two years of intensive study on vocational guidance matters. A card catalogue is being made to record the results of these private talks. Also a card catalogue is being made of the business opportunities open to women in Colorado Springs. Several excellent addresses by women who are engaged successfully in various occupations have been given in the college hall for the women students. The manager of the Denver Collegiate Bureau of Occupations has given talks and held conferences at the college this year, thanks to the splendid co-operation and financial help of both the branch and Colorado College. A number of talks have also been given before high school students. The sectional vice-president heard one extremely good one while she was there.

Miss Adelaide Denis, the founder and director of the work at Colorado Springs, was responsible for the starting of the two other branches in the State. The one at Canon City has a membership of twenty. They undertook a definite piece of work at their formation a little over a year ago and have kept up with it. They assumed the Associated Charities work for the town, including the raising of money to carry on the work. They hold an annual rummage sale of good and usable articles and also gather old paper. They now have 25,000 pounds stored at the State Prison and expect soon to have a carload. The prison authorities have helped them with trucks for gathering paper and in many other ways. Most of the members are teachers, teaching six days a week, that the schools may be out earlier to enable the children to help in gardens and on farms.

The Pueblo branch also has twenty members. In this its first year, it has made a start on vocational guidance work. It has arranged for five talks by leading men and women of the city in each of the two Pueblo high schools. The committee on war relief has collected and delivered 650 books for soldiers' libraries and has had charge of the book-collecting drive in March which brought in nearly 3,000 volumes for this same purpose. Obtaining pledges of magazines to be sent to soldiers' camps and the collecting of books will continue throughout the summer.

The Salt Lake City branch, the very youngest branch of the section, was organized April, 1917, with 51 active members. It was decided to have no associate members. At present there are sixty active members, and the extension secretary confidently promises a hundred

before the end of the year. She is also trying to establish a new branch at Ogden. The branch has helped in several forms of war work, but civilian relief was chosen as its main line of work. A card index of all the men in service from the county was made for the Civilian Relief committee of the Red Cross society. The A. C. A. furnished the chairman for this committee. The index made contained the names of the men, their ranks, addresses and much information of use in civilian relief work. During the Red Cross membership drive in December the branch had a booth at one of the leading stores and made a splendid showing. The branch has adopted a French orphan. Also it bought one Liberty bond of the second issue and has plans for earning enough for one of the third issue. The whole branch is on the city committee for the maintenance of existing social agencies. The vocational guidance committee has been investigating the advisability of establishing a placement bureau in Salt Lake City. The committee conferred with the management of the newly established federal employment bureau for men and hopes to induce the government to establish a similar one for women under the auspices of the A. C. A. This new branch has had a very active year indeed, and its record seems an argument against those who fear the formation of new organizations in war times.

A conference of all the branches of the section was talked of for this spring, and it has not yet been entirely given up. It will certainly take place if the hoped-for visit of our executive secretary comes to pass.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL MENDELSON,

Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURER

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JUNE 1, 1917 TO MARCH 31, 1918

COLLECTIONS

Membership Fees

Affiliated Associations

Radcliffe College.....	\$	30.00	
Goucher College.....		17.50	
Mt. Holyoke College.....		40.00	87.50

General Members

Current	547.00	
New	397.00	
Arrears	11.00	
Advance	3.00	958.00

Report of National Treasurer

673

Branch Members		
Current	4,946.00	
New	1,567.00	
Arrears	87.00	
Advance	1.00	6,601.00
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Publications		
Sale Bulletins I and II.....	38.50	
Advertising — Journal	214.67	
Subscriptions "	79.65	
Postage60	333.42
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Contributions		
War Service	315.00	315.00
Latin-American Fellowship.....	337.60	337.60
Incidentals		
Interest, collection checks, etc.....	10.73	10.73
Checks corrected.....	4.20	4.20
<hr/>		
		\$8,647.45
Balance, May 31, 1918.....		1,756.37
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		\$10,403.72

DISBURSEMENTS

Item I. Salaries—Executive Secretary.....		
Treasurer.....	1,666.60	
	416.60	2,083.20
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II. Travelling Allowances—President		
Exec. Secretary.....	135.95	
	112.25	248.20
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III. Office Incidentals—Exec. Secretary.....		
Treasurer	947.92	
	150.16	1,098.08
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IV. Committees—Publication		
Membership	3,442.67	
Fellowship	336.34	
Vocational App.....	11.35	
European Fellowship.....	203.90	
School Patrons.....	500.00	
Naples Table.....	25.00	
Educational Legis.....	50.00	
Sectional Vice-Presidents...	109.43	4,728.69
<hr/>		
V. General Expenses—Approved.....		
Dues returned acc. error.....	268.20	268.20
Checks " Girard Trust Co.....	12.00	12.00
War Service.....	5.20	5.20
Transferred to Fellowship Funds acc.	699.44	699.44
Latin-American Fellowship.....		
Transferred to Life Membership Fund	703.41	703.41
acc. life members Cal. Br.....	11.00	11.00
<hr/>		
		\$9,857.42
Balance, March 31, 1918.....		546.30
<hr/>		
		\$10,403.72

FELLOWSHIP FUNDS

A. C. A.

MAY 31, 1916 TO MARCH 31, 1917

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

RECEIPTS

Balance, May 31, 1916:			
	Capital	\$ 409.16	
	Income	312.17	
1916			
July 1—Interest.....		261.25	
Nov. 25—Ret. acc. purchase bond.....		11.03	
1917			
Feb. 3—Interest.....		261.25	
Oct. 26— "		446.25	
1918			
Nov. 7— "		131.25	\$1,832.56

EXPENDITURES

1916			
Nov. 23—Bond: U. K. G. B. & Inland,			
	Capital	409.16	
	Income	590.84	1,000.00
Balance, March 31, 1918.....			832.56
			<u>\$1,832.56</u>

ANNA C. BRACKETT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

RECEIPTS

Balance, May 31, 1916:			
	Capital	\$ 272.50	
	Income	165.32	
1916			
July 1—Interest		187.50	
1917			
Feb. 3— "		187.50	
Oct. 26— "		227.50	
1918			
June 7— "		147.50	
Mar. 28—Rec. acc. Fellowship 1917-18.....		335.00	\$ 1,522.82

EXPENDITURES

1917			
Sept. 1—Stipend—Fellow 1917-18.....		335.00	
Dec. 31— " " " "		335.00	670.00
Balance, March 1, 1917.....			852.82
			<u>\$1,522.82</u>

Report of National Tree

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance, May 31, 1916.....
1916
July 1—Interest.....
Nov. 25—Ret. acc. purchase bond.....
1917
Feb. 3—Interest.....
Fee

Oct. 26—Interest.....
Nov. 5—Fee.....
Dec. 8—Fees, California Branch.....
" 18—Transferred General Fund acc. Cal. Br.....
" 27—Fee

1918
Jan. 7—Interest

EXPENDITURES

1916
Nov. 23—Bond, U. K. G. B. & Inland.....
1917
Dec. 8—Liberty Bonds, purchased by Cal Br.....

LATIN-AMERICAN GRADUATE F

RECEIPTS

1917
Dec. 18—Contributions—Transferred from ge
account

" 24—Contributions

" 4— "

" 7— "

" 28— "

Mar. 7— "

Mar. 15— "

EXPENDITURES

1917
Sept. 28—Stipend—Fellow 1917-18.....
Dec. 31— " " " "

Balance, March 31, 1918.....

JULIA G. C. PIATT FELLO

1917
Jan. 7—Interest

Balance, March 1, 1918.....

INCIDENTALS

Balance, European Fellowship.....	\$17.46	
1916		
Aug. 31—Interest—Bank Deposits.....	16.37	
1917		
Feb. 25— “ “ “	16.57	
Sept. 5— “ “ “	10.41	
1918		
Jan. 7— “ “ “	3.74	
Mar. 7— “ “ “	7.27	\$71.82
Balance, March 31, 1918.....		\$71.82

SUMMARY

CASH ON HAND MARCH 31, 1918

Alice Freeman Palmer Fund.....	\$832.56	
Anna C. Brackett Fund.....	852.82	
Life Membership Fund.....	100.82	
Latin-Am. Grad. Fellowship.....	350.16	
Julia G. C. Piatt Fund.....	60.00	
Incidentals	71.82	\$2,268.18

BANK BALANCES MARCH 31, 1918

Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia.....	\$ 650.19	
People's Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago...	1,617.99	\$2,268.18

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING

HELD IN CHICAGO, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 12 AND 13

The 1918 meeting of the Council, which by the courtesy of the Chicago College Club was held at their club rooms, was called to order by the president, Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, at 10:30 Friday morning, April 12. Mrs. Mathews opened the meeting with a few brief words of greeting. Mrs. Kenny, president of the Chicago College Club, welcomed the Council and spoke briefly on the College Woman, her responsibility and the factor she must become in the affairs of the world.

Mrs. Mathews then addressed the Council on the policy of the Association at this time, saying that every bit of its machinery must be put at the disposal of any agency that can help to win the war, and that its specific work must be education. Mrs. Mathews expressed the opinion that the woman power of the country has not yet been utilized as it should have been, and the hope that out of this meeting might come a demand that women be placed in responsible positions to stand or fall by results.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the minutes of the last meeting be approved with corrections as printed in the *Journal*.

The president appointed a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of Mrs. Frank M. Warren, chairman; Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan; and Miss Marion Reilly. She also called the attention of the Council to the fact that the Committee on International Relations, which the last Council meeting had voted to create, had never been appointed, and named the following persons as the members of that committee: Miss Gildersleeve, chairman; Miss Sabin, Miss Thomas, Miss Skinner, Miss Stebbins.

The remaining time of the morning session was given over to the report of the War Service Committee. Miss Thomas was the first speaker. She reported that when the War Service Committee was first appointed at the Washington meeting immediately after our declaration of war, its most obvious function seemed to be to serve as an agency for mobilizing the trained women of the country for Government service. With the appointment of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as chairman, that need seemed to be adequately met. The Committee then decided that the work which the Association is best fitted to perform is the work of creating and moulding public opinion in support of the war through the medium of the spoken word. It had, therefore, undertaken to reach the college women of the country through the branches of the Association, through college clubs and through alumnae organizations of all kinds, and to secure their co-operation in a speaking campaign for the purpose of creating an informed and patriotic public opinion. To this end, rallies of college women had been held in a number of places. Miss Thomas herself had arranged rallies in Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York, assisted by other members of the War Service Committee. All the college women's organizations that could be reached had been invited to these rallies and much interest and enthusiasm had been aroused. As a result in these four cities speakers' bureaus had been created which are registering, training and placing speakers to carry to all kinds of audiences the message of the significance of the war and the necessity of carrying it to a victorious end. Miss Thomas felt that in this work of patriotic education we are rendering a major service toward the winning of the war. "Armies fight as people think." The War Service Committee has as its program the creation of public opinion. Its function is to furnish an army of speakers on the need of winning the war in order to put an end to war."

Miss Thomas further reported that the Committee had written to the State chairmen of the Woman's Committee asking that, where possible, they select an A. C. A. member for State chairman of educational propaganda. Where this connection is made the services of our speakers can be more widely used.

In the matter of literature Miss Thomas reported that the bureaus had been furnished with the material sent out by the Government and by volunteer patriotic organizations, such as the League to Enforce Peace. There was, however, great need for the preparation of model

speeches of our own, to be printed and distributed to our bureaus. Some members of the Committee had hoped to do some work of this kind but had not as yet found time. Miss Thomas was glad to report, however, that some one had been found for this work and that we hoped soon to be able to meet this demand.

Another important work accomplished by the Committee, in co-operation with the Central Committee of the Bureaus of Occupations, has been the organization of a War Employment Committee to see what can be done about the placement of trained women in war employment.

In Miss Thomas's opinion the questions that it is imperative for this War Council to discuss are: (1) ways and means for carrying on the work proposed and already begun by the War Service Committee; (2) support and extension of the Speaking Bureaus; (3) the providing of speaking material.

Miss Thomas then announced that Mrs. Morgan would continue the report of the Committee and would try to make clear the relations established with the governmental agencies at Washington.

Mrs. Morgan began by saying that the Association is a member through its representative in Washington both of the Advisory Committee of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, made up of representatives of the large national organizations of women; and of the Advisory Committee of the Speaking division of the Committee on Public Information. This Advisory Committee of the Speaking division is made up of representatives of various government departments and committees, and representatives of a number of volunteer organizations of which the A. C. A. is one. The Speaking division of the Committee on Public Information will send out a few very eminent speakers, controlling their time and routing them so as to prevent duplication. It will also assist in co-ordinating the speaking forces of each State. These eminent speakers cannot, however, undertake to reach the remoter districts and the smaller audiences. For this the Speaking division depends upon the volunteer organizations, such as the A. C. A., which are undertaking to conduct speaking campaigns of patriotic education. Branches of the Association co-operating in this work should communicate with the Speaking division and receive their bulletins for speakers.

Mrs. Morgan reported also on two particular pieces of war work of the Washington branch—the first a speaking campaign in co-operation with the Food Administration among the boarding houses of Washington, explaining the necessity for the food regulations; the other the organization of a housing committee to help in the solution of the problem of housing women war workers in Washington. Through this Committee the Washington branch has leased a house in Washington, and some thirty college women in Government employ are housed in it. The committee also assists other college women who cannot be accommodated here to find lodging elsewhere.

The chair asked the executive secretary to complete the report of the War Service Committee. Mrs. Martin reported that in addition to the college women's rallies reported by Miss Thomas, in the leading

eastern cities the work had been presented either by herself working with Mrs. Mathews or by herself alone in Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Davenport, Ames, Iowa City, Des Moines, Sioux City, Kansas City, Columbia, St. Louis, Buffalo and Elmira. Mrs. Mathews had reached Providence, New Haven, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Vermillion, South Dakota. In Boston and Indianapolis meetings had been held with officers, though rallies were not possible. All branches had been reached by correspondence and through the *Journal* and nearly all are doing something in the war of patriotic education, though not all are conducting regularly organized bureaus.

Mrs. Martin reported various requests for the assistance of the college women in meeting national problems through the army of speakers that we are preparing. One of these was the request of the Food Administration that our speakers prepare themselves to become the interpreters of the Food Administration to the people, and that the Association use its influence to induce the colleges to give to all students the food courses prepared by the Administration, to the end that the thousands of students now in the colleges may also return to their homes as intelligent interpreters of the food situation.

The Association had been asked also to co-operate with the State and local Councils of Defense in the formation of community councils in order to mobilize the whole nation for war service. This work of organizing community councils would offer admirable opportunity for the use of our patriotic speakers. Since, however, the organization of such community councils is left to the initiative of the State Councils, and since conditions differ widely from State to State and even within the same State, this work is progressing only slowly. The branches and general members have also been called upon to co-operate with the Children's Bureau in the work of carrying through the Children's Year program.

Upon the completion of the report of the work done by the War Service Committee, the question of financing the patriotic education work and the war work in general came up for discussion. It was brought out clearly that if the war work was to be carried on with vigor and effectiveness it would have to be amply financed. The regular funds of the Association would not be sufficient for this purpose. Some means of financing the work would have to be found. Mrs. Morgan suggested that it could be done if branches would double their membership lists. Mrs. Warren suggested that an A. C. A. booking bureau in Washington might undertake to book a number of "big" people—speakers, etc., among the branches, who would take charge of the meetings locally as a means of making money. Mrs. Lee suggested utilization of the war aims and purposes of the Association to increase membership. She thought that if wider publicity were given to the work the Association is doing it would attract membership. Mrs. Martin spoke of the great need for more and better publicity of the work of the Association. One of the crying needs, she thought, is a live national committee on publicity. Miss Thomas spoke of the way in which some of the bureaus have been financed by contributions from

all local college clubs, A. C. A. branches and alumnae associations and thought that this could be done in the case of some of the other bureaus.

At 12:30 the morning session adjourned for luncheon.

Second Session of the Council

The second session of the Council was called to order at 2:30 on Friday, April 12, Mrs. Mathews presiding.

The regular order of business was suspended in order to introduce Dr. Robert Kelly, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges, who wished to confer with the Council on the education of young French girls, some one hundred of whom the Association of American Colleges is proposing to bring to the United States at the beginning of the next academic year for instruction in our colleges. Dr. Kelly said that the understanding is that the girls are to have academic preparation equivalent to that required for entrance to the freshman class in our best colleges, and that they are to be able to read and speak English. A large number of American colleges have responded to the invitation to receive these girls and to make partial or complete provision for their tuition and maintenance while here. The Association has proposed that the colleges to which the girls are sent shall receive two girls each and shall provide tuition, room, board, and fees. The Committee of the Association having the matter in charge is sending a woman to France to select the girls and give all needed information and advice. This appointee will soon leave. She will certify the girls to the colleges receiving them. The Association itself will keep in touch with the girls while they are in this country.

In working out the plan, certain questions have arisen on which the Association of American Colleges would very much like to have the advice of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Some of these questions are:

1. Is the plan of two girls to each college a good one?
2. Should preference be given to women's colleges or to co-educational institutions?
3. Should girls be sent to professional schools or institutes?
4. Should they be housed in dormitories or may they be in private houses?
5. Shall girls room together or be separated?
6. Shall they render service to the colleges?
7. Shall they be recommended by French authorities and be selected on a strictly scholastic basis?
8. Shall girls be brought for one year only or for the entire course?

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Kelly's presentation of this matter the chair suggested that it would probably be more helpful to him if our Committee on International Relations might withdraw and confer with him. This was done. Later Mrs. Fisk, the only member of the Committee on Foreign Students who was present at the Council Meeting, also joined the conference.

The Council then took up the regular order of business.

Mrs. Pomeroy as chairman of the Committee on Credentials

reported that 65 members of the Council had presented their credentials and had been certified to the Council. The list of accredited councillors is printed elsewhere as the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The executive secretary reported the organization of five new branches at the following places: Ames, Ia.; Louisville, Ky.; Pullman, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and San Diego, Calif. The new branch at Ames had sent a councillor. The others were as yet unrepresented. It was voted to receive these new branches and welcome them to the fellowship of the Association.

Reports of officers came next in the order of business.

Mrs. Mathews as president presented only a brief, informal report. In spite of the fact that her duties at the University of Wisconsin made it difficult for her to do much travelling, she had been able to visit a considerable number of the branches. This work would have to be suspended during the remainder of the academic year, but she expects to go to the Pacific coast for the summer and will visit as many as possible of the western branches at that time. Mrs. Mathews urged the branch councillors to try to induce their branches to remain as active as possible during the summer. The president's report was accepted.

The treasurer's report was next called for. Mrs. Pomeroy reported the resignations of Miss Cushing and Miss Day from the Finance Committee and expressed the sense of loss to the Association in their retirement after such long and devoted service. Their resignations were accepted with regret, and Mrs. Hilton was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up appropriate resolutions. The report of the Fellowship Funds was read, including the report on the Latin American Fellowship Fund (printed under Report of the National Treasurer).

Mrs. Pomeroy further reported that an inquiry had been received from a member as to whether we have any form of bequest for the use of persons who may desire to bequeath funds to the Association. In consequence of this inquiry such a form has been prepared and will be printed from time to time in the *Journal* and will always be available for the use of members.

Mrs. Pomeroy next read a financial statement (printed in the Treasurer's Report, p. 672). A tentative discussion of the cost of the publication of the *Journal* followed. In reply to an inquiry as to the cost of the *Journal* the executive secretary replied that just about sixty-five cents out of each membership fee of one dollar goes to pay for the *Journal*. Mrs. Mathews called attention to the fact that the general expense of conducting the office has been considerably increased by the increase in postage under the War Revenue Act.

After discussion of the financial statement Mrs. Pomeroy presented as a recommendation from the Finance Committee the following:

RESOLVED: That the Committee on Finance be authorized to invest in bonds of the Third Liberty Loan as much of the cash on hand in various Fellowship Funds as may be possible after adequate provision has been made for the necessary stipends to be paid in 1918-19, unless in the judgment of the Council it shall seem wise to borrow \$1,000

from the Life Membership Fund to meet, in part, the deficit in the *Journal* account, in which case one of the bonds now held by the Life Membership Fund shall be transferred to the Alice Freeman Palmer Fund, and the cash thus accruing to the Life Membership Fund may be loaned to the General Association at 6%; as much of the cash on hand as may be wise, shall then be invested in Liberty Bonds.

The President suggested that the two parts of the resolution be voted on separately. The question, therefore, of borrowing a thousand dollars from the Life Membership Fund in the manner proposed in the resolution was taken up for discussion. It was moved by Mrs. Pearmain and seconded by Miss Breyfogle that such action be taken.

Miss Peabody asked for the list of investments of the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fund. This was given by the treasurer. In response to Miss Breyfogle's inquiry as to whether the Association pays an income tax, the treasurer replied in the negative. A question from Miss Reilly brought out the statement that the borrowing by the Association from the Life Membership Fund would make it possible to carry on the *Journal* but not to meet the whole of the deficit. The rest would have to be met out of current income. Miss Breyfogle urged the continued publication of the *Journal* in any case. Discussion of the possibilities followed. Mrs. Martin called attention to the clause in the War Revenue Act increasing the postal rates for second class matter and introducing the "zoning" system, saying that if this is not repealed before the first of July when these provisions are to become effective, either the *Journal* will have to suspend publication or the additional postage will have to be paid by the members. She asked the branches to urge the repeal of this part of the Act. In regard to the possibility of income from advertising she felt that the *Journal* could be made much more effective as an advertising medium and that the undertaking ought not to be given up without more of a trial than had been given it. She recommended putting an experienced advertising agent in charge of the work, and expressed the belief that if the Association can find a way to finance the *Journal* until it is on its feet it may even become a source of revenue. She did not wish the Council, however, to be too much influenced by her opinion and was ready to carry out any decision that might be arrived at. She said that it had been suggested that a news letter be substituted for the *Journal* and that the Council ought to consider whether a news letter might not accomplish all that the *Journal* now accomplishes. In order that the Council might have before them all the information in her possession in regard to the feeling of the Association about the *Journal*, she read extracts from a large number of letters received from members expressing their appreciation. She called attention to the fact that Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, director of the division of Women's War Work of the Committee on Public Information, has made constant use of the *Journal*, one of the pamphlets issued by the division having been made up very largely of material culled from the pages of the *Journal*.

The president called attention to the fact that at the Washington meeting the Association had authorized the levying of a special assessment not to exceed 35 cents per member to meet any deficit arising

from the publication of the *Journal*, and said that the question now before us is whether we shall borrow the one thousand dollars from ourselves at this time in order to avoid levying the tax at once.

Mrs. Pearmain moved to amend her motion so as to read that the interest to be charged on the loan be five instead of six per cent, since none of our invested funds is bringing more than five per cent. Miss Breyfogle accepted the amendment. The amended motion was then put and unanimously adopted.

Miss Johnston moved that the first part of the resolution authorizing the investment of available funds as Liberty Bonds be now considered. This was done and a motion was passed unanimously authorizing such investment.

Mrs. Pomeroy brought up the question of the advisability of dating membership from the time of payment of dues rather than from the beginning of the fiscal year. Representatives of the branches felt that in the case of branch members this would not be advisable. After discussion, Mrs. Pomeroy moved that membership for general members shall date for one year from date of joining. This was unanimously carried.

The report of the executive secretary was next called for. Mrs. Martin called attention to the fact that a considerable portion of the work of the office had already been covered in the report of the War Service Committee and another large part of it must be revealed to the members in the *Journal* which had reached them each month. In addition to these two fields of work it should be remembered that the executive secretary is also the chairman of the membership committee. As such chairman she was glad to report the addition of the five branches already presented, and of 1,500 new members during the year. There was also, she said, a very considerable number of places in which there was active possibility of new branches but which had not been able to organize completely before this Council meeting.

The secretary did not wish, however, to take the time of this meeting to report further on the work already done, because she wished to present a plan for the organization of the Association in a way that she believes gives promise of making us a far more effective body. In order to get this before the Council she read from a proposal in regard to this re-organization, which had been sent to the sectional vice-presidents for their criticism, as follows:

"From the beginning of my work as executive secretary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae I have felt that the organization could work much more effectively if it were organized along State and county lines. With the coming of the war and the mobilization of the country for purposes of defense the need for such an extension of our organization became vividly apparent. With our present organization, consisting as we do of a large number of wholly isolated individual members and a number of disconnected local branches, and with no organization whatever by States, it has proved difficult for us to mobilize effectively the unquestionably great power of the college women for the assistance of the government.

"To remedy this condition I would propose that we create as rapidly as possible a complete organization of the college women of the country by counties. With the cordial co-operation of our branches and of our isolated general members it ought not to be difficult to

get in a comparatively short time a fairly complete organization of this kind in many of the States. The urgent need expressed by representatives of the various government bureaus and departments for the assistance of all of the trained women of the country as organizers, as moulders of public opinion, as guardians of social welfare and as conservers of the moral resources of the nation is ample justification for our making every effort to effect this organization as quickly as possible. The national Association had made every effort to respond to the calls for co-operation, but always we have been conscious that we could have responded much more effectively with a better form of organization.

"We should have to rely upon our existing branches and upon our present general members to help us in the formation of these county branches or councils. It should be the ultimate aim to include in the membership of this county organization every college woman in the county. These county groups, with at least one representative if possible from each town (township) in the county, should meet once in one, two or three months, as may prove convenient or necessary, to consider the social and educational needs of the county and to determine policies and methods of work. The members should then return to their communities to undertake the execution of these policies through whatever agencies may be available. Once a year there should be a State meeting attended by representatives from each of the county groups, where State conditions can be considered and State policies determined. There should be a county chairman for each county and a State secretary for the whole State, and all of these officers should be in frequent communication with the sectional vice-president and the national officer.

"We should then have ultimately in each county one or more local branches and perhaps a group of general members, who together or through their representatives would form the county council, these county councils in turn forming the State division. In the more sparsely settled communities there might at first be only a small group of college women in a county and doubtless in many places we should find whole counties without a single one; but the proposed organization could be extended as fast as changed conditions should make extension possible.

"Under such organization the Association as a whole and each of the local groups would become a forum for the intelligent discussion of social and educational problems and the preparation and mobilization of the trained women for leadership of their communities in the solution of these problems. Instead of being an aggregation of local social clubs or of local groups working in a disconnected way at local, social and educational problems with a large residuum of isolated individuals, the Association would become a strong working organization prepared to carry out locally national policies that have been intelligently thought out."

The president suggested that discussion of the executive secretary's proposal could come up the next day as new business. The report was accepted.

The chair then called for the reports of the sectional vice-presidents. Dr. Stevens, vice-president of the North East Central Section, was present and reported in person. Dr. Stevens had had her first meeting with any of the branches of her section at Lansing. This was a meeting of all of the branches of the State and was attended by both the president and the executive secretary. The patriotic education work was presented and the meeting was very successful. In December Dr. Stevens had visited the Chicago branch and in January she had attended the State rally of college women in Columbus, at which most of the Ohio branches were represented. This was a par-

ticularly large and successful rally. All of the branches in the section report Red Cross and other war work and most of them are furnishing speakers for the various patriotic campaigns. The Chicago branch has financed and sent abroad two ambulances. The Ann Arbor branch had equipped the office of the Michigan representative at the University Union in Paris at a cost of \$1,000, and had sent \$250 to Dr. Davis and her co-workers in Florence. The Columbus branch reported several of its members in work abroad. The Detroit branch has more than 175 speakers pledged for the speaking campaign and has placed patriotic literature in fifteen branch libraries in the city and in twelve high school libraries.

At the conclusion of Dr. Stevens' report, Mrs. Mathews announced that most of the vice-presidents had sent written reports and that if the Council so wished she would entertain a motion that the reading of them be dispensed with and that they be printed in the *Journal*. It was so ordered and the meeting then adjourned.

Third Session: Saturday Morning, April 13th

The Council convened on Saturday morning at 9:30.

The first item of business was the reading of reports from the chairmen of the various national committees. Since these are to be published in the *Journal* the secretary summarized them as much as possible. Reports were presented from the following: Mrs. Turner, chairman of the Committee on Educational Legislation; Mrs. Wood, chairman of the Committee on Housing; Mrs. Howe, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Students; Miss Jackson, chairman of the Committee on Vocational Opportunities for Women, and Miss Maltby, chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

Miss Jackson's report asked for an increase in the appropriation for the work. The chair suggested that this be left over for discussion in connection with the proposal for creating a war chest, and the report was accepted without action on the matter of the appropriation.

The report of the Committee on the Recognition of Colleges and Universities was given by Miss Reilly and will be printed with other committee reports. The only recommendation requiring action by the Council at this time was the recommendation that Bates College be added to the list of institutions whose alumnae are accepted for membership in the Association. It was moved and seconded that Bates College be added to the accepted list, and the motion was passed unanimously.

Miss Reilly reported further that the Committee had given careful consideration and a considerable amount of investigation to the question of the admission of graduates of technical courses, such as architecture, medicine and law to the Association. It had found the whole question incredibly complex but had finally decided that it would recommend to the Association that an alumna holding any bachelor's degree from any of our already accepted institutions should be accepted for membership provided the work required for the degree included at least two years of work that would be credited towards

the arts degree. Since this recommendation would require an amendment of the by-laws of the Association which could only be made at the biennial convention, it would have to go over to the St. Louis meeting in 1919, but the committee gave notice of its intention to propose an amendment making this recommendation possible.

The president announced that the next matter of business was a report from the School Patrons' Department of the National Education Association.

Since she wished to speak from the floor on this subject she called Mrs. Hilton, president of the Chicago branch, to the chair.

Mrs. Mathews felt, she said, that the matter of vocational training in high and grade schools is distinctly the concern of such an association as the A. C. A. The whole matter of vocational education is at present in a chaotic condition. Labor and manufacturing interests, feeling the need of better trained workers, are reaching into the schools and trying to control them to serve their interests better, but the labor people are amenable to suggestions that look toward training for citizenship. Our connection with the School Patrons' Department is at present our only connection with the N. E. A. Mrs. Moore will report on that work.

Mrs. Moore described briefly the character, work and plans of the School Patrons' Department of the N. E. A., dwelling particularly on the work it is attempting in vocational supervision. In order to know what was already being done in this field, the department had undertaken a preliminary survey of the field. Since it lacked both funds and authority it sent representatives to Miss Lathrop to learn whether such an inquiry might be of sufficient value to the Children's Bureau to justify it in assisting with the work. Miss Lathrop had put the machinery of the bureau at the disposal of the Committee and a questionnaire had been sent out, making inquiry in a large number of cities in regard to the amount of vocational guidance and supervision provided. Sixty per cent of the places replied. Less than five per cent reported vocational guidance of any real value. This survey was only preliminary. A much more effective one must be made and work must be undertaken to remedy the conditions shown. There will be great need of the assistance of volunteer organizations such as the A. C. A. Particularly in this work of investigation can the members of this Association be helpful. Arrangements have been made to secure the co-operation of the Federal Bureau of Education. The co-operation also of the Mothers' Congress of Women's Clubs is hoped for. The need and importance of the work cannot be overestimated. Children all over the country are leaving school to work. The next generation will be a generation of industrially uneducated laborers, for children are going into "blind alley" occupations at an appalling rate.

In reply to an inquiry as to the contribution for the work desired of the A. C. A., Mrs. Moore replied that she expected no other financial support than the usual \$25 appropriation, but that she was appealing in addition for volunteers from the Association to help in the local investigations.

It was moved that the report be accepted and that the Council appoint a Committee on Juvenile Vocational Supervision, of which Mrs. Moore should be chairman with power to select the other members of her committee. The motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the A. C. A. delegates to the meeting of the National Council of Women was called for and was presented by Mrs. Morgan.

The meeting was held in Washington in December, 1917, with seventy-five delegates present representing twenty-eight of the twenty-nine organizations. The A. C. A. sent four delegates. The meeting of the International Council was postponed until after the war. Besides the reports of their work from the various organizations represented, the most important business was the revision of the Constitution. There were two points of special importance in the revision: (1) Restrictions were placed on the kind of bodies admitted to membership; and (2) the requirement was imposed that no action be taken by the National Council on any matter of a controversial nature without having been submitted to these bodies. The Council passed resolutions endorsing the national prohibition amendment and the national suffrage amendment.

It was also reported that since the meeting of the National Council the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage had withdrawn from the Council.

Mrs. Mathews pointed out that these last two reports reveal our points of contact with other great national organizations, connections that are invaluable to us. "We are one link in a long and powerful chain."

This concluded the presentation of reports from officers and committees.

The executive secretary then presented such parts of the proceedings of the Board of Directors as required action by the Council. The recommendations of the Board of Directors were as follows:

(1) That Mrs. Hilton be appointed chairman of the Finance Committee and that Miss Humphrey and Mrs. Morrison be made members of that Committee. The recommendation was adopted by the Council.

(2) That \$150 and as much more as possible be raised by volunteer contribution from the branches to complete the Latin-American Fellowship Fund for next year. The Board of Directors expressed the hope that it would be possible to provide for this fellowship ultimately out of the general funds of the Association, but felt that during the period of the war it must depend upon the co-operation of the branches. This recommendation was adopted.

(3) That the Board of Directors be empowered to fill the vacancy in the vice-presidency at large occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. Huddleston by reason of ill-health. It was so ordered.

(4) That the Volunteer Service Committee and the Committee on the Status of Women in Academic Positions be discharged and that the Americanization Committee be merged in the War Service Committee.

Miss Thomas moved that the Committee on the Status of Women

in Academic Positions be retained and that it be asked to confer with the committee of the same nature recently appointed by the Association of University Professors and offer its co-operation. This motion was carried. A motion to discharge the Volunteer Service Committee and to merge the Americanisation into the War Service Committee was then made and carried.

(5) That a recommendation be made to the next convention that the chairmen of national committees be made members of the Council. This would require an amendment to the by-laws, and the passing of this recommendation would be considered as giving notice of such amendment. This recommendation was adopted.

The next item presented related to an organization operating in Chicago which calls itself the Educational Aid Society. Mrs. Mathews reported that a good many months ago one of our members who is the principal of a private school had called the attention of the Association to the fact that the above-named organization was using in its advertising as a member of its so-called "Advisory Council" the name of Miss Caroline Humphrey as President of the Association. Miss Humphrey did not remember giving authorization for the use of her name. The other members of the "Advisory Council" when written to in regard to the matter unanimously disclaimed all knowledge of the character of the Society, though some of them thought that they might at some time have given authority for the use of their names, so relying upon the judgment of the other persons whose names were presented to them as members of the Advisory Council. Several denied ever having given any authority whatever. One reported that she had ordered her name removed before but without avail and asked to be kept informed of the progress of our efforts. On investigation it proved that Miss Humphrey had authorized the use of her name, relying like some of the others on the other names presented as members of the Council. The Educational Aid Society, as its name indicates, professes to assist parents in the selection of suitable private schools for their children. Evidence seems to show that it is of a purely commercial character. Miss Humphrey requested the discontinuance of the use of her name and authorized Mr. Pomeroy, who is also our legal representative in this matter, to take legal measures in case the request is not complied with. Through Mr. Pomeroy the officers of the Association have also requested that the name of the Association shall not appear in any way on the stationery or advertising matter of the Society. The president of the Educational Aid Society replied that the request would be complied with but it had not been done. Does the Association wish to authorize Mr. Pomeroy to institute legal proceedings to enforce the request?

Miss Reilly moved that such authority be given, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The next item of business was the question of the date of the next Biennial in St. Louis. Mrs. Moore, speaking for the St. Louis branch expressed the hope that the date might be changed to June, in which case it seemed likely that the convention could be held at Washington University instead of in the city at some one of the

hotels. After discussion, Mrs. Moore moved that the determination of this question be left to the Board of Directors and the St. Louis branch, and this motion was passed.

Mrs. Martin read for the information of the Council a list of additional appropriations which had been ordered by the Board of Directors, as follows:

For the President, not to exceed	\$ 25.00
" " Executive Secretary, not to exceed	\$300.00
" " Treasurer " " "	100.00
" " Expense of the Council, not to exceed	50.00

It was pointed out that since the Board of Directors had power to make these additional appropriations no action of the Council is required, but this is presented merely as information.

This concluded the presentation of items from the Board of Directors, and the Council proceeded to the consideration of new business.

Mrs. Mathews read greetings from the Collegiate Athletics Association, then in session at the University of Chicago. In return Dean Talbot was asked to convey the greetings of our Association to that organization.

The consideration of the budget, which had been postponed until new business should be reached, was now taken up.

Mrs. Pomeroy presented the following proposed budget for 1918-19, together with the budget voted for 1917-18:

	Budget 1917-18	Proposed Budget 1918-19
Item I. Salaries—Executive Secretary.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Treasurer	500.00	500.00
II. Travelling Allowances—President.....	150.00	150.00
Exec. Sec.....	300.00	300.00
III. Office Incidentals—Exec. Sec.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Treasurer	150.00	250.00
IV. Committee Expenses:		
Publication		
Membership	125.00	200.00
Fellowship	15.00	50.00
Vocational Opportunities.....	125.00	250.00
Recognition of Colleges & Uni.....	75.00	75.00
Conference, Women Trustees.....	25.00	25.00
" Alumnae Assoc.....	25.00	25.00
European Fellowship.....	500.00	500.00
Naples Table.....	50.00	50.00
Educational Legislation.....	25.00	25.00
Expenses, Vice-Presidents.....	500.00	500.00
School Patrona, N. E. A.....	25.00	25.00
Volunteer Service.....	100.00	
War Service.....		750.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,690.00	\$6,675.00

It was pointed out that it would be difficult to decide definitely on certain items in the budget without considering the question of the creation of a war chest. After discussion it was decided to divide the budget and consider it item by item.

Miss Peabody moved that the first three items covering salaries, traveling allowances and office incidentals be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

The items in which no charge was called for were read and approved.

Miss Peabody moved that an appropriation of \$50 instead of \$15 for the Committee on Fellowships be approved. Seconded and carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the membership committee be given an allowance of \$200 instead of \$125.

Mrs. Warren moved that Miss Jackson's request for an increase from \$250 to \$500 for the Committee on Vocational Opportunities for Women be considered. Motion seconded. In the discussion that followed it was proposed that any increase for this committee, since the necessity for it would be due to war work, should come from the proposed war chest. Mrs. Warren expressed her willingness to have action on this increase deferred until the question of a war chest should be considered, and withdrew her motion.

Miss Peabody moved that the question of this increase be laid on the table until after discussion of the War Chest Motion was carried.

Mrs. Mathews announced that the appropriations for Publication and War Service remained to be considered.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the appropriation for the Publications Committee be taken up as an entirely separate question.

The only remaining item was \$750.00 for War Service. Miss Thomas moved that this be not included in the regular budget but be left over to be provided for out of the War Chest, if it should be created. The motion was carried.

The Council then took up the discussion of the creation of a War Chest. Mrs. Wheeler discussed the matter of raising money, and expressed the opinion that if the Association had definite plans for constructive work the money could be secured. After further discussion Miss Thomas said that the War Service Committee would be glad to prepare a budget covering the various items of proposed war work and submit it for criticism. Mrs. Pomeroy moved the postponement of further consideration of the War Chest until this budget should be brought in. This motion was seconded and carried.

The question of the publication of the *Journal* was taken up again. At the request of the president, the executive secretary again presented briefly the considerations presented the day before which ought to be taken into account in deciding this question.

Open discussion followed. Mrs. Behan believed that the financial problems could be met and that the *Journal* ought to continue. She did not think that the News Letter proposed as a substitute would be a sufficiently dignified form of communication between officers and Association. Miss Coats thought that the members of the Association had failed to co-operate in making the advertising that the *Journal* had secured really valuable to the advertisers. She had placed a full page advertisement with the *Journal* which had so far brought no results. The members could do much to make the advertising valuable by calling attention to it. She thought it ought to be possible to make

the *Journal* a very valuable medium for private schools, and said that they were much in need of a really good medium that they could approve of. She said that the medium that now brings them the best results is a certain popular magazine in which they are rather ashamed to appear. Others endorsed the *Journal* and felt that it could not be dispensed with. One member said that she had heard both men and women say that the *Journal* is splendid. Another said that the news in it is valuable to students and they are interested in it.

Miss Maltby called attention to the fact that the circulation outside the Association could be very much increased if the members of the Association would do their part and that such increase in circulation would bring more advertising on the one hand and decrease the cost per copy on the other.

Mrs. Lee suggested that the branches be requested to urge their high schools to put the *Journal* into their libraries and to make it a means of carrying on a "Go-to-college drive."

Miss Lord moved that under no condition should the *Journal* be discontinued. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Martin asked that the Council approve the arrangements with the postal authorities for second class rates. In order to secure such rates she had had to fix a subscription price, which she had done by making the price to members as nearly as possible the actual cost of the *Journal*—namely, sixty-five cents, and to those outside the organization, a dollar.

Mrs. Lee moved that the subscription price of the *Journal* be fixed at sixty-five cents to members and at one dollar to others. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Pomeroy feared that this action might lead to a misunderstanding on the part of some members. Some one, she felt sure, would write that she wished to omit the *Journal* and pay only the remaining thirty-five cents of her dues, or that she wished to subscribe for the *Journal* at the membership price, forego all other privileges of membership and omit the rest of her dues. Mrs. Pomeroy moved, therefore, that no one eligible to membership might omit the *Journal* or subscribe for the *Journal* only. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Pomeroy asked if we are then to understand that the *Journal* is to be financed as it had been this year, the Board of Directors having power to call for a special assessment to meet a deficit if such occurs.

The chair replied that she so understood.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fourth Session of the Council;

Saturday, April 13th

The final session of the Council was called to order on Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

The first item of business was the report of the War Service Committee in regard to the proposed War Chest.

Miss Thomas reported that the Committee in conference with

other members of the Association whom it had called in in an advisory capacity felt that if the Association was really to do effective work along the lines already proposed an ample War Chest be provided. There would of necessity be certain overhead charges which must be met. The executive secretary could not carry on the war work personally and at the same time direct all the other work of the Association, and there must be a really competent stenographer for the war work. Then each line of work will need financing. The plans presented, therefore, provided for:

(1) A War Chest assistant to the Executive Secretary at a salary of.....	\$ 1,500.00
(2) Additional stenographic assistant to the Executive Secretary at a salary if necessary of \$1,200.00.....	1,200.00
(3) Postage, printing, and stationery.....	1,000.00
(4) (In order of importance)	
a. Emergency War Fund.....	2,000.00
b. To give assistance to patriotic speakers in organization, enabling about twenty bureaus to operate, localities to meet half the cost.....	10,000.00
c. Woman's Land Army—one third or one-half of each unit should be college women—they know team work.....	2,000.00
d. Four minute speakers on food conservation....	1,000.00
e. War Vocational Committee (Miss Jackson).....	250.00
Total	<u>\$18,950.00</u>

Mrs. Mathews suggested that we should set out to secure a War Chest of \$20,000.00.

Dean Benton and Mrs. Richardson urged that more should be assigned to the vocational work. Miss Reilly thought that perhaps in this connection the Council ought to know that the Department of Labor had had an understanding with the central Committee of the Bureau of Occupations that their nominee should be appointed to a position in the department to have charge of the placement of trained women. All the bureaus and branch Committees would be represented by her. Mrs. Warren felt that we should still have need of much work on the part of the Committee on Vocational Opportunities in connection with the bureaus and the branches. If the States should avail themselves of the provision made by the Smith-Hughes bill we should have to keep in touch with the high schools.

Mrs. Mathews suggested another part of the vocational field that should be covered by recalling a suggestion made by Miss Lord to the Committee on Recognition that a registration be kept of available women for such positions as college deanships, college presidencies, college professorships, etc.

No action was taken, and the discussion turned to the methods by which funds were to be secured.

Mrs. Mathews asked Mrs. Morgan to present a suggestion that she had made for meeting a part of the need. This was that the Council recommend that a War Chest fund be raised by contributions from the branches to the amount of the dues now paid into the

national treasury by each branch, and that the suggestion be made that the contribution be provided for by doubling the present membership wherever possible. A motion to this effect was carried.

Mrs. Pearmain moved that in addition to increasing the income of the Association through increased membership, the executive committee be authorized to try some such plan as one that had been suggested by Mrs. Wheeler—a plan carried out at Wellesley; *i. e.*, that selected lists be made up of ten names each of persons from whom similar amounts might be expected and that a canvass be made for these amounts. The lists might be organized by colleges and the checks made payable to the heads of the colleges. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Pomeroy moved that the \$750 appropriated for War Service in the budget be used for collection of the War Chest and for the contribution of the general Association to the Chest. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Pomeroy moved that \$250 from the regular fund be voted to the Committee on Vocational Opportunities to carry on its present work. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Mathews presented an informal protest sent in by the Boston branch against the apparent tendency on the part of some colleges to grant degrees to those who had entered military service without completing their work. She suggested that the natural desire of the institution to give recognition might be met in some such way as had been done at the University of Wisconsin by granting a service seal with diploma or with certificate.

Mrs. Mathews also announced that a letter had been received from the alumnae association of University College, Toronto University, Miss Ruth Robertson, corresponding secretary, asking for affiliation with our Association. The president expressed the gratification of the Council at this request, and on motion the request was referred to the Committee on International Relations.

Mrs. Fisk suggested that the Association should have a service flag. There was some discussion as to how the Association might find it possible to display such a flag. Finally Mrs. Moore suggested that it might be printed with necessary changes from month to month in the *Journal*. The suggestion was on motion adopted.

Miss Reilly moved that the Committee on Vocational Opportunities be directed to co-operate for the Association with the representative of the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women who is to be appointed in the Department of Labor. Carried.

The president then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The executive secretary asked first to present two matters from the Chicago branch. The first was a protest against that portion of the War Revenue Act of 1917 which increases the postal rates of periodicals. The second was a protest against the large displays of candy and other frivolities which patriotism now demands that we relinquish.

The president suggested that these might be taken up as addenda

to the resolutions already prepared and about to be presented. Miss Reilly moved that this be done. Carried.

Mrs. Warren for the Committee on Resolutions then presented the following resolutions, which were adopted separately and unanimously:

1. **WHEREAS**, The President and members of the Chicago College Club have so heartily extended most generous hospitality, and

WHEREAS, The officers and members of the Chicago Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae have most graciously and efficiently arranged for entertainment during the Council meeting, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the officers and members of the Council of the Association, express to them our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.

2. **WHEREAS**, The Association of Collegiate Alumnae must accept with the deepest regret the resignation of Miss Florence Cushing from the Finance Committee of the Association, be it

RESOLVED, That the Association express to Miss Cushing its appreciation of her long and invaluable service as a member of the Finance Committee, and its gratitude to her for the keen interest and fine judgment which have made it possible to invest the funds of the Association to the best advantage and to establish the utmost confidence in the proper administration of the trust funds of the Association.

3. **RESOLVED**, That the Association regrets the necessity of accepting Miss Day's resignation as a member of the Finance Committee and desires to express its deep appreciation of her faithful service.

4. **RESOLVED**, That the following resolutions proposed by the War Service Committee be presented for ratification to all of the national organizations of women which hold annual conventions or board meetings before the first of June and that they then be presented in person to the President of the United States by a duly appointed representative of each of the organizations which have ratified them: further that they be submitted to the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, with a request that the Woman's Committee appear with the petitioners when the resolutions are presented; and finally, that if these resolutions be ratified by the organizations concerned they be prefaced by the following preamble:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We, the undersigned, on behalf of our respective organizations, representing 10,000,000 women citizens of the United States, respectfully present the following resolutions duly passed by our organizations in convention assembled or through their constitutionally authorized bodies:

WHEREAS, We believe that we can fulfil our obligations as women citizens of the United States to do our utmost to win the war only if we are given the opportunity to serve in such direct co-operation with the Government as has made possible the magnificent war work of British women, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we respectfully urge upon the President and Congress of the United States their immediate consideration of the following requests:

First, That on all Government Boards and Commissions controlling the work of women or affecting their interests, one or more adequately equipped women shall be associated with the central direction and administration in positions of authority and responsibility.

Second, That wherever great bodies of women are employed in war work, the conditions under which they work and live shall be under the immediate supervision and control of women officials with adequate authority.

Third, That in order to secure the highest efficiency at the present

time, we respectfully urge that women be appointed to the following positions:

a. Assistant Federal Food Administrator (attention is called to the fact that the British Ministry of Food has two women co-directors).

b. Assistant Director of Housing who shall deal with the housing of women workers.

c. Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, who shall deal with all questions of the employment, work and living conditions of women in war industries and women on the land.

d. Member of the war council of the American Red Cross and also Deputy Commissioner in the Red Cross Work abroad.

Fourth, That as we believe that the time has now come when only specially trained women of proved executive ability should be appointed to Government positions of authority, we request that the organizations of women represented in this petition, acting through the undersigned or other representatives duly appointed by their respective organizations, be permitted in co-operation with the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to make recommendations for the above and other positions.

Further, WHEREAS, as women we are profoundly concerned with all questions touching the care and welfare of men, women and children at home and abroad and in particular the health of our own men at the front or in training camps and of our own children and families at home, therefore be it

RESOLVED:

Fifth, That the women physicians of the United States who are able and eager to serve their country be utilized for military service as soon as they are needed and that in preparation therefor immediate executive orders be issued, or, if necessary, immediate congressional action be taken to make it possible without further delay wherever desired:

a. To enlist women physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army under the same conditions of pay, retirement, insurance, and military rank as are now in operation for men physicians.

b. To use such women physicians when enlisted to the utmost extent of their power to serve, the greater number of them being unmarried and thus peculiarly fitted for service as a mobile medical corps to be sent wherever needed;

c. To make use of women physicians in the contract service of the United States Army, in the training camps or at the front, wherever they are individually qualified or desired for special service, for example, as psychologists, alienists, dietitians, bacteriologists, anaesthetists, secretaries, or in any other position for which medical training or experience is necessary.

Sixth, That a nurses' corps of the medical department of the United States Army be established to be known as the Army Nurses' Corps, consisting of women nurses whose military services shall be recognized by appropriate military rank, promotion, retirement, etc., as provided for in the bill (H. R. 11,246) now before Congress, thus according our American nurses the same honorable position that is given to the nurses of Great Britain and Canada.

Seventh, That a distinction be made between the service of professional and non-professional women to the end that the restrictions be removed which now prevent the use at the front of women physicians, nurses and other highly trained women whose fathers, sons, or brothers are serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the Red Cross abroad, and in special cases of women physicians of unusual qualifications whose husbands are engaged in such service.

Eighth, That in view of the invaluable service now being rendered by over 60,000 voluntary nurses' aids in the British hospitals, immediate provision be made for the establishment of women's Health Aid

and Assistant Health Aid Corps, and for the training of the same in designated hospitals by intensive nurses' training courses of six months' duration, or in the case of assistants of three months' duration; and that the certified graduates of these courses be used to supplement and assist and wherever possible replace nurses, thus freeing the latter for the vitally important military service which will shortly be demanded of them.

Ninth, That if a new department of the executive branch of the Government be created to be known as the Department of Public Health, a woman shall be appointed as one of the assistant secretaries in order to utilize to the fullest extent the valuable service that can be rendered by women in connection with the health of the community.

We beg to submit that in making these requests we are actuated by the earnest desire to serve our country to the utmost extent of our power; that we are confident that if the Government of the United States grants us the same tools for work which have been so generously placed in the hands of women by the Governments of Great Britain and of its Dominions, we can pledge ourselves and the women whom we represent to put effectively behind the Government the full power which we possess; that we are prepared to make every sacrifice that women can make to enable our country to carry on this great war to the victorious end that shall lay the foundations of a permanent and enforced international peace.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously. Thereupon it was moved by Mrs. Martin that action be taken by the Council similar to that taken by the Chicago branch in regard to the zone postal law affecting national periodicals. This motion was carried and the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, The Council feels strongly that at this time when patriotism demands that nationalism and not sectionalism be emphasized, the restriction of circulation of national periodicals would be most unfortunate, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we protest against that portion of the War Revenue Act of October 3, 1917, which increases the postal rates of periodicals and imposes a zoning system, and that we request our branches and general members to urge upon their representatives in Congress the repeal of this portion of the Act.

The president announced that Miss Talbot wished to present a matter to the Council. Miss Talbot spoke as follows:

"While the managers of the Liberty Loan campaign are urging the most rigid economy on the part of all classes, with the double purpose in view of obtaining heavy subscriptions to the Loan and of reducing the demand for, and hence the production of, non-essentials; while the Priorities Committees and the War Industries Board in Washington are making plans for the curtailment of non-essential production, many merchants are working at direct cross-purposes with the Government by elaborate and skilful advertising of non-essential commodities. Liberty Loan booths are surrounded by tempting displays of luxuries designed to tempt women to purchase articles which can perfectly well be dispensed with. In the face of such display and of skilful argument on the part of those who have non-essentials to sell—that the way to promote the war is to purchase as usual—it is not surprising that the rank and file of people are still spending heavily for non-essentials.

"It is the opinion of thoughtful women that an effective way in

which diversion of our productive energies from non-essential lines may be speedily accomplished is by some form of restrictive measures imposed by the Government upon the advertising and the conspicuous display of non-essentials. The Government should count upon the whole-hearted support of the women of the country in the enforcement of any regulations directed to the effective use of national resources in capital and goods."

It was moved and carried that a resolution be prepared pledging to the Government the co-operation of the Association in this matter. The following resolution was presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, the managers of the Liberty Loan campaign are urging the most rigid economy on the part of all classes with the double purpose of obtaining heavy subscriptions to the loan and of reducing the demand for and hence the production of non-essentials; and

WHEREAS, many merchants are working at direct cross purposes with the Government by elaborate and skilful advertising of non-essential commodities; and

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of thoughtful women that an effective way by which diversion of our productive energies from non-essential lines may be speedily accomplished is by some form of restrictive measures imposed by the Government upon the advertising and the conspicuous display of non-essentials; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Association request the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, to transmit to the various control agencies of the Federal Government the pledge of the Association to co-operate in creating public sentiment in support of the Government trade and economic policies and that we ask the Woman's Committee to invite other women's national organizations to join in this movement as a patriotic service.

It was moved by Miss Reilly that the president and the executive secretary be empowered to draw up a resolution endorsing the suffrage amendment now pending before the Senate and send it to the proper person or committee in the Senate. This was carried.

Dr. Stevens moved that the Council of the Association recommend to all of the branches that they urge their respective State legislatures to ratify the national prohibition amendment. Carried.

Miss Thomas moved that the Council recommend to the branches that they bring all possible pressure to bear on their respective State legislatures to ratify the suffrage amendment provided the same passes Congress at the present session. The motion was carried.

The following resolutions were therefore prepared and were unanimously adopted by the Council:

RESOLVED, That the Association reaffirm its endorsement of the woman suffrage amendment as voted at the Washington biennial last year and request the Senate of the United States to take favorable action on this amendment at this session; and further that the branches of the Association be urged to create wherever necessary ratification committees to work with their respective legislatures to secure ratification of this amendment when passed.

RESOLVED, That the Council recommend to all of the branches and to the general members of the Association that they use every effort to secure at the earliest possible moment ratification by their State legislatures of the national prohibition amendment.

Mrs. Mathews announced that the alumnae of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had asked the interest and co-operation of the Association in their effort to secure a deanship of women at the Institute.

Miss Reilly moved that the Council endorse the effort now being made to appoint a Dean of Women at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology provided that position carries with it the rank of full professor, membership on the faculty and regular instruction in some department of the Institute.

Dean Talbot thought that perhaps this might not be the most helpful way of dealing with the matter, and offered a substitute motion to the effect that the question of the appointment of a Dean of Women at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology be referred to the Committee on the Status of Women in Academic Institutions, to be reported on at the next biennial after consultation with the alumnae of the institution. The substitute motion was carried.

Mrs. Edward T. Lee moved that the Council endorse the suggestion made by the executive secretary that the Association reorganize to conform to the political organization of the country by States, counties, and townships; and that the executive secretary put this method of organization into effect as rapidly as possible. Adopted.

This completed the business of the Council for 1918, and the president declared the session adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Council Meeting, Chicago, April 12-13, 1918

Officers: Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews, President; Mrs. Katharine Puncheon Pomeroy, treasurer; Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, executive secretary; Dr. Mary Thompson Stevens, sectional vice-president.

Former Presidents: Mrs. Eva Perry Moore, Mrs. Alice Upton Pearmain, Miss Marion Talbot.

College Councillors: Katharine S. Alvord, De Pauw University; Lulu N. Bailey, University of Texas; Mary L. Benton, Carleton College; Caroline M. Breyfogle, Ohio State University; Alice G. Bryant, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Anna P. Cooper, Beloit College; Martha Doan, Earlham College; Louise Dudley, Lawrence College; Ella L. Fulton, University of North Dakota; Fanny C. Gates, University of Illinois; Annette B. Hopkins, Goucher College. Eva Johnston, University of Missouri; Anna M. Klingenhagen, Iowa State University; Ruby E. C. Mason, University of Indiana; Lois K. Mathews, University of Wisconsin; Loucen Pattee, University of Cincinnati; Mary Ross Potter, Northwestern University; Florence Purington, Mount Holyoke College; Luella J. Read, Grinnell College; Helen M. Smith, Western Reserve University; Ellen C. Sabin, Milwaukee-Downer College; May Hurd Skinner, Victoria College, University of Toronto; Vivian Small, Lake Erie College. Grace A. Stayt, Knox College; M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr College; Elizabeth L. Whitaker, Elmira College.

Affiliated Alumnae Association Councillors: Marion Coats, Radcliffe College; Gertrude E. Gladwin, Smith College; Margaret Noble Lee, Radcliffe College; Marion Reilly, Bryn Mawr College; Mrs. Thomas G. Sanders, Goucher College; Mrs. James Richardson, University of Michigan; Helen E. Sullivan, Trinity College; Gertrude Gane, Smith College; Mrs. A. F. Valentine, Smith College.

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NEWS NOTES

FROM THE

BUREAUS OF OCCUPATIONS

VOL. IV

JUNE 1918

No. 6

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

108 City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio

LUCY M. PARK, PLACEMENT SECRETARY

The Cleveland Bureau has participated in vocational conferences at Western Reserve, at Oberlin, and at Ohio Wesleyan University during April. It is extremely interesting to observe the eagerness of the members of the senior classes to get as much information as possible about opportunities in straight business positions. This fact is emphasized by their general willingness to undergo whatever training is necessary for preparation, or to serve a term of apprenticeship in the particular kind of work they are interested in.

Along with the willingness of college graduates to definitely prepare themselves for the higher positions, it is distinctly encouraging to find an equal willingness on the part of the majority of Cleveland employers to make it possible for them to get the training. We are endeavoring to point out to the employers interviewed the desirability of each employer's doing his share in taking inexperienced people and breaking them in as rapidly as possible.

During April the Bureau was successful in filling the position of employment manager for women in a large foundry which contemplates

using women workers in the plant. As far as the management of the foundry is able to ascertain, it is the first concern doing that particular kind of work which has considered the possibility of employing women. The work has been passed upon by federal representatives as being within the scope of women's capabilities, so the problem of their training and accommodations will be an interesting one.

Several managers of large clothing factories in the city have called for women who would be willing to train for positions as production foremen. Hitherto, the work of college graduates in clothing factories has been limited to the service and educational departments. However, the few women who have qualified for positions as supervisors of production have proved their worth in that direction. It is the opinion of one general manager that graduates of schools of household arts whose interest is along the line of sewing and who have had experience in teaching sewing, would be additionally valuable. This, in spite of the fact that they may have had no training in the running of power machines.

Among other calls which the Bureau has filled during the month are a welfare manager for one of Cleveland's largest banks, a woman accountant for a factory cost department, a statistician for a new branch of the United States Bureau of

Labor Statistics, and a chemist for hospital work.

BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN

302 So. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THEODORA S. BUTCHER, MANAGER

With the war emergency problems, women as executives are meeting the business conditions of their brothers and are keeping the longer hours, beginning at 7:30 and 8 A. M. in some cases. They find their duties as forewoman, manager's secretary, or general supervisor require them to arrive at the same hour as their factory assistants and work under the same conditions. Recently the Bureau placed an assistant employment manager, a welfare worker, a statistical clerk and a safety engineer with one factory, and a chemist and an advertising assistant with other firms.

In addition to helping with the regular demands for social case workers for the Red Cross Civilian Relief and the protective officers for the cantonment districts, the Bureau has directed registrants to apply for Government department positions, distributed notices for civil service examinations, and answered inquiries concerning general government employment requirements and conditions.

Miss Anna M. Scott, the assistant manager, spoke to the members of the Domestic Science Department of the Drexel Institute and visited Lancaster, Pa., to talk to the junior members of the Iris Club of that city.

This summer offers special opportunities to college women for farm-

ing and gardening and for further technical training in many branches. Schools and colleges are offering war emergency courses, and laboratories and hospitals are making special arrangements for students in medical laboratory technique.

There are comparatively few remunerative positions for short-time summer engagements, and many teachers and students are planning to study stenography or bookkeeping or take some other vocational course during the summer that may help toward paying work for another vacation period or some future time when a change in profession may be necessary.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE BU- REAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Kansas City Life Building, Kansas
City, Mo.

MRS. WILLIAM A. CRAMER, MANAGER

The Woman's Committee of the national Council of Defense has been co-operating with us in the work regarding trained and untrained women, which this office has been compelled to do within the last few months. The city chairman and county organizer are Collegiate Alumnae women. At last we are glad to report that Polytechnic, which is our junior college at this point, has enrolled in its classes many of our college women who think it best to train for something definite.

The National Conference of Social Work is to meet in Kansas City, May 15th to 22nd. This office is taking that opportunity to call a meeting of all vocational women in the States of Missouri and Kansas.

There are many subjects of mutual interest which can be discussed in these most interesting days. We are sending out letters at once and hope to get good results.

Mrs. Cramer has served as the chairman of the Speakers' Bureau and has found the work most strenuous, as it is very hard to find women who are good speakers. The many social and welfare organizations and agencies of Kansas City have been personally visited by the chairman, who wishes to be able to train her speakers to give first-hand information about local social matters.

As the fever for going to France has gone up in temperature rather than lowered, many young women have applied to this office for immediate service in France in any capacity whatsoever, urging that a salary be attached as they could not afford to go otherwise.

Owing to the fact that there has been much publicity in regard to the women on the farms, this office has been besieged by letters from well-meaning women who wish to go on the farm and work in any capacity other than that of cook. We are pleased to report that there is more unity and co-operation among the various women's organizations which are doing war work. In January it was suggested that we have a clearing house for industrial and employment problems. After a meeting of the various non-commercial employment agencies this clearing house was felt to be superfluous at present.

This office has filled some interesting positions during the last two months; a manager of the University Club, dietitian in a hospital, child welfare worker specialist, organizer, manager for the affairs of a huge estate, traveling saleswomen,

bookers for Chautauqua, life insurance agent, detective, undertaker's assistant, and publicity woman for a health propaganda car.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

19 West 44th Street, New York

EMILIE J. HUTCHINSON, MANAGER

Do all employment bureaus have a dearth of well qualified applicants in the spring of the year? This has been one of our problems in the last month or so. Perhaps it is partly explained by the greater publicity given employment needs and the extension of activity in placement work.

Among the interesting positions that we have filled lately are those of inspector and efficiency worker in the United States gas defense plant. The work of an inspector consists of a close examination of the finished mask in order to detect any defects. No experience is necessary, but very good eyesight is indispensable. The efficiency workers keep time records and do other clerical work which requires no previous training or experience. One must have, however, a good head for figures and an ability to do detailed work with accuracy nine hours a day.

The positions show a great variety, from that of shopper to that of a Red Cross executive. The demand continues to be especially urgent for recent college graduates who have had training in chemistry and physics.

In the April number of "The Spotlight" we published a list of opportunities open to women for

war work. There have been so many requests for this specific information that we decided to make the May number a special issue on the employment situation, reprinting the list of government opportunities together with other information about positions with private firms.

By the time this is printed there will probably be ready for distribution our study of "Women in the Civil Service in New York City."

Although the material is local, the essentials of the study have a wide application and we believe the study will be of wide value.

COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

Room 208, No. 802 Chestnut St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

CLARISSA BROCKSTEDT, MANAGER

After a long period of effort, hoping and waiting, the St. Louis branch is rejoicing over the establishment of a collegiate bureau in St. Louis. The bureau was opened on April 15th, in co-operation with and under the supervision of the federal Department of Labor. Although the present location of the federal offices is not very satisfactory and a change will probably be made within a short time, it seemed best to open at once, in view of the urgent need for a bureau through which trained women might obtain information and advice concerning positions open to them. As the bureau is one department of the government employment service, no charge of any kind is made for its services, either to the employer or the employee.

The St. Louis branch has charge

of the vocational guidance department of the bureau, and is at present planning a benefit to raise funds for carrying on that important part of the work.

COLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH

Fifth Floor, Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh

ESTHER M. SMITH, DIRECTOR

Definite plans for the Spring conference of the National Committee of the Bureaus of Occupations, to be held in Pittsburgh May 25, are being made. The topics chosen for the discussion at the afternoon and evening meetings are attracting favorable comment, as they seem to be of general interest. The afternoon discussion will center around the theme: Women and the Government, To-day and To-morrow; to be led by a speaker from Washington and followed by short talks by members of the National Committee. Miss Cora Helen Coolidge, chairman of the National Committee, will preside at the meetings. The evening topic is: What Pittsburgh Women Are Doing; to be given by representative women of this city. The Pennsylvania College for Women will entertain the delegates during their stay and will give a special dinner Saturday evening before the evening meeting.

The placement work of the bureau is continuing as usual. Of the thirty placements, one of the most interesting positions of the month was that of a commercial librarian placed with a large manufacturing plant, for which a large salary was paid. We have placed one more an-

alyzing chemist in a research laboratory. Many stenographers have been placed at good salaries, some of which are with the United States Government. Two workers were placed with the Liberty Loan Committee during their campaign before the parade. One secretary was placed with a social service organization, where opportunity will be given to study social work, and another as a private secretary with one of the boards of temperance in the city. April was one of the best months in the history of this bureau.

WOMAN'S OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU

827 Andrus Building, Minneapolis

MARGARET HUTTON ABELS, MANAGER

March was a very busy month for us. We registered 202 women and filled 21 positions. Our April specialty has been the placement of ten particularly good stenographers and secretaries in college and social service offices. Two girls in temporary positions in banks will probably open the way for permanent placements, especially as banks are taking on many women to replace men and the women are proving very satisfactory. There has been some demand for training for the position of ladies' teller, and this training can be secured in our local banks.

Miss Cleora Wheeler, whom many of the news notes readers met during her recent trip east, gave us part-time assistance in this office prior to the opening of the St. Paul Bureau. She brought back from her eastern trip much valuable information concerning war work for women which

we had been unable to secure through correspondence.

We hail with joy the understanding between our bureaus and the women's collegiate section of the United States employment service, which bids fair to give the Northwest opportunity to furnish its share of women for war service.

ST. PAUL VOCATIONAL BUREAU FOR TRAINED WOMEN

1015 Commerce Building, St. Paul

MISS CLEORA WHEELER, DIRECTOR

Backed by the Women's College Clubs of the Twin Cities, a Bureau for Trained Women was opened in Minneapolis within the last six months. The original idea was to open a branch office in St. Paul, with Miss Cleora Wheeler of St. Paul in charge. It came to be realized, however, that the work in the two cities would be sufficient in importance and scope to warrant the opening of two independent bureaus, so on the morning of May 8 the St. Paul Vocational Bureau for Trained Women opened its office for business. It is conducted under the auspices of the St. Paul College Club, the Vocational Committee assuming the responsibility of its organization and management, while Miss Wheeler is in charge as director.

Miss Wheeler was for five years chairman of the Vocational section of the St. Paul Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and served on the Board of Directors of the Minneapolis bureau during its organization period and until joining their salaried staff as temporary assistant. She was their representative at the February convention of the Associ-

ation for the Promotion of Industrial and Vocational Education in Philadelphia; and visited the Collegiate bureaus of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Detroit and Chicago. She also visited the headquarters of Women's Work in Washington that the St. Paul office might fully co-operate with them and with the government.

The St. Paul bureau is particularly fortunate in securing office accommodations with the Ramsey County Women's War Organization, and it is fully expected that this arrangement will prove mutually beneficial.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB

Los Angeles, Cal.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, SECRETARY

Several committees of the University Club have been working together on the vocational problem during the current year.

An investigation committee of thirteen has done a good deal in looking up new openings for women. Twelve lines have been investigated.

With this committee have worked an affiliation committee, including the deans of women of three leading colleges of Southern California, and three vice-principals of high schools, in advertising the aims and work of the bureau, particularly in institutions of learning.

Through their efforts, vocational talks and conferences have been encouraged. The aim is to connect the bureau with college girls and to make the work co-operative.

One of the great problems has

been to get enough volunteer workers to give time to the work. The second problem is to obtain money to carry out what should be done.

Mrs. Johnson, secretary of the bureau, and Miss Everett, chairman of the vocational committee, have answered numerous inquiries from the Government, various bureaus and individuals.

The idea seems to prevail that a college bureau should know the standing of all institutions, other bureaus, etc.

The secretary gives out the following statistics:

Number of applicants registered, 171—Care of apt. house, 5; business, other than stenography, 30; companion or care of invalid, 26; care of children, 8; housekeepers, 15; matrons in institutions, 12; social workers, 7; stenographers, 30; tutors, 20; teaching, 18.

The most numerous calls are for stenography or business, then some form of household help, matron for institutions, etc. Positions difficult to fill are those requiring some special qualification, as for instance, the bureau failed to find a manager for the Y. W. C. A. School of Stenography because she must be a member of an orthodox church. For the same reason it could not supply a head for a large Episcopal school and a temporary social worker of the same faith with the requisite experience. It was successful in finding a social worker who understood Russian, but failed to find one who knew the southern Slavic tongues.

The secretary has given advice and suggestions to several by letter, and to more personally.

In addition to the regular placement work, advice, etc., the vocational committee has conducted a series of investigations and has done some follow-up work.



FERRY HALL FOR GIRLS

IMAGINE a wooded campus on a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, a park of twelve acres of picturesque ravines and brooks, with fine bracing air blowing through the trees. Place this campus in a residential center known for its homes of wealth and culture, twenty-eight miles from Chicago. Then you can get a suggestion of the superb location of Ferry Hall, the school for girls and young women at Lake Forest, Illinois.

Here is a mid-western institution with the scholastic standing of the best Eastern schools—considered so by the strongest Eastern women's colleges, which give it certificate privileges. The mental life of the school calls for that self-mastery of a girl's mind which commands concentration on the immediate task. Once she has gained this there is no need to worry about the quality of her intellectual fibre.

The curriculum embraces four years of high-school work and college preparation, two years of junior-college work, and special courses in music, expression, domestic arts and science. The proximity to Chicago enables the girls to take advantage of the cultural opportunities of that city.

Ferry Hall stands for a vital type of practical Christianity that gives a peculiar tone to the school, easily recognized by visitors and acknowledged by the hundreds of purposeful women scattered among its alumnae in practically all the important cities of the United States.

The beauty and extent of the campus lure the girls to an active outdoor life. A well-equipped gymnasium, with a large modern swimming pool, furnished opportunity for supervised exercise. The physical director and a trained nurse have constant oversight of the girls' physical condition. An artesian well guarantees the purity of the water.

Ferry Hall is a splendid school for the girl who wants the intellectual training of the Eastern schools plus the advantages of an ideal mid-western location.

A word of inquiry will bring details. Address

THE PRINCIPAL, Box E, Lake Forest, Ill.

BOOKS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

This Department will include brief mention of books received by *The Journal*. Books written by members of the Association will receive first consideration.

The Philippines. To the End of the Military Regime. To the End of the Commission Government. Charles B. Elliott. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company. Price \$4.50 per volume.

This exhaustive and highly authoritative account of the Philippines by a keen student and observer is destined to rank as a distinctive and permanent work. Judge Elliott has had a long service upon the bench as well as in executive office in the archipelago, was a member of the Philippine Commission and is well known for his brilliant, erudite mind and his astute judgment of men and affairs. He is, therefore, well fitted to comment impartially upon the subject in hand.

The survey is embodied in two volumes, with copious bibliographies, indices and illustrations. The first begins with the earliest known history of the islands and takes the reader through Spanish colonization and rule down to the institution of the Insular Central Government on July 4, 1901. The second volume covers the period from that event to the reorganization of the government under the Philippine Government Law of 1916. In these pages every conceivable phase of the Philippine question is discussed—religion, industry, agriculture, sanitation, commerce, education, politics, material development in every direction. In all his considerations

Judge Elliott keeps as his central theme the Filipino himself, not, as has been the case with numerous other historians, the things we are doing for him. He explains what the Filipino is, what social and political events have molded him, what he has done to develop himself and his territory and in what ways he has responded to Occidental influence. His character has been well read and his measure fully taken by this discriminating but sympathetic historian, who sees in him a Filipino now and always—a Filipino capable of great development, but not a potential Yankee.

The work will be extremely useful in acquainting people with the whole Filipino question, which has been rather neglected now that the spectacular events that marked the recent military history of the islands are over. Also it has other claims to recognition and not the least of these is its high literary quality. Grace of expression invariably accompanies Judge Elliott's phraseology, whether in keen analytical comment on peoples and governments or description of sea and coast and hidden river. Business man or scholar, anyone who desires a vivid picture of the Philippines as well as a forecast of their future based upon the soundest observation and touched with the vision of a far-seeing mind, will do well to add these books to his library.

Cathedrals and Cloisters of the Isle de France. Two volumes of a series by Elise Whitlock Rose and Vida Hunt Francis. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$5.00.

These beautiful volumes form one of the most fascinating cathedral works in our language. Miss Francis is responsible for the photographs and much of the reference

Indispensable to All College Women War Workers!!

Women and War Work

By Helen Fraser

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Foreword by President McCracken of Vassar College

It is the first practical war service book for American women, passing from a peace to a war basis, and the only women's war book based on the practical experience of the author gained through three years experience in British war work.

This book contains a message of vital importance to every American woman to-day but it is of added interest to college women because Miss Fraser was brought to lecture in America on the cooperative invitation of all the principal women's colleges extended through the University Lecturers' Association.

Miss Fraser has given her lecture on "Women's Part in Winning the War" at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Wheaton, Mount Holyoke, Simmons, Teachers, Goucher, Lake Erie, Connecticut and Iowa State Colleges also before the women students of the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana and Northwestern.

SPECIAL COLLEGE ORDER COMPETITION OPEN UNTIL JULY FIRST

In January we advertised a competition among the colleges, offering to donate 20% of the net proceeds from selling "Women and War Work" among the students to the war service work of the college sending in the largest number of orders, 15% to the second on the list and 10% to the third, fourth and fifth; as the response was very small—Smith College at present leading with a total of less than 50 orders—we have decided to throw the competition open to the Alumnae, making our returns on July 1st.

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reading, while the putting together of the references and the English represents the labor of Miss Rose. Among the cathedrals pictured and described are those of Chartres, Soissons, Rheims, Auxerre, Amiens, Troyes, Beauvais, Blois, Versailles, Paris, Laon, Bourges, Noyon and Sens, all in or near the region of the Allied Armies on the Western Front.

Miss Francis' camera has caught the most subtle secrets of those noble buildings. There is atmosphere in her work and the presentations are strangely alluring and suggestive. In the flowing lines and majestic figures of the cathedral of Amiens, the high-pillared, spacious beauty of Bourges, the soft light on the water in the foreground and the celestial, soaring spires of Chartres, the jeweled ceiling of Noyons, and the exquisite carvings, the matchless sculptures and the divine harmony of Rheims—tragic Rheims—as pictured in these pages, lies the supreme artistry of photography.

And fitted to these wonderful photographs is the text aptly conceived or expertly chosen from history, archaeology and legend. It is impossible to give even a faint idea of the wealth of selection and observation contained in it—the running comment made with a fine reserve, the stories in every instance emphasizing a valuable point, constituting in themselves very frequently the highest order of artistic criticism. Nothing in the text is introduced for its own sake; all serves as a background for the pictures, explaining and elucidating them, the clear and simple language quickening the reader's interest and leading him on from one delight to another.

It is a work for any lover of art to treasure and will be doubly pre-

cious now that the vandal hand has been heavily laid upon so many of the structures depicted.

Women and the World War. By Ida Clyde Clarke. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$2.00 net.

The amount of information concerning women in war work that is packed into this single volume is amazing. Not only is the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense with its ten departments and its fifty-two divisional chairmen and their work fully discussed, but various other organizations that have responded with ready resourcefulness to the call for help. From Maine to California, from Canada to the Gulf, women have mobilized for service, and the vital tasks they are performing have proved conclusively their ability to shoulder their own burdens thrust upon them by the war and those of the men, too, if need be.

Nearly half of the book is taken up with the Woman's Committee, of whose work not enough can be written, and there are chapters on the larger permanent organizations—the Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Colonial Dames, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the more prominent ones in the emergency class, as the National League for Women's Service. Mrs. Clarke also tells of the work of many relief organizations, what they have accomplished and their plans for the future, and discusses at some length the work of the Red Cross and the nursing service.

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THE HOMESTEAD



to the various organizations considered gives an added value to the book, which altogether is a satisfactory and illuminating history of the war work of American women and a highly useful and informative hand-book.

Women and War Work. By Helen Fraser. New York: G. Arnold Shaw. Price \$1.50 net.

The young Englishwoman who has so swayed the college girls of this country in her straightforward, touching talks on what her countrywomen have done since the war, has here recounted her story for a wider public. Often persons who speak well are not able to "put the message over" in writing, or those who can give a fascination to the printed page are not platform successes, but Miss Fraser seems a happy combination of the two kinds. Her message is clear and glowing as presented to the reading public, a rounded, unforgettable picture of the bravery of English womanhood.

The book as a literary production has defects. It shows signs of hasty writing and of somewhat careless and illogical assembling; details are accented which are rather non-essential and are not sufficiently drawn out and elucidated in instances where such elaboration would have been most helpful. But to the lay reader those things are nothing. Miss Fraser is able to inspire, and that is one secret of a successful book.

The bulk of the book is concerned with the actual accomplishment of war tasks performed by women in England. A million and a quarter Englishwomen are now taking the place of the men in factories, in offices, in the fields. They are even sitting on high committees, partly a result of their own thorough and splendid planning. And everywhere they are making good. It is a wonderful picture of concerted feminine effort that American women are now just beginning to emulate.

There is a foreword by Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar College, who confidently predicts "that the new lessons of co-operation and selfless devotion learned from this book will be translated into action by the women's war service committees in every State of our land." And one of these lessons is that men and women must work together; that there must be no separate women's divisions. "For my part," says Dr. McCracken, "I would have women side by side with men in every division of labor, working out the task with equal fidelity, equal authority and equal rewards."

Cavalry of the Clouds. By Captain Alan Bott ("Contact"). Garden City, L. I.: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.25.

Captain Bott wrote for Blackwood's under the pseudonym of "Contact," and some of the incidents related in this book will be somewhat familiar to readers of British periodicals. He belonged to a crack squadron in the British aviation forces and the book is made up of his personal experiences—thrilling experiences, no end dangerous and more absorbing than any love-tale. For instance, what could be more gripping than the chapter entitled "A Summer Joy Ride," when at a height of six thousand feet Captain Bott made ready for battle with some German planes, only to be decoyed by them within range of some "Archies," as the German anti-aircraft guns are dubbed by the British soldier. Flames bursting about, the nearness of gas shells, rockets spitting streaks of fire, a shivered fuselage, a plugged petrol tank, German scout planes maneuvering dangerously near and all the while the "Archies" barking incessantly, were some of the features of this amazing ride, which as a strain on the emotions of the reader surpasses anything in fiction.

This incident, however, is only one

Dr. Stanton Coit, President of the Ethical Church, London, says:

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Miss Anna S. Woodman
Principals.

of the tense thrills the reader gets between the covers of this remarkable book, which is written for the popular understanding and is just what the general public loves to read. Although non-technical it gives much accurate information and tells all about the life of an aviator—his training, his work in service, his trips back to "Blighty," the oddly corrupted Hindustan word meaning home and home comforts, in use by the British soldier. Moreover the book is delightfully written, dramatic, humorous, clever, with a nice use of English that is refreshing in works of that kind. General W. S. Brancker writes the introduction, and ventures the hope that as war has been the making of aviation so may aviation be the destruction of war.

La Navidad en las Montanas
(Christmas in the Mountains).
By Altamirano. Edited by Edith A. Hill and Mary Joy Lombard.
Boston: D. C. Heath. Price 45 cents.

Two members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae have accomplished a helpful piece of work in the editing of this little Mexican story, which describes a typical celebration of Christmas Eve festivities in the mountains of Mexico at the home of a fine old priest. It is the first of a series by Spanish-American authors which they hope to bring out for use in schools where Spanish is taught. The dearth of available books produced in Spanish-America, combined with our growing interest in our southern neighbors makes it a timely as well as a needed publication. It is a convenient little volume, bound in red cloth, and the letter-press is very clear. The text is supplied with a carefully prepared vocabulary and brief but essential notes. These notes will especially commend themselves to those teachers who have been annoyed by texts which completely anticipate the work of the class-room.

The author of the tale was a full-blooded Indian who served as consul-general from the Mexican republic to France and Spain.

The Housekeeper's Apple Book. By L. Gertrude Mackay, Instructor in Domestic Science, Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, Pa. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price 75 cents.

Dr. Harry Barnard, chairman of the Food Division of the American Chemical Society, says, "An apple eaten in the evening will mechanically and chemically clean the teeth and protect them from bacterial ravages during the night, the time when the most damage is done."

Other phy made stat peculiar v domestic : praises.

In "Tl Book" Mi the apple and this is recipe tha concocted. dried and marmalade dressings; fritters, c so on to t little boc prove a housekeep

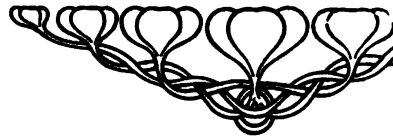
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What Some of Our Readers Think

May I tell you how much I like the *Journal*? Not only does it contain just the information that we members want, but also it is becoming a magazine of scholarly articles which any educated person will enjoy.—Mrs. Clyde B. Cooper, Chicago branch, A. C. A.

May I tell you how *much* I enjoy the *Journal*. It alone seems to me sufficient reason for membership in the A. C. A.—Grace G. Denny, Seattle branch, A. C. A.

I wish to tell you how much I have enjoyed and *used* the *Journal*. It has been so alert, wide-awake, progressive and full of information. It has been most valuable to me.—Mina Kerr, dean of Milwaukee-Downer.

I certainly enjoy the *Journal* and read it eagerly each month for its good articles and to know what other clubs and branches are doing.—Mrs. E. C. Dean, Scranton, Pa.

The *Journal* is increasingly suggestive and stimulating.—Irene T. Myers, dean, Occidental College, Calif.

I have followed the achievements of the A. C. A. with keen interest and a few weeks ago took advantage of the opportunity offered members of our club to subscribe to your splendid *Journal*.—May Hurd Skinner, head of Victoria College Women's Union.

At home when mother received her *Journal* I did not take time to read it, not knowing how interesting it was. Here in Santiago I appreciate it more than I can say and on my return to the United States I expect to take an active interest in the Seattle branch.—Cleo Wakefield, Santiago, Chile.

Prof. Wylistine Goodsell complains that she has missed a number of her *Journal*—the very thing she particularly wishes for her class work in women's education.—Margaret E. Maltby, Professor in Physics, Teachers' College.

May I take this opportunity to again express my joy over the A. C. A. *Journal*. Each month it seems to grow better and more worth while. I feel like writing you both a letter of congratulation each month.—Vida Hunt Francis, former General Secretary.

May I congratulate on the fine progress of the *Journal* and its good articles.—Carrie Louise Denise, dean of Grinnell College.

Colleges and Universities Whose Alumnae are Eligible to Membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
 Bates College, Lewiston, Me.
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
 Boston University, Boston, Mass.
 Brown University (Women's College), Providence, R. I.
 Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.
 Columbia University (Barnard, Teachers College), New York City.
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.
 Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
 Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
 Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.
 Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.
 Jackson College, Tufts College, Mass.
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
 Lake Erie College, Painesville, O.
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.
 Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal.
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 McGill University, Montreal, Can.
 Miami University, Oxford, O.
 Mills College, Mills College P. O., Cal.
 Milwaukee-Dowder College, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.
 Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
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 Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.
 Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Trinity College, Washington, D. C.
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
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 University of North Dakota, University, North Dak.
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
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 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
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 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
 Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
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 William Smith College (Hobart), Geneva, N. Y.
 Wooster College, Wooster, O.

The Foreign and American Universities whose higher degrees also admit to membership in the Association are: Clark University, Johns Hopkins University, University of Pennsylvania, Yale University and the non-professional doctorate conferred by:

Great Britain: London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Wales.

Ireland: Dublin (Trinity College), Belfast, National University of Ireland.

Holland: Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht.

Belgium: Brussels, Ghent, Louvain, Liege.

Scandinavia: Copenhagen, Upsala, Christiania, Lund.

Switzerland: Basle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich.

Germany: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Gottingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Konigsberg, Jena, Rostock, Heidelberg, Strassburg, Freiburg, Tubingen, Marburg, Munster, Munich, Erlangen, Wurzburg, Leipzig, Göttingen.

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Great Britain: London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Wales.

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1. Adult Labor.
2. Wages— a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects. b. Equal pay for equal work. c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee. d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it. 3. The eight-hour day. 4. One day of rest in seven. 5. Prohibition of night work for women. 6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection. 7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases. 8. Prohibition of tenement house labor. 9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care. 10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after childbirth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 5, 1917.

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